The New-York Times.

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PARISIAN JOTTINGS.

THE CARNIVAL SEASON.

A DEPARTED SEASON—BRIGHT WEATHER BUT DULL TIMES—THE DEATH OF M. RECAMIER—A GENTLEMAN OF THE OLD REGIME—WOMEN AS SOLDIERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 5, 1875.

Mi-carême, *fête des blanchisseuses*, like most of the fêtes in the Republican calendar, seems to have become a thing of the past. Scarcely anything occurred yesterday that merits special description. Yet the day was all that could have been desired. For the first time in several weeks we had a few hours of sunshine, and the air was warm enough to be agreeable. Under such conditions the boulevards would have been thronged, even if this had not been one of the great popular festivals of the year. Mi-carême, or Mid-Lent, like Mardi-gras, has its special privileges. It is the second day of the carnival in importance, and costumes are tolerated upon the streets. *Ces petites dames* are allowed to go about in male attire, with mustaches glued upon their upper lips, and gay lads can get into hoops and *jupons*, or wear masks and false noses in the streets. And at mi-carême the amateurs of the *cor-de-chasse* are allowed to blow to their hearts' content, although Saint Hubert's day would seem a more appropriate occasion for this sort of amusement. The music of hunting horns is greatly enjoyed by the French, and I am very fond of the instrument myself. There was something extremely exhilarating in the chorus of horns playing last night upon a balcony near the Vaudeville, and five or six thousand persons were assembled to listen to the unusual music. Groups of gay young lads were dancing down the asphalte wherever a vacant space was found. During the day the boulevards were thronged from the Madeleine to the Porte Saint-Martin, the promenaders being on the lookout for the pageants of the washer-women. A few years ago we had a splendid procession, headed by the large wagon which carried the "Queen" and her attendants, all in costumes of some sort; but since the war all this has been changed. The different establishments can no longer agree to elect a queen, and each one gets up a procession on its own account. Two years ago all the large establishments kept up the old traditions, each electing a queen from among the two or three hundred young women employed, but last year these establishments had become too Republican for that. There were so many rivalries, jealousies, and discords that the idea had to be abandoned, the proprietors saving one or two thousand francs thereby. Now the large steam laundries do not pretend to elect a queen, but a few of the smaller laundries continue the custom. Thus we had half a dozen queens out yesterday, some of them being very pretty girls. The employés in each laundry hire a long wagon, decorate it with evergreens, and in this the young laundry girls, in costume or in mountains of snowy-white skirts, ride up and down the boulevards. One or two trumpeters accompany them and warn the crowds to look out for the pageant. But such things must be done on a very large scale in order to be interesting, and yesterday's proceedings were small enough to appear ridiculous. It is not at all probable that we shall ever again see an amusing carnival at mi-carême.

NIGHT SCENES.

During the evening the boulevards were all life and animation, and much better lighted than I have ever before seen them on such occasions. This was due to the number of signs upon the shops in jets of gas-light. Rimmel the perfumer, made a gorgeous display, and at nearly every corner were large signs to indicate that there was a masked ball at Frascati's, the Volentino, or other places. These luminous signs or placards added greatly to the beauty of the boulevards. About 8 o'clock the masks and costumes began to appear, but there were few that could be called either fresh or noteworthy. The best part of the amusements of the day were in the afternoon, after the children's balls. A hundred or two little girls and boys were out with their parents in delicious little costumes, and looking very happy and very sweet. A rosy-cheeked little girl in costume is a sight which never fails to please. Fortunately for the babies, the weather was good, and they fully enjoyed the pleasures of mi-carême.

TIDINGS FROM SPAIN.

Our late news from Spain represents the young King in the midst of many troubles, and some of his advisers nearly discouraged. In the *Débats* of this morning M. John Lemoinne says that Don Alfonso has gone into the country to find the repose that he already deems necessary. He is said to be very much fatigued and very much embarrassed at the dissensions reigning around him, and neither his age nor his experience can enable him to dominate these troubles. He was received with great enthusiasm and hurried to the front to put an end to the war, but, after raising the siege of Pampeluna, which the Carlists did not care to defend, he returned to enjoy the pleasures of the capital. And at the same time the Carlists gained a signal victory at Lacor. These things have helped to turn the tide against the young King, who was so loudly acclaimed the other day, and great dissatisfaction is said to prevail in official and military circles at Madrid. If this condition of things goes on a few weeks longer, the triumph of Don Carlos would appear probable. His arrival at Madrid is a mere question of resources, for his men are far superior to those of the national army.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE OLD REGIME.

M. François Récamier, a gentleman of the old régime, died at Montargis the other day, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. His name indicates very well who he was. He was a cousin of the beautiful Mme. Récamier, whose saloon at the Abbaye-aux-Bois had a European celebrity under the First Empire. The gentleman who has just died so full of years was a splendid relic of that *societé d'élite*, and to the last preserved a rare distinction of manner, exquisite politeness, a charming mind, and an elegant vivacity in conversation which resisted the effects of age. M. Récamier was an Auditor of the State Council under Napoleon I., who gave him the Legion d'Honneur, and it was in this quality of Auditor that he was sent to the Emperor with dispatches after the battle of Austerlitz. Later he became a soldier himself, and was an officer in Murat's body guard. He was an elegant cavalier, and his beautiful white horse soon became legendary in the army. He once rode this same horse eighty leagues across Calabria, at that time infested with brigands. Murat appointed M. Récamier his aide de camp, and afterward gave him the order of the Two Sicilies. Of late M. Récamier has had a strong friendship for Admiral Ronciere la Noury, and it was this friendship that led him to fix himself at Montargis, where he bought the château of Admiral de Treilles. But with his taste and society habits, M. Récamier could not bury himself in the country, despite his great age, and he was very often seen in the official saloons in Paris. At Montargis he had constructed a garden, and had a splendid residence, which was for twenty years the rendezvous of the best society of the region. Nothing could be more beautiful than the picture presented by the daily life of this worthy man. During the day he occupied himself with his garden, his books, and his charities; in the evening he devoted himself to his friends, set them an example in fine manners, and often led off in a quadrille with the young girls of the village. To the last moment M. Récamier preserved his faculties, and up to a day or two before his death took his daily rides on horseback. This charming old man knew how to preserve the friendship and sympathies of all his friends, and left souvenirs to many. His large and valuable library was given to the town of Montargis.

WOMEN AS SOLDIERS.

The last number of the *Revue Illustré des Deux Mondes* contains some curious biographies of the women who have served in the French armies as soldiers. The most curious history of all is that of Thérèse Sutter, who died at Paris in 1861 at the age of eighty-four. In 1793 she enlisted in the Legion Allobrogienne, employed at the siege of Toulon, and there distinguished herself for bravery. Her excessive freedom of speech gave her the *soubriquet* of *Sans-gêne*. The First Consul remembered an attack that woman made upon him with her tongue when he was a Colonel of artillery. After the capture of Toulon Thérèse entered the Fifteenth Dragoons, and took part in the campaign in Catalogue. At that time appeared the decree of the Committee of Public Safety banishing women from the armies of the Republic; but this female dragoon had distinguished herself by so many daring exploits that an exception was made in her favor. She was in the Italian campaign, and in 1800, after five years' service, received a pension of 200 francs, with which she retired to Montelimar. But the monotonous life of a country village soon wearied our heroine, and she took service again in the Ninth Dragoons. At that time the Empress Josephine expressed a desire to see her, and Thérèse rode out to St. Cloud in uniform. Napoleon at once recognized Sans-gêne, who had so apostrophized him at Toulon. The Empress offered her a place at St. Cloud, but Thérèse soon tired of it and longed to resume her adventurous life. She went through the campaigns of 1805, 1806, and 1810 in Spain, where she was captured by guerillas. She was sent to Lisbon, and thence made her way back to France by way of England. She arrived in 1814, and entered the service immediately. It was not until after Waterloo that she decided to retire. In the course of her exploits she had been once wounded by fire-arms and four times with the sabre; she had five horses killed under her, and, single-handed, she attacked a patrol of cavalry which had captured Gen. Roguey and released her commander. After Waterloo Thérèse, who had married a M. Sutter, entered the Hospital of Enghien, where she lived on her modest pension until it was largely augmented by Napoleon III.

MEXICAN BANDITTI.

THE LATEST MEXICAN RAID INTO TEXAS—AMERICAN CITIZENS CAPTURED—OUTRAGES ALONG THE FRONTIER.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 27.—A *News* special, from Corpus Christi, Texas, dated today, says the band of Mexicans came within seven miles of the town, robbed several stores and houses, and took a large number of Americans prisoners, among them Judge Gilpin, formerly a member of the Legislature, and two women. They compelled the captives to walk in front of them till they were exhausted, then mounted them on bareback horses and hurried them off. They robbed and burned the Post Office at Nueces, and robbed and took prisoner one mail-rider. Texans have gone in pursuit, and a fight is reported near Banquette, in which one Mexican and two Americans were killed. All except four of the prisoners escaped, but nothing has yet been heard from them. Business is mostly suspended, and the citizens are under arms, guarding the town.

Information received from Los Pimos, Nueces County, says throughout the entire region between here and the Rio Grande lawless bands from Mexico are continually raiding through the country, robbing, murdering, and driving stock across the river. They have become so daring of late that nearly all travel on the highways has ceased. Even stock men are deterred from hunting their cattle and horses through fear of falling into the hands of these ruffians. At present there seems to be a concerted movement on the part of these villains to clean out the "white men" within striking distance of the Rio Grande—fifty to seventy miles and even further—where ingress and egress can be safely effected. To this end they have been crossing the river in small detachments for the past week. It is estimated that there are now on Texas soil at least 300 armed bandits, and rumor has it that several Americans near the river have been murdered by them. Rumors come in that the Mexicans have cleaned out a company or two of negro soldiers at San Luis, on the Rio Grande, about forty miles below Rio Grande City, and that a number of armed men were seen hovering near this place. A number of Mexicans reside here, but they cannot be depended upon for assistance in a contest in which their countrymen are engaged. Nearly the entire Rio Grande frontier of Texas, embracing a belt of from fifty to 100 miles in width, is inhabited mostly by Mexicans, many of whom, though taking no active part in the forays of the thieves, yet sympathize with and give them secret aid and comfort.

THE CEILING OF A SCHOOL-HOUSE GIVES WAY—THE PUPILS ESCAPE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 27.—The ceiling and chimney of one of the common school-houses in Kingston fell yesterday while the school was in session. Thirty-five boys were in the room at the time, and about the same number of girls were out at recess. The plaster, timber, and bricks came down without warning, smashing the desks, but only injuring one boy, not seriously. The pupils were terribly frightend, and some jumped out of the windows. One boy did not wait to hoist the sash of the window, and cut his head, but only slightly. Improper construction was the cause of the fall.

THE WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD IN DIFFICULTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 27.—Announcement is made, by authority, that the interest coupons of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company, due on the 1st prox., will not be paid. The mortgage is $1,250,000. The road has also a large second mortgage, the coupons of which were defaulted at the 1st of January, 1874. Some of them have since been funded. The road's troubles are mainly due to the antagonism of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, whose superior strength has brought about the present result.

CHURCH TROUBLES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, at a conference recently, selected Rev. George MacLaughlin to look after the welfare of the Hancock street church, notwithstanding the energetic protest of the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees have closed the door of the church on the new Pastor. The Bishop and the Presiding Elders will hold a council next week to settle the difficulty.

ENGLISH TOPICS.

INVESTIGATION OF FOREIGN LOANS—THE OPERA.

THE QUEEN AND GREVILLE'S EDITOR—THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE SUIT—THE APPROACHING RULE OF WAGNER—THE RIVAL PRIMA DONNAS.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13, 1875.

The evidence now being taken before the Committee of the House of Commons on Foreign Loans promises to be very instructive. The Chairman of the Stock Exchange has, however, already declared that he remembers no instance of fraud in connection with a foreign loan; so that if losses are sustained through lending money to Governments which are unable to pay the interest promised, or as they themselves would say "guaranteed," it is satisfactory to think that the Governments in default were not dishonest but simply insolvent. Many of these loans are, in the language of the prospectus, "secured" on Government taxes and Customs dues; and it would be interesting to know whether these taxes and dues are or are not levied, and if not, why not. Should the Government desire full information on these points—and the country certainly does—the best if not the only means of obtaining it will be through the embassies and legations in the indebted countries. A series of trustworthy reports on the indebtedness of the great borrowing States, and the actual worth of the security given by them and of that which they have yet to offer, would form an invaluable contribution to commercial and financial literature. It is not in London, but in the debtors' own homes that the question of their solvency and the reasons for their insolvency should be studied.

MR. GREVILLE'S EDITOR.

The absence from Wednesday's levee of Mr. Henry Reeve, Registrar of the Privy Council, has been remarked upon. I am assured by a "friend at court"—in the literal sense of the words—that Mr. Reeve's absence was not accidental, and that he will never be allowed to appear in Her Majesty's presence again. The Queen does not object to the editor of the *Greville Memoirs* retaining his post at the Privy Council, but declines to receive him in her own house. The appointment in which Mr. Greville was succeeded by Sir Arthur Helps, and which now, by Sir Arthur Helps' death, is left vacant, might well have been filled by Mr. Reeve; to whom, but for the publication of the *Greville Memoirs* under his auspices, it would probably have been offered. It is said that the next Clerk of the Privy Council will be Mr. Theodore Martin, who has performed the same literary services for Her Majesty with regard to the *Life of Prince Albert*, which were rendered by Sir Arthur Helps in connection with Prince Albert's speeches and with the *Journal of our Life in the Highlands*.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE SUIT.

The London papers that go out by this mail will give you the fullest information on the subject of the Mordaunt divorce, which probably, however, among weightier matters of the same kind, will attract but little attention in America. The remarkable thing in the case, as one reads it in the report, is that Lord Cole, the corespondent, should tacitly have admitted the accusation brought against him. But it was clearly proved as against Lady Mordaunt; and as the unhappy woman was hopelessly insane and confined in a lunatic asylum, Lord Cole could have done her no sort of good by persisting in a denial. According to the peculiar moral code of the immoral, such charges should always be repudiated for the sake of the woman. In this particular case, however, to have thrown obstacles in the way of a dissolution of the marriage would have been to add fresh injury to the cruel wrong already inflicted on the husband. The conclusion of this affair, at one time so much talked of, has attracted very little attention. It is too tragic to be dealt with lightly; and not being able, perhaps, to make it a subject of pleasant conversation, people prefer to let it drop. The position of the unheroic hero—who if the adventure had not ended so terribly would have been called "the gay Lothario"—is certainly not an enviable one. Apart from more serious considerations he must feel humiliated when he reflects that the woman who yielded to him, if not insane at the moment, was on the point of becoming so.

AFFAIRS OPERATIC.

The greatest travelers of the present century are certainly the leading artists of Italian opera. London will be full of them a fortnight hence. At the present moment they are dispersed all over Europe. Mme. Patti is still at St. Petersburg; Mme. Lucca is singing at Darmstadt; Mme. Nilsson, quite recovered from her recent indisposition, has been delighting the public of Rouen by her performance in "Lucia." Mlle. Albani, the youngest of our prima donnas, but not the least enterprising, arrived about ten days ago from New-York, remained in London a day or two to recover from the effects of a bad passage, and on Monday started for Munich, where she proposes to study the part of *Elsa* in "Lohengrin," under the direction of the great Wagner himself. It is certainly a mistake to produce "Lohengrin" at both opera-houses about the same time. A little of Herr Wagner's music goes a long way; and no one but musical critics, and perhaps Herr Wagner himself, if he comes to London, can want to hear "Lohengrin" first at Covent Garden and afterward at Drury Lane. I say "first at Covent Garden" because, in the race for priority, it is tolerably sure that Mr. Gye will distance Mr. Mapleson. Rehearsals of "Lohengrin" have been going on at Covent Garden for some weeks past; and when the Royal Italian Opera opens on the 30th, Wagner's famous work (there is no disputing its celebrity,) will be nearly ready for performance, with Mlle. Albani as the heroine, Mlle. Angeri as *Ortrud*, and Signor Nicolini as *Lohengrin*. Mme. Nilsson does not come to London until the middle of April; and as, at the very least, a fortnight's rehearsal must be necessary to prepare "Lohengrin" for the public, it will be impossible to produce the Drury Lane version a day earlier than the 1st of May, by which time it is quite possible that every one in London will be heartily tired of it.

RIVAL WARBLERS.

I feel wearied, if not disgusted, beforehand, when I think of the foolish quarreling that will take place between the partisans of Nilsson and the partisans of Albani as to the comparative merits of each in the part of *Elsa*. The subscribers to the Royal Italian Opera will, of course, swear by Albani; the subscribers to her Majesty's Opera by Nilsson. Nilsson is probably, at this moment, the greater artist of the two. But there is a freshness in the tones of Albani's voice, a naturalness in her demeanor, and a charm in her expression which will always tell in her favor, as some six or seven years ago the same qualities told in favor of Mme. Nilsson before Mme. Nilsson had adopted the grand dramatic style which she now cultivates, and which is not quite suited to her. I am astonished that neither Mr. Gye nor Mr. Mapleson seems yet to have thought of offering an engagement to Herr Wagner. It is strange, too, that Herr Wagner should not himself have thought of proposing to superintend the production of his work at one or the other of the rival opera-houses. He should set Mr. Gye and Mr. Mapleson bidding for his services; and, seriously, the theatre which secured Herr Wagner would be able to boast that there alone was "Lohengrin" played in precise accordance with the composer's intentions.

WAGNER'S LATEST MANNER.

Oddly enough, however, while all our musicians and amateurs are in such a flutter about "Lohengrin," that work is regarded by Herr Wagner as an error of his youth. He has gone as much beyond "Lohengrin," (along the road which leads from melody to mere declamation,) as in "Lohengrin" he had gone beyond the "Flying Dutchman;" and I learn from a manifesto which he has just issued to the German public, that when the Wagner Theatre now being erected at Beirout is thrown open next year, only his later and less intelligible works will be represented. The programme, from which I may transcribe a few sentences, is rather amusing: "Sunday, Aug. 4, at 7 o'clock P. M., the beginning of 'Rheingold;' Monday, 4 P. M., first act of 'Die Walküre'; 6 P. M., second act, and 8 P. M., third act. The intervals will be passed by the audience in grounds contiguous to the theatre, and by the performers in a garden specially set apart."

MUSICIAN AND CRITIC.

A curious example of want of dignity has just been given by the proprietor of an English musical paper—not a very important specimen of the class, it is true. The editor of the journal in question, a well-known musician, had stated that Mr. George Mount, conductor of the British Orchestral Society, was "quite unfitted for his post." Mr. Mount called upon the proprietor of the paper to retract and apologize. The proprietor thereupon explained in the next number of his journal that when it was stated that Mr. Mount was "unfitted for his post," it should be understood that that was only an expression of opinion. Mr. Mount was by no means satisfied, and wrote to the proprietor of the *Musical Record*, requiring him to declare, not as a matter of opinion, but as a matter of fact, that it was incorrect to say that he was "unfitted for his post." The proprietor, thus appealed to, declared that "as a matter of fact it was incorrect to say that Mr. Mount was unfitted for his post." This was very like telling the editor of the *Musical Record* that he was "unfitted for his post," as, in a certain sense, perhaps he was; since a writer on music ought certainly to be able to point out faults in an orchestral performance without attacking the conductor personally. The editor, of course, quitted the paper, which, as soon as it ceases to publish violent articles in one number, in order to say in the next that they have no meaning, and in the next after that they are untrue, will be forgotten.

S. E.

SPAIN.

THIRTY THOUSAND CONVERTS TO PROTESTANTISM.

MADRID, March 27.—According to statistics obtained from Protestant sources, 30,000 Spaniards have been converted to Protestantism since 1868. The Protestant chapels in this city and elsewhere in the country continue open.

DELAWARE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE—PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO MEET THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, March 27.—The Legislature adjourned at noon to-day. The bill to ratify the United States Enforcement law, reported passed, did not go through the Senate. No change was made in the Liquor License laws, notwithstanding the earnest struggles of the liquor dealers to make them less stringent and of the Temperance men in the opposite direction. Two bills to remedy the present inequality of representation in the Legislature were voted down.

The bill passed several days ago to meet the Civil Rights bill is already a law. It does not mention color, but provides that hotel keepers, railroad companies, steamboat owners, and others, may provide separate accommodations for any class of persons obnoxious to their customers or passengers.

VIRGINIA.

THE SENATE PASSES A RESOLUTION TO EXPEL STATE SENATOR GEORGE W. GRAHAM.

RICHMOND, Va., March 27.—The Senate today, by a vote of 24 to 9, adopted a resolution recommended by the Committee on Privileges and Elections expelling State Senator George W. Graham for alleged complicity in the sale of the Schoolcraft naval cadetship. The point was raised that it would require a two-third vote (twenty-nine) of all the members elected to expel, and, the matter being a grave one, the Chair declined to decide at once, but reserved his decision until to-night.

RHODE ISLAND.

NOMINATIONS BY THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27.—The Democratic State Convention met at 11 o'clock to-day. Col. N. Van Slyck was chosen President. Charles R. Cutler, of Warren, was nominated for Governor; John B. Pierce, of Bristol, for Lieutenant Governor; Charles Gorman, of Providence, for Attorney General, and Philip Rider, of Newport, for General Treasurer. The convention was the largest the Democrats have held for some years.

CALIFORNIA.

ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The Democratic State Central Committee adjourned last night after a two days' session. They called the State Convention to meet at San Francisco June 29, and ordered the primary election to be held April 24 to choose the County Committee for this county. The present County Committee claims a legal existence, and will call a primary and ignore the action of the Central Committee. There is no prospect of a compromise at present.

KUKLUX ARRESTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 27.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* from Todd County says: "Warrants were issued for the arrest of ten more Kuklux in addition to those already in jail. The Sheriff went out with a large posse, but found that nine of those indicted had left their homes and county. He brought in one of the number, who is in jail. It is evident that the county authorities are fully determined to prosecute to the full extent of the law those engaged in the recent outrages."

SUSPENSION OF A FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE.

BOSTON, March 27.—The furnishing-goods house of Simms Brothers & Co., in this city, has suspended. Their liabilities are $350,000. An extension is probable.

THE CANAL SWINDLES.

PRESENT SITUATION AT ALBANY.

THE HEAD OF THE CANAL RING REMAINS AT THE STATE CAPITAL—ACTIVE WORK IN PREPARING FOR DEFENSE AND ATTACK—CONSULTATIONS WITH SPEAKER M'GUIRE—SIGNS OF THE BREAK-UP IN THE RING—THE TIMID SEEKING SAFETY IN ABANDONING IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—The sudden departure of the Assemblymen and Senators yesterday has left Albany almost deserted by prominent politicians interested in the question of the hour, the Canal Ring exposure. A few remain, however, and these, like the canal Senator, Lord, are engaged in making arrangements to avert the pending storm and to watch the Governor. Not doubting that the proposed investigation is inevitable, the canal Senator and his friends are preparing an analysis of the contracts in which they were and are interested, for the purpose of defending them, or presenting plausible explanations. Another intention is to find out and cover their vulnerable points so skillfully as to be able to thwart or embarrass investigation. To secure this last purpose, many of the ring left Albany last night for their homes and the divisions wherein they have been operating, to "fix things," and remove or hide dangerous sources of information. In Albany Senator Lord remains to direct his adherents, and to foil the Governor wherever he can; or, by obtaining certain figures now being copied for him in the Auditor's office, to meet him next week in the Legislature. The wily chief of the ring is busy and frightened. He has been everywhere to-day. Not a person whose power he respected but was visited and informed that no one desired an investigation and remedial measure more than he did. At the same time he took care to advocate his own theory, and to condemn the method proposed by the Governor. With regard to the best course to be adopted, Speaker McGuire has also been peculiarly alive to-day. He and Lord have held frequent councils of war during the evening. It is evident that both are painfully aware of the dangers of the situation. It is strange how rapidly the friends of the Canal Ring are deserting it, now that its downfall appears to be nigh. Even contractors, it is said, who were well-known contract-farmers, are preparing to discontinue their operations and to place themselves on the side of reform. The heads of departments in the various State offices express themselves as not only willing but anxious to furnish every facility to those desirous of obtaining information regarding the canal frauds. This is particularly the case with Auditor Thayer. One or two of his subordinates, however, who are understood to be warm supporters of Senator Lord, and who are now actively engaged in obtaining figures and dates for him, throw many obstacles in the way of those desiring to investigate the corrupt acts in which their patron has been engaged. To-night there is good reason to believe that the ring will make a desperate fight. Lord and his friends are actively engaged hunting up old charges against certain Senators and Assemblymen, and by threats of exposure they hope to secure legislation which will be favorable to the ring. The coming week promises lively work all round.

THE DISTRICTS WAKING UP.

MASS-MEETING IN SYRACUSE—GOV. TILDEN'S CANAL MESSAGE INDORSED—INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 27.—A largely-attended meeting of citizens was held at the City Hall this evening to indorse the Canal Message of the Governor. Ex-Mayor Nathan F. Graves presided, with a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, equally from both political parties. Addresses were made in commendation of the Governor's position by nine prominent citizens. Resolutions were adopted returning thanks to the Governor for this great public service, promising the moral support of the community in all measures requisite to carry out detection and punishment of fraud, and to apply remedies to prevent fraud in the future; demanding thorough reform in the system of canal management, and holding legislators to a strict responsibility for acts on this subject.

ACTION OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

THE MEETING POSTPONED UNTIL THURSDAY—CO-OPERATION OF OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange to make arrangements for the grand demonstration in approval of Gov. Tilden's onslaught upon the Canal Ring, met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and organized by the election of Messrs. A. E. Orr, Carlos Cobb, and William H. Philips a committee to draft appropriate resolutions, and Messrs. I. H. Reed, Charles Spear, and F. H. Parker a Committee of Arrangements. It was thought that to have the meeting on Tuesday, as was proposed, would not give the committees sufficient time to perfect the preliminaries, and accordingly, on motion, the time of the meeting was set down for Thursday next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The following gentlemen are expected to deliver addresses: Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. L. Bradford Prince, Hon. William E. Dodge, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, A. E. Orr, Carlos Cobb, Hon. William M. Evarts, Hon. A. A. Low, Hon. James W. Husted, Hon. Franklin W. Toby, Leonard Hazleton, F. W. Thurber, I. H. Kernochs, and Henry W. Smith. The Committee on Resolutions will hold a meeting to-morrow.

The American (late Butter and Cheese) Exchange held a meeting yesterday, immediately after the call, to take action on the invitation extended to them by the Produce Exchange to take part in the demonstration of Thursday next. Resolutions were adopted approving Gov. Tilden's course on the canal question, and assuring him of the support of the members of the Exchange in his fight against the Canal Ring. It was also resolved to accept the invitation of the Produce Exchange, and attend the meeting to be held under the auspices of that association in a body. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

The Cheap Transportation Association have already signified their intention to take part in Thursday's meeting, and the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade and Maritime Exchange will probably do the same. The Chamber of Commerce, at its regular meeting on Thursday next, will make the Governor's action a special order for discussion, with a view to holding in the near future a formal meeting of their own, in which to stamp with the emphatic approval of the assembled merchants of the commercial Metropolis Gov. Tilden's warfare upon the Canal Ring. They will therefore not take any official part in Thursday's demonstration.

GOV. TILDEN'S ACTION INDORSED BY THE BOAT-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a regular meeting of the Boat-owners' Association held on the 26th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The canals have for many years been the source of employment to thousands of men, and have at the same time proved one of the greatest commercial inlets to the Treasury of the State of New-York, and believing as we for a long time have, that the management of the same has been carried on under a universal system of fraud to the great detriment of the best interests of the State, and

Whereas, We verily believe that under proper management and reliable officials with a well-regulated economy, the canals would very soon, with a reduction of the present tolls, rise far above their present income in contributing to the payment of the present canal debt, and

Whereas, We verily believe as practical boatmen that a new system of canal reform is expedient to the best interests of the State and all concerned; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Boat Owners' Association heartily indorse the wise policy embodied in the special Message of Gov. Tilden relating to the general exposure of frauds in the contract system and many other outrages pertaining to the management of the canals, and feeling assured that he will not cease his efforts till the whole system shall have been thoroughly renovated and the management of the canals placed in hands that will not squander the revenues, but will rightly appropriate the same with the strictest economy and in the best interests of the State.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the Governor at Albany by the Secretary.

THE BOSTON POST OFFICE.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FINISHING AND PAINTING OF THE BUILDING.

BOSTON, Mass., March 27.—Rumors of fraud and hints of early exposure have for some time been current in this city in connection with the finishing and painting of the new Boston Post Office. Nevertheless, a ripple of excitement was created upon the streets this afternoon by the announcement upon the bulletin board of the *Herald* that the United States Treasury agents who are now in this city for the purpose of investigating the alleged frauds, had seized the books of Hugh Flood, whose name has been brought prominently before the public as a supposed principal in numerous questionable ring transactions. The *Herald* charges the existence of a "Post Office Ring," that the funds of the Government have been misapplied and appropriated by private parties, and indirectly implicates several prominent State officials. Mr. Flood will to-morrow publish his statement. He denies that his books were seized, but claims that he voluntarily submitted them for examination.

The matter created quite a stir in the Legislature this afternoon, where alleged frauds on the part of Flood in the Capitol repairs are now undergoing investigation, and President Loring, of the Senate, surrendered the chair and made a half hour's speech, defending himself from the imputation of connection with the so-called "Post Office Ring."

Flood was appointed to superintend the painting and frescoing of the new Post Office, and was allowed to disburse funds to the workmen. The specific charges against him are falsifying the rolls and charging the Government more than was paid the men employed; also, with using on private jobs the paints and other materials of the Government.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

In the Ohio Senate yesterday the House bill to provide for compulsory education was defeated by six votes.

The report of the loss of the steamer Ruby, with all hands, on Puget Sound, is contradicted. No accident occurred to her.

A house on Sixteenth, above Poplar street, Philadelphia, fell Friday night. The Building Inspectors had ordered the occupants to leave on account of its dangerous condition, and they left shortly before it fell.

The steamer Lizzie Rea, which left Shreveport, La., Friday night, struck a snag near Butler's Landing at daylight yesterday morning, and sunk in a bad position. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The second engineer was drowned. No other lives were lost.

At Brockville, Ontario, yesterday W. G. Greaves and Dr. J. B. Sparham were arraigned for the murder of Miss Sophia E. Burnham, who died on the 28th of December last from the effects of malpractice. Several witnesses were examined. Miss Burnham's sworn deposition was read. It is a lengthy document, describing minutely her visits to Dr. Sparharm, and his operations, the doctor's wife, on one occasion, assisting him. Greaves, the alleged seducer, accompanied her once to the doctor's. The case was adjourned till Monday,

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in a grocery store corner of Mignonne and Beaudry streets, Montreal. The walls were blown out by an explosion of gunpowder and the building was wrecked. Two firemen were badly hurt.

A small wood shanty on Pier No. 37, East River, owned by the Street Cleaning Department, and occupied as an office by the dump inspector stationed at the dock, was destroyed by fire at a late hour last night. Damage, $100.

THE ART FEATURE OF THE CENTENNIEL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—At an adjourned meeting of the artists of Philadelphia held to-day, a committee of eleven, consisting of painters, sculptors, architects, and engineers, was appointed for the purpose of conferring with the Centenniel Commissioners and the artists throughout the country with regard to the art features of the Centenniel. An address to the artists throughout the country inviting participation was also adopted.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 27.—This morning Gen. Augur quietly took charge of the military affairs of the Department of the Gulf. Aides came with Gen. Augur from Texas; otherwise his staff is constituted the same as Gen. Emory's. General orders announcing the fact of the new General's accession to the command are being prepared for promulgation. Gen. Emory left for Washington this evening.

MINING OUTRAGES.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 27.—Laborers and miners, who are on a strike, dumped a number of cars loaded with coal, for shipment, at Locust Gap during last night, and burned the depot and telegraph office of the Reading Railroad at the same place. A number of special Police from Philadelphia and Reading have been sent to Mahonoy Plane to protect property and assist in operating the road if necessary.

MURDER, ROBBERY, AND ARSON.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—On last Tuesday it was discovered that the house of an old man named Evans, who lived alone, five miles from Trenton, Mo., had been burned. On searching the ruins, the charred remains of the old man were found.

A man named Sayres was arrested, and confessed that he with two others named Cromwell and Phillips, on Monday night, beat the old man with a club, plundered the house and fired it. All of them have been arrested and lodged in jail.

AN EDITOR KILLED BY ANOTHER EDITOR.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 27.—A private letter says that on Thursday last Louis A. Middleton, editor of the West Point (Miss.) *Times*, was shot and killed by D. L. Love, editor of the West Point *Citizen*, for the publishing of an offensive article by the former. Love demanded a retraction, which being refused, he shot Middleton four times, and then made his escape.

THE CANADIAN TEA AND COFFEE TRADE.

MONTREAL, March 27.—A petition is being signed by merchants engaged in the tea and coffee trade praying the House of Commons to appoint a committee to examine into the present state of the Canadian imports as far as relates to tea and coffee, urging that the existing law in this connection forces the Canadian import trade into the hands of Americans.

CONDITION OF BRIG. GEN. SHIRAS.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Brig. Gen. A. E. Shiras, Commissary General of Subsistence, who has been seriously ill for somedays past with an attack of erysipelas in the head, is somewhat easier to-night, although his physicians have but little hope for his recovery.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT HARTFORD.

ELOQUENT ADDRESSES BY HON. JULIUS C. BURROWS AND HON. WILLIAM P. FRYE—THE COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN LOUISIANA AFFAIRS DEFENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 27.—Hon. Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, and Hon. W. P. Frye, of Maine, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Allyn Hall last evening. George P. Bissell presided. Mr. Burrows opened the meeting and spoke eloquently for an hour, reviewing the records of the two parties and urging that the campaign in Connecticut had more than local importance. At the close of his address the audience, which had listened with the closest attention, gave him three hearty cheers. Hon. William P. Frye commenced his speech by a few words of warm praise of Gen. Hawley, who, he said, was honest and would continue so, who was fearless, and who would always fight for the right, and who voted as he fought. He said he was one of the foremost men in Congress, and ought to be returned by a large majority. He also praised Mr. Green, the candidate for Governor, who had the courage to fire 100 guns for the Message of the President declaring that loyal citizens in Louisiana should have protection. He spoke of the Democratic Party as having sold itself to the slave power twenty-five years ago, and as never having been emancipated from that power. The Republican Party killed slavery. He lamented that the framers of the Constitution had not had foresight to kill it. When the Government was formed they thought the slave power would soon die, but it grew until it endeavored to destroy the Government. He spoke of the birth of New-England civilization, the fruit of the marriage of the church and the school-house in the days of the Puritans, a civilization which had finally given us a nation of freemen. He showed the decline of Ireland since it was subjected to English rule; how a free-trade policy there had destroyed the manufactures of Ireland, starved the people, and sent millions to our shores. It was a wonder that, notwithstanding all this, nine-tenths of the Irishmen of this country were found voting for a free trade party here. He alluded to the fact that England had been brought to abandon the theory of once a citizen, always a citizen, and in illustrating the value of citizenship cited some of the prominent cases in English and American history where the whole power of the Government had been brought to bear to protect humble and unknown men. This led the way to allusions to the fact that while the action of the Government in protecting its citizens in foreign countries was approved by all parties, the attempt to protect the rights of the people in our own country met with the fiercest denunciation from the party which had always been the tool of the slave power, and which now gave encouragement to the old rebel element in its effort to gain political control. He reviewed the history of the Louisiana troubles, citing facts brought out in the testimony before the committee of which he was a member, which were matters of written history; he showed the power of the White League in that State, and in vivid descriptions of the massacres and murders there during the last few years, showed that there was absolute need of the steps which the Government had taken to protect its citizens in their rights. He paid a high compliment to Gen. Sheridan, and cited instances of insults to that officer in New-Orleans, of which he had personal knowledge, which were borne with a dignity and self-poise of which few men were capable. He had learned from what he had seen of Gen. Sheridan in New-Orleans to have confidence in his judgment as well as in his fighting qualities. Mr. Frye's review of the facts in connection with the Louisiana troubles was listened to with the greatest interest. He gave facts which the people ought to know, and he asked them to consider them as worthy of thought, as affecting the future of this Republic. He spoke for nearly two hours, and was warmly congratulated after the meeting by many citizens. The meeting closed with cheers for the speaker and for Gen. Hawley.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 28—1 A. M.—Partly cloudy weather has prevailed in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with local rains, light, variable winds, and low pressure. Generally clear weather has prevailed in the remaining districts, with no decided change in temperature. The barometer has risen in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and thence eastward to the Atlantic. It has fallen west of the Mississippi, and the Ohio River has risen at Pittsburg and fallen at Cincinnati. The Mississippi has risen at Keokuk, St. Louis, and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, generally clear and cool weather, with rising barometer and north-west winds during a portion of the day.

For the South Atlantic States, local rains, a slight fall of temperature, winds shifting to north and east, and rising barometer.

For the Gulf States and Tennessee, generally cloudy weather, easterly to southerly winds, slight rise of temperature, rising barometer east of Mississippi and light rains in the South-west.

For the Ohio Valley and the Lake Region, generally clear weather, no decided change in temperature, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, and falling barometer by Sunday evening.

For the North-west, warm and generally cloudy weather, with south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, and possibly rain in the Missouri Valley during Sunday night.

The Central Mississippi River will rise, and dangerous floods may occur between Memphis and Vicksburg.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	41°	37°	3:30 P. M.	52°	51°
6 A. M.	34°	36°	6 P. M.	48°	48°
9 A. M.	39°	41°	9 P. M.	38°	42°
12 M.	40°	47°	12 P. M.	38°	40°

Average temperature yesterday.........42¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........40¾°
Weekly average.........29 5-7°
Weekly average last year.........33 1-7°

MR. LICK REVOKES THE TRUST DEED EXECUTED BY HIM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 27.—James Lick to-day filed in the Recorder's office a revocation of the trust deed executed last July conveying his property to Trustees for various benevolent purposes. He recites in the revocation that he wishes to provide for parties having natural claims on him, to amend the original instrument, and with returning health to give his personal attention to the execution of his designs. He confirms the acts heretofore performed by the Trustees.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TWO FRIENDS.

Friend, let me speak to thee:
Wealthy art thou!
Men through their poverty,
Through want and misery,
Have sinned and sorrowed
Often ere now.

Friend, let me speak to thee:
Poorer art thou!
From opportunity,
From wealth and luxury,
Men oft have borrowed
Sorrow ere now.

Friends, will ye tell to me,
Both of you now,
Despite your disparity,
From each other's charity
How oft have ye borrowed
Comfort ere now.
S. WADDINGTON.

—*Kinsley's Magazine.*

[WRITTEN FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.]

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

BY WILLIAM BLACK,

Author of "A Daughter of Heth," "Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Princess of Thule," &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.

MOIRA SEEKS THE MINISTER.

It was a gray day; the skies were clouded over; the Atlantic was sea-green and rough; the rocky islands along the coast looked black in the driving sea. A young girl, with her shawl wrapped round her head and shoulders, had come all the way across the island of Darroch to the Free Church Manse on the western side, and now she timidly tapped at the door. She was a quiet little Highland girl, not very pretty, perhaps; she was fair, freckled, and wistful of face, but she had a certain innocence and "strangeness" in her blue eyes that pleased people. Her name was Moira Fergus—Moireach Fearghas some would have spelt it—and she was the eldest of a family of five, who all lived on the eastern shores of Darroch, with their father, John Fergus.

She tapped at the door, and a stalwart middle-aged woman answered.

"Ay, iss it you, Moira, that I see here this day? and what will you be wanting to say to the minister?"

The girl seemed frightened; but at last she managed to say that she wanted to see the minister alone. The Highland woman regarded her with some suspicion, but at length asked her to come in and sit down in the small parlor while she would go for Mr. MacDonald. The girl went into the room, and somewhat nervously sat down on one of the chairs. For several minutes she remained there alone, looking in an absent way at the big shells on the mantelpiece, and listening vaguely to the roar of the sea outside.

Then Mr. MacDonald appeared—a small, thin, red-faced Celt, not very careful as to dress, and obviously partial to snuff.

"Kott pless me—and you, too, Moira Fergus," said he. "And it wass no thought of seeing you that I had this day. And was there anything wrong now with your father that you hef come all the way from Ardtilleach?"

"No, Mr. MacDonald, there iss not anything the matter with my father," said the girl, nervously working with the corner of her shawl. "There iss not anything the matter with my father, but—but—you know, Mr. MacDonald, that it iss not every one that can get a smooth word from my father."

"A smooth word?" said the minister. "And indeed it iss your father, Moira, that is the angriest man in all the islands, and there iss no sort of holding of his tongue. There are other men—yes, there are other men—who will be loose of their tongues on the week days, and they will speak of the teffle without much heed of it—and what iss the harm, too, if you will tam the teffle when you speak of him, and it will come to him all in good time; but to tam other people, and on the Sabbath, too, that iss a ferry different matter. The teffle—well, he is tammed whateffer; but how can you know that Mr. Ross of Styornway, or Mr. Macleod of Harris iss in the black books? But I will say no harm of your father, Moira Fergus."

And, indeed, Mr. MacDonald had some cause to be silent; for—always excepting on Sundays, when he proved himself a most earnest and faithful shepherd—he was himself given to the use of strong language and a little strong drink. He was none the less respected by his flock that occasionally he worked himself into a passion and uttered phrases that would have driven the Free Church Synod into fits. On the Sundays, however, he always had a clean shirt, would touch no whisky, and made use of no vehement language—unless that vehemence appeared in his Gaelic sermons, which were of the best of their kind.

"Oh, Mr. MacDonald," the girl suddenly cried out, with a strange pleading in her eyes, "you will be a friend to me, and I will tell you why I hef come all the way from Ardtilleach. It wass Angus McEachran and me—you know Angus McEachran, Mr. MacDonald?—it was Angus McEachran and me—well, we were thinking of getting married—ay, it iss many a day since he hass talked of that—"

"Well, well, Moira, and what more? Is there any harm in it that a young man and a young lass should think of getting married?"

The girl still kept nervously twitching the corner of her shawl.

"And there iss many a time I hef said to him, 'Angus, we will get married some day, but what for should we get married now, and the fishing not very good whatever?' And there iss many a time he hass said to me, 'Moira, you hef done enough for your father and your father's children, and if he will not let you marry, do you think, then, that you will never marry?'"

"Your younger sisters must be growing up, Moira," the minister said.

"And the days went by," the girl continued, sadly, "and the weeks went by, and Angus McEachran he wass ferry angry with me many a time, and many a time I hef said to him, 'Angus, you will be doing better if you will go away and get some other young lass to be your wife, for it will be a bad day the day I quarrel with my own people to come to you and be your wife.' And it iss many the night I hef cried about it—from the night to the morning; and it wass many a time I will wish that I had neffer seen him, and that he had neffer come down from the Lewis the year that the herring came round about Darroch and Killeena. And now—and now—"

Well, the girl burst into tears at this point, and the minister, not knowing very well what to do, brought out a bottle of whisky, and said:

"Now, Moira, be a good lass, and do not cry ass if you wass without friends in the world. What iss it now that iss the matter?"

"Well, Mr. MacDonald," the girl said, between her sobs, "it wass five days or four days ago that Angus came to me, and he said to me, 'Moira, it iss no more any use the trying to get married in Darroch, for your father he is a violent man, and he will not hear of it; and what we hef to do is to go away from Darroch, you and me together, and when the wedding is all over, then you can come back and tell your people."

"That wass not well spoken," said the minister. "It iss a bad day for a young lass when she hass to run away from her own people."

He was beginning to see the cause of the trouble that was visible on the fair young face.

"And I said to him," continued the girl, struggling to restrain her tears, "I said to him, 'It iss a hard thing you ask, Angus McEachran, but it iss many a long day and many a long month you hef waited for me to marry you, as I said I would marry you; and if it iss so that there will be no chance of our getting married in Darroch I will go away with you.' Then he said, 'Moira, I will find out about a boat going up to the Lewis, and if they will put us ashore at Borvabost, or Barvas, or Callernish, we will walk across the island to Styornoway, and there we will get the boat to tek us to Glassgow."

"To Glassgow!" cried the minister. "Wass you thinking of going to Glassgow, Moira Feargus?"

The girl looked rather abashed.

"And do you not know what an ahfu' place is Glassgow—ay, indeed, an ahfu' place," said the minister, earnestly. "No, you do not know—but I hef been more as three times or two times in Glassgow—and for a young lass to go there! You do not know, Moira Fergus, that it iss filled, every street of it, with wild men that hef no more care for the Sabbath-day ass if it wass Tuesday, ay, or even Monday—and the sodgers there—and the Roman Catholics—and no like the Catholics that you will see, one of them, or two of them, about Lochaber, where they are ferry like good, plain, other people—but it iss the *Roman* Catholics, Moira—it iss the real *Roman* Catholics, Moira—you will find in Glassgow, and they are ferry wild men, and if they were to rise against the town in the night-time, it would be the Lord's own mercy if they did not burn every person in his bed. Indeed, indeed, Moira Fergus, you must not go to Glassgow!"

"And I do not want to go to Glassgow!" Moira said, excitedly, "that iss what I hef come to you about this day, Mr. MacDonald. I hef a great fear of going to Glassgow, and I wass saying to myself that it wass you, Mr. MacDonald, that maybe could help me—and if you wass to see Angus McEachran—"

"But if I was to see your father, Moira Fergus, there is no man so mad ass not to know that a young lass will be thinking of getting married."

"That will be of no use whateffer, Mr. MacDonald. It iss a ferry angry man he is, and if there iss any more word of the marriage I will be afraid to go back to Ardtilleach."

"Then the tefile—and tam him!—hass got into his head!" said the minister with a furious blow on the table. "It iss no patience I hef with a foolish man!"

Moira was rather frightened, but she said in a low voice—

"Ay, ay, it iss a ferry angry man he is; and there iss no use going to him, Mr. MacDonald; but this iss what I wass thinking, Mr. MacDonald, if you wass being so kind ass to go to Angus McEachran, and tell him that it iss not a good thing for us to go away to Glassgow. I hef given my word to him—yes, and I will not draw back from that—but now I hef a great fear of going to Glassgow—"

The minister was during this time shifting rather uneasily from the table to the window and from the window to the table. He was evidently much excited; he seemed scarcely to hear what the girl was saying. At last he suddenly interrupted her.

"Listen to me, Moira Fergus. It iss no business of mine—no, it iss not any any business of mine—as a minister, to interfere in the family affairs of any one whateffer; and you had no right to come to the minister and ask him to go and speak to Angus McEachran. No, you had no right; and yet, I will say this, Moira Fergus, that you had a ferry good right—ay, the teffle is in it if you had not a ferry good right. For I am a natif of this island—well, it wass in Harris I wass born, but what's is the use of being ferry particular?—and I am a natif of this island as well as a minister, and I hef known your family for a great many years, and I hef known you to be a good lass—and—and this iss what I wass going to say to you that, before I will see you going away to Glassgow, I will marry you and Angus McEachran myself, ay, so that no one shall know of it until it is all ferry well over. And what do you say to that, Moira Fergus?"

The girl started, flushed, and then looked timidly down.

"It iss a ferry good main you are, Mr. MacDonald," she said, hesitatingly, "and a ferry good friend you hef always been to me—but—but it iss not for me to say that I hef come to ask you to marry us; and it is Angus McEachran, Mr. MacDonald, and not me, that hass to say 'yes' or 'no' to that."

"Ay, ay!" said the minister, cheerfully and courageously, "it is no fault for a young lass to be shy; and it iss right what you hef said, Moira, that I will speak to Angus McEachran. And there iss another I will speak to about it, for it iss no trifling matter, Moira, and I will hef to see that we are sure and safe in what hass to be done; and you know that there iss not any one about the islands that hass trafeled so far ass Mr. Mackenzie, of Borva; and it iss a great many things he will know, and I think I will go and say a word to him, Moira."

"It iss a long way the way to Borva, Mr. MacDonald."

"Well, I wass told by Alister Lewis that the men of the Nighean-dubh were coming up from Taransay about one o'clock or twelve o'clock to-morrow's morning, and if it iss not ferry pad weather they will go on to Loch Roag, so I think I will go with the Nighean-dubh. Now, you will go back to Ardtilleach, Moira Fergus, and you will say not a word to any one until the time wass come I will be speaking myself to Angus McEachran; and now you will take a tram, Moira, for it is a ferry coarse sort o' day, and a healthy young lass will hef no harm from a drop of good whisky."

"You are ferry kind, Mr. MacDonald, but I do not touch the whisky."

"No? Then I will hef a drop myself, to wish you good luck, Moira; and when I come back from Borvabost, then I will tell you what Mr. Mackenzie says, and you will keep up your spirits, Moira, and you will find no need to go away from your own people to be married in Glassgow."

When Moira Fergus went outside a new light seemed to fill the world. Certainly the sea was green and rough, and there were huge white breakers heaving over on the black rocks. But it seemed to her that there was a sort of sunshine in the green of the sea; and she had a consciousness of sunshine being behind the gray clouds overhead; and the dull brown moorland—mile after mile of it, in low undulation—was less lonely than when she had crossed it an hour before. And that red-faced irascible little minister, who lived by himself in the solitary manse out by the sea, and who was just a trifle too fond of whisky and fierce language during six days of the week, was to her as a bright angel come down from heaven with promises of help, so that the girl, as she thought of the future, did not know whether to laugh or to cry for joy.

CHAPTER II.

A VISIT TO GREAT PEOPLE.

"The teffle—and tam him!—is in the carelessness of you, Alister-nan-Each!" cried the minister, catching up his coat tails. "What for will you knock your fish against my coat, and me going up to see Mr. Mackenzie and his daughter, that iss ass good ass an English lady now?"

Alister made a humble apology to the minister, and took his own bonnet to remove any lingering traces of the Nighean-dubh from the minister's costume, and then Mr. MacDonald got ashore at Borvabost. He had a word or two to say to some of the people whom he knew; then he went up and over the hill to the house of a certain Mr. Mackenzie, who was called by some folks the "King of Borva."

"And iss Mr. Mackenzie in the house, Mairi?" said he to the young girl who came to the passage—the doors in this part of the world are kept shut against rain, but never against strangers.

"No," said she, "Mr. MacDonald, he iss not in Borva at all, but away over at Styornoway, and it is ferry sorry he will be that you came to Borva and him away from his own house. But there is Miss Sheila, she will be down at her own house; and she will be ferry ill pleased that you will come to Borva if you will not call at her house."

"Oh, I will call at her house; and it is ferry glad I am that she hass not gone away ass yet; and I am glad to see that you are still with Mr. Mackenzie, Mairi."

The old minister, grumbling over his disappointment, set out once more, and walked away across the moorland and down to a plateau over a quiet bay, where there was a large stone house built, with a verandah and a flower-garden in front. He saw there a young lady watering the tree-fuchsias—a handsome, healthily-complexioned young woman, with dark hair and deep-blue eyes, who was the daughter of Mr. Mackenzie. She was rather well liked by the islanders, who generally called her "Miss Sheila," notwithstanding that she was married; although some of them had got into a shy, half-comical, half-tender fashion of calling her "Princess Sheila," merely because her husband had a yacht so named.

"And are you ferry well?" said she, running forward, with a bright smile on her face, to the minister. "And hef you come all the way from Darroch, Mr. MacDonald?"

"Ay, ay," said the minister, a little embarrassed, and looking down, "I hef come from Darroch; and it iss a proud day this day that I will shake hands with you, Miss —— Mrs. Laffenter; and it iss ferry glad I am that I will come to Borva, although your father is not here, for it iss not effery time in the year that a stranger will see you, Mrs. Laffenter."

"Oh, but you are no stranger, Mr. MacDonald," said this Mrs. Lavender. "Now, come into the house, and I will ask you to stay and have some dinner with us, Mr. MacDonald, for you cannot leave for Darroch again to-night. And what did you want to see my father about, Mr. MacDonald?"

He followed her into the house, and sat down in a spacious sitting-room, the like of which, in its wonderful colors and decorations, he had never seen before. He could compare it only with Stornoway Castle, or his dreams of the palace in which the Queen lived in London.

Well, he told all the story of Moira Fergus and Angus McEachran to Mrs. Lavender, and said that he had come to ask the advice of her father, who was a man who had traveled much and amassed knowledge.

"Surely you yourself are the best judge," said the handsome young wife. "They have lived long enough in the parish, hef they not, Mr. MacDonald?"

"Oh, that iss not it—that iss not the matter at all, Mrs. Laventer!" said he, emphatically. "I can marry them—oh, yes, I know I can marry them—in my own house, if I like. But it iss the prudence—it iss the prudence, Mrs. Laffenter—of it that iss in the question; and I am not sure of the prudence of it."

"Then I must ask my husband," said Sheila.

She went to the open window, took a whistle from her pocket, and blew a note loud and shrill, that seemed to go echoing far across Loch Roag, away amid the blue and misty solitudes of the great Suainabhal. She stood there for a minute or two. Far below her there was a schooner yacht resting quietly in the bay; she could see a small boat put off and land on the shore a man and a very tiny boy. The man was clad in rough blue homespun. He set the child of three or so on his shoulder, and then proceeded to climb the hill. In a few minutes there was the sound of some one on the gravel outside, and presently a tall young man, somewhat heavily bearded, marched into the drawing-room, and threw the child into its mother's outstretched arms.

"Mr. MacDonald, of Darroch?" he cried. "Why, of course! And haven't you got such a thing as a glass of whisky in the house, Sheila, when a visitor comes all the way from Darroch to see you? And what's the best of your news, Mr. MacDonald?"

Sheila—or Mrs. Lavender, as one ought to call her—having deposited the very young gentleman on the sofa, and given him a mighty piece of cake to console him for maternal neglect, proceeded to tell her husband of the causes of Mr. MacDonald's visit. His decision on the point was quickly taken.

"You'll get yourself into trouble, Mr. MacDonald, if you help them to a clandestine marriage. I wouldn't touch it, if I were you."

"Yes, I am afraid you will get yourself into trouble," said Sheila, with an air of wisdom.

"But, Kott pless me!" said the minister, indignantly, "hef I not told you they will run away to Glassgow?—and iss there anything so bad ass that—that a young lad and a young lass will go away to Glassgow, and not one of them married until they get there?"

"Well, there's something in that," said Mr. Lavender. "What sort of fellow is this Angus McEachran?"

"Oh, he is a ferry diligent young man—he hass a share in the boat, and he hass some money in the bank, and there iss none more cleffer than he is at the fishing. Ay, ay, he is a cleffer young man, and a good-looking young man; but if he wass not so free with his laugh, and his joke, and his glass—well, I will say nothing against the young man, who is a ferry respectable young man whateffer, and there iss no reason why John Fergus should shut the door against him."

"Then can't the father be talked over?" said Mr. Lavender, pretending to snatch at the cake which his son was busily eating.

"Oh, couldn't I say something to him!" Sheila said, with entreaty in her eyes.

"You, Miss—Mrs. Laffenteer!" said the minister, with surprise. "You, to go into John Fergus' house! Yes, indeed, it would be a proud day the day for him that you went into his house—ay, if he wass fifteen or a dozen John Ferguses. But you hef no imagination of that man's temper—and the sweerin of him!—"

"Oh, I should stop that," said Mr. Lavender. "If you like to go and talk to him, Sheila, I will undertake that he shan't swear much!"

"How could you know?" the girl said, with a laugh. "He would swear in the Gaelic. But if there is no other means, Mr. MacDonald, I am sure anything is better than letting them run away to Glasgow."

"Sheila," said the husband, "when do we go to London?"

"In about a week now we shall be ready, I think," she said.

"Well, look here. You seem interested in that girl—I don't remember her having been here at all. However, suppose we put off our going to London, and see these young folks through their troubles?"

Of course he saw by her face that that was what she wanted: he had no sooner suggested such a thing than the happiest light possible sprang to her eyes.

"Oh, will you?" she cried.

"And in for a penny, in for a pound," said he. "I suppose you want witnesses, Mr. MacDonald? What if my wife and myself went round in the yacht to Darroch, and helped you at your private wedding?"

"Hey!" said Mr. MacDonald, with his eyes staring. "You, Sir, come to the wedding of Moira Fergus? And Miss Sheila, too? Why, there iss no man in all the islands would not gifo away his daughter—ay, twenty daughters—if he wass told you will be coming to the wedding—not any man but John Fergus; and there is the anger of the teffle himself in the nature of John Fergus; and it iss no man will go near him."

"But I will go near him!" said Sheila, proudly, "and he will speak no rough speech to me."

"Not if I can understand him, and there is a door handy," said her husband, with a laugh.

"Ay, ay, you will come to the wedding?" said the minister, almost to himself, as if this assurance were almost too much for mortal man to bear. He had made a long and disagreeable voyage from the one island to the other, in order to seek the advice of a capable man; but he had not expected such high and honorable sanction of his secret aims. Now, indeed, he had no more hesitation. Mr. Mackenzie was a wise man and a traveled man, no doubt; but not even his counsel could have satisfied the old minister as did the prompt and somewhat reckless tender of aid on the part of Mr. Lavender, and the frank and hearty sympathy of the beautiful "Princess Sheila."

CHAPTER III.

A MEETING OF LOVERS.

A still, calm night lay over the islands; there was no sound abroad but the occasional calling of the wild fowl; in the perfect silence there was scarcely even a murmur from the smooth sea. Night, as it was, the world was all light up with a wonderful white glory; for the moon down there in the south was almost full; and here the clear radiance fell on the dark moorland flats, on the bays of white sand fronting the sea, and on the promontories of black rock that jutted out into the shining water. Killeena lay cold and silent under the wan glare; Darroch showed no signs of life; the far mountains of the larger islands seemed visionary and strange. It was a night of wonderful beauty, but that the unusual silence of the sea had something awful in it; one had a sense that the mighty plain of water was perhaps stealthily rising to cover forever those bits of rock which, during a few brief centuries, had afforded foothold to a handful of human beings.

Down in one of the numerous creeks a young man was idly walking this way and that along the smooth sand—occasionally looking up to the rocks above him. This was Angus McEachran, the lover of Moira Fergus. There was obviously nothing Celtic about the young man's outward appearance: he was clearly of the race descended from the early Norwegian settlers in these islands—a race that, in some parts, has, notwithstanding intermarriage, preserved very distinct characteristics. He was a tall young fellow, broad-chested, yellow-bearded, good-looking enough, and grave and deliberate of speech. Moreover, he was a hard-working, energetic, shrewd-headed youth; there was no better fisherman round these coasts; he had earned his share in the boat, so that he was not at the mercy of any of the curers; he had talked of building a small stone cottage for himself; and it was said that he had a little money in the bank at Stornoway. But if Angus McEachran was outwardly a Norseman, he had many of the characteristics of the Celtic temperament. He was quick to imagine and resent affront. His seeming gravity of demeanor would, under provocation of circumstances, disappear altogether; and there was no one madder than he in the enjoyment of a frolic, no one more generous in a fit of enthusiasm, no one more reckless in the prosecution of a quarrel. They said he sometimes took a glass too much on shore—led away by the delight of good fellowship; but the bitterest cold night, the most persistent rain, the most exhausting work, could not tempt him to touch a drop of whisky when he was out at the fishing.

A young girl, shawled over, came over the rocks, and made her way down to the sands.

"You are ferry late, Moira," said he. "I was thinking you wass not coming at all the night."

"It is not an easy thing for me to get away, that no one will know," said she, timidly.

"Ay, ay, and that is the worst of it!" said he, bitterly. "It is no ferry good thing that you will hef to come away from the house like that, as if you wass a thief; and if it wass any other young lass, she would not hef suffered that so long; and now, Moira, this is what I hef to say to you—that you must do what you hef promised to do, and when we go to Glassgow—"

"Oh, Angus!" she said; "it iss not to Glassgow I can go—"

Even in the pale moonlight she could see the quick look of surprise, and anger, and jealousy that left to his eyes.

"And you will not go to Glassgow?" said he.

"Angus!" the girl said, "it iss ferry much I hef to say to you, and you will not be angry with me until I tell you. And it wass yesterday I went over to Mr. MacDonald, and I wass saying to him that there wass no more use in trying to speak to my father, and that you and me, Angus, we were thinking of going away to Glassgow—"

"And it iss a foolish lass you are!" he said, impetuously, "and now he will come over to Ardtilleach—"

"He will not think of coming over to Ardtilleach; it iss a ferry kind man that Mr. MacDonald is; and he will say to me, 'Moira, will it not be petter, and a great deal petter, that I will marry Angus McEachran and you in Darroch, and no one will know until it iss over, and then you can go and tell your father?'"

"Ay, did he say that?" exclaimed the young man, with his eyes wide open.

"Indeed he did."

"Ay, ay, and it iss a ferry good man he iss whateffer," said Angus, with a sudden change of mood. "And you, Moira, what wass it you will say to him?"

"Me?"

"Ay, you."

"Well," said the girl, looking down, but with some pride in her tone; "it is not for a young lass to say yes or to say no about such a thing—it is for you, Angus, to go to the minister. But this is what I hef said to him, that the going to Glassgow wass a great trouble to me—ay, and a ferry great trouble—"

"Then I will go and see Mr. MacDonald!" said Angus, hastily. "And this iss what I will say to him—that he iss a ferry good man, and that before three weeks is over, ay, or two weeks, or four weeks, I will send to him a gallon of whisky the like of which he will not find from the Butt of Lewis down to Barra Head. Ay, Moira, and so you went all the way across the island yesterday? It iss a good lass you are; and you will be ferry much petter when you are married and in your own house, and away from your father, that hass no petter words for his own children ass if they wass swines. And it iss ferry early the morn's mornin' that I will go over to Mr. MacDonald —"

"But you need not do that, Angus," the girl said, "for Mr. MacDonald has gone away to Borva, to ask the advice of Mr. Mackenzie. Yes, it is a great deal that Mr. MacDonald is doing for us."

"It will be the good whisky he will hef from me!" muttered Angus to himself.

"And now, Angus, I will be going back, for my father he thinks I hef only gone over te get a candle from Mrs. McLachlan; and you will say nothing about all that I hef told you, only you will go over to Mr. MacDonald, Angus, on Saturday or Friday, and you will speak to him. And I will say good-night to you, Angus."

"I will go with you, Moira, along a bit of the road."

"No, Angus," the girl said, anxiously, "if there wass any one will see us, and will take the story to my father—"

She had no need to complete the sentence. Her companion laughed lightly and courageously as he took her hand.

"Ay, ay, Moira, it iss not always that you will hef to be afrait. And the story they will hef to take to your father, that will be a ferry goot story, that will be the ferry best story he will ever hear. Oh, yes, he will say three words or two words to effery-pody around him when he hears that teffle of a story."

If Angus was inclined to make light of the old man's probable rage, his sweetheart was not. The mere mention of it seemed to increase her desire to depart; and so he kissed her, and she went on her way home.

Perhaps he would have grumbled at the shortness of the interview, but that this new project had almost taken his breath away, and now wholly occupied his mind. He clambered up the rocks, got across to the road, and slowly walked along in the clear moonlight, in the direction of the cottages of Ardtilleach. To have a lovers' meeting cut short on such a night would have been grievous under other circumstances; but that was forgotten in the suggestion that his marriage with Moira Fergus had now become possible and near.

Angus McEachran had never been to Glasgow, and he had the vague fear of the place which dwells in the minds of many islanders. The project of flight thither was a last and desperate resource after all hope of conciliating John Fergus was abandoned. But the young man had never felt so confident about it as he pretended to be in speaking to Moira Fergus. He knew nothing of how the people lived in Glasgow; of the possibility of two strangers getting married; of the cost of the long journey. Then he might have to leave his fishing for an indefinite period, and embarrass his comrades in the boat; he had a suspicion, too, that old John Fergus, having been robbed of his daughter, would appeal to the Sheriff, and impound the money which he, Angus McEachran, had in the bank at Stornoway.

It was with great joy, therefore, that he heard of this proposal. It seemed so much more fitting and proper for a man and a woman to get married in their own island. There would be no stain on the fair name of Moira Fergus if she was married by Mr. MacDonald himself; whereas no one knew anything about the character of the Glasgow clergymen, who might, for all one knew, be secretly Roman Catholics. And then there was the remote chance that the wedding would have the august approval of the far-known Mr. Mackenzie, the King of Borva; which would silence the most censorious old hag who ever croaked over a peat-fire.

Angus McEachran reached the long and straggling line of hovels and cottages known as the fishing hamlet of Ardtilleach. Down there, on the white shores of the small creek, several of the boats were drawn up, their hulls black in the moonlight. Up on the rocks above were built the two long and substantial curing-houses, with plenty of empty barrels lying round the doors. There was scarcely any one about, though here and there the smoke from a chimney showed that the peats were being stirred within to light up the gloomy interior of the hut. He passed the rude little cottage in which John Fergus and his family lived.

"Ay, ay, Moira," he was thinking to himself, "you will have a better house to live in by and by, and you will have better treatment in the house, and you will be the mistress of the house. And there will no one then say a hard word to you, whether he is your father or whether he is not your father; and I will make it a bad day for any one that says a hard word to you, Moira Fergus."

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE STAGE.—The third time I went to the theatre was in the Winter of 1815-16. My father then resided in London, and one night he took me with him to Lord Byron's private box at Drury Lane, placing me in front so as to give me the best view of the performance. The box was on the stage to the right of the audience. Again the play, though this time not Shakespeare's, was "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," with Edmund Kean in the part of *Sir Giles Overreach.* Soon after the play had begun, Lord Byron, then one of the Committee of Management of Drury Lane Theatre, came into the box. My father bade me rise to give him my seat, but he insisted on my keeping it, and as he did so I remarked the sweetness of his smile. Recalling to mind that smile in after years, I could not help believing there must have been much kindliness in Lord Byron's nature; so slight a thing often is enough to bias our judgment of others.

It was the first time I had seen Lord Byron, of whose renown as a poet I had latterly heard much, and my boyish curiosity was excited, though naturally I had but imperfect conception of his genius. His pale face, glossy and curly dark hair, and handsome and most expressive features, irresistibly attracted my gaze; in fact, throughout the evening he fascinated me quite as much as did Kean. Lord Byron several times left the box and returned to it. He was present there during the scene where Sir Giles Overreach is unmasked and in his fury, and choking, as it were, with rage at finding himself foiled, tears away the collar from his neck. Kean's acting, I remember, made me tremble; my attention was riveted; and as he stood near our box, with his face turned toward it (perhaps because he knew Lord Byron was there), it is no wonder I was deeply affected. When the play was at an end I heard Lord Byron in lively conversation with my father highly extol the acting of Kean; and I remember, too, his remarking that "the youngster" had felt his power.

As Lord Byron sat opposite to me, I could not, as I have said, help gazing much at him, particularly when the curtain was down, as if under a fascination, in a way that I should not have ventured to do had I been older. His beautiful and animated face was full of attraction, and I noted with admiration the longitudinal wrinkles which, when conversing with my father, he frequently threw up on his brow. They seemed to me at my age so beautiful that, before I went to bed that night, I tried before a looking-glass to produce similar wrinkles in my own forehead, and felt disappointed at the want of success.

We remained in Lord Byron's box till the end of the performances. The play, which had interested me so much, was followed by a farce, the name of which I have forgotten. I only recollect that Mrs. Mardyn acted in it, and that she was very sprightly, graceful, and handsome. Subsequently I heard reports mentioned in my father's house that Lord Byron not only greatly admired, but, for a newly-married man, paid too much attention to this fascinating actress. This piece of scandal, however, my father believed to be baseless. Yet, after the separation of Lord and Lady Byron, I remember seeing a caricature in which the poet was represented near to an open door, with one arm round the waist of Mrs. Mardyn, the other extended towards his wife, as if bidding her adieu; whilst from his mouth escaped the two first lines of the well-known verses, "Fare thee well," &c. Lady Byron was on the further side of the picture, with her baby in her arms, and being led by her father, dressed as a top-booted country squire, to an opposite door.

From 1816 to 1825 I frequently went to the two "patent theatres" and to the "little Summer theatre" in the Haymarket, and saw all the most celebrated actors and actresses in those years, and in all, or nearly all, their principal parts. John Kemble I well remember as *Coriolanus, Cato, Cardinal Wolsey, King John,* and as *Penruddock* in "The Wheel of Fortune." He seemed to me a very grand and powerful actor, perfect in all his parts. Perhaps he most interested me as *Wolsey* and *King John.* Mrs. Siddons I saw once more (in 1816) when she acted the part of *Queen Catherine,* her brother John playing *Cardinal Wolsey.* The visit to Covent Garden that evening made a great impression on me. Charles Kemble did *Falconbridge* to perfection, his fine figure and manly bearing suiting him well for that character; and Miss O'Neill was a very touching *Lady Constance.* I have seen Stephen Kemble once, as *Falstaff,* looking the character better than he acted it; and Mrs. Charles Kemble in several comic parts—a good actress, but at that time best suited where stoutness of figure was no disadvantage.

Miss O'Neill I have repeatedly seen on the stage, and in nearly all her principal tragic parts, as *Lady Constance* aforesaid, as *Juliet,* as *Isabella, Belvedera, Mrs. Haller,* and *Jane Shore.* She may not have been so grand as Mrs. Siddons in some of the parts which both these actresses have undertaken, but for pathos and tenderness Miss O'Neill can scarcely have been surpassed by any actress. A more fascinating and touching *Juliet* was, perhaps, never seen; and, indeed, in all her principal characters she strongly enlisted one's sympathies. I have seen her too in less serious parts; for instance, with much pleasure as *Katherine* in "The Taming of the Shrew," in which play Charles Young acted with her, as *Petruchio,* most admirably—and also as *Lady Teazle.* In the latter part, excepting in the latter scenes, she did not interest me particularly, having seen Miss Brunton in the same part with more pleasure. "The School for Scandal" on the whole has probably never been better performed than in the days alluded to. Charles Kemble and Young were admirable representatives of the characters of *Charles* and *Joseph Surface,* and W. Farren acted *Sir Peter Teazle* to perfection. In all three the bearing of a polished gentleman was conspicuous, and whilst Charles Kemble fully represented his character, in animal spirits, open heartedness, and wit, Young was quiet as effective for the ease and refined speciousness he displayed in the part of *Joseph.*

All the performances just mentioned were at Covent Garden Theatre, but I also frequently visited its rival, "Old Drury," and saw Edmund Kean in all his principal parts; especially remembering him in *Richard III., Othello, Macbeth, Lear, Shylock, Sir Edmund Mortimer, Bertram,* and, as already mentioned, *Sir Giles Overreach.* He thoroughly realized all the characters I have seen him perform, and by giving in certain scenes the freest expression to his inspirations of the moment, he often aroused his audiences to an extraordinary pitch of enthusiasm. Although small in stature, his limbs were well proportioned, his face handsome and expressive, his eyes full of fire. More than once I have seen him at Drury Lane as *Othello*—in which part he displayed much pathos—and Charles Young at the same time as *Iago.* The latter performed his part with such life-like ease, and brought out the satirical and humorous features of it so admirably, that, in the earlier scenes, one could badly help regarding the clever villain with feelings akin to liking. It is not possible, I think, that any other actor in the part of *Iago* could ever have displayed more perfectly than Young the consciousness of superior intellectual power, contempt for others, and wickedness of purpose, yet masked withal by the semblance of honest candor. One could well understand how *Cassio* and *Othello* were as wax in the hands of so specious a villain. I once saw Kean and Young at Drury Lane reverse their parts in this tragedy, but with less satisfaction.

Kean was likewise admirable in comic parts. I liked him particularly in "The Honeymoon;" and on his benefit nights I have seen him as *Paul* in "Paul and Virginia," as *Sylvester Daggerwood,* and I once saw him dressed and dance as a harlequin, I think in an after-piece called the "Admirable Crichton," and had thus an opportunity of admiring the remarkable grace and agility of his bodily movements.

Macready I have also many times seen at each of the "patent theatres," and on the boards of the Haymarket. Although neither his face, figure, nor voice well suited him for some of the tragic parts he undertook—for instance, *Romeo* and *Hamlet*—yet his acting of *Hamlet* was very intellectual and good, and as *Othello* he affected me almost as much as Kean had done, and certainly looked the character much better. As *Beverley,* too, as *William Tell,* and as *Gambier* in "The Slave," he was very effective. In 1841, when, after nine years' absence, I was again in England for a short time, I saw him act once more; this time at the Haymarket, as *Claude Melnotte* in "The Lady of Lyons." On this occasion Miss Helen Faucit acted with him, and was very effective and fascinating as *Pauline.* I was not only much moved myself by the acting of these two, but I remarked the great effect it produced on the feelings of the audience in general. Only a true conception of his parts, earnestness of purpose, and high histrionic art could enable an actor to make such impressions on an audience as Macready was capable of making; though, at the same time, there was a certain mannerism—though quite original—in his style of acting, and his movements and postures were often far from graceful. Nevertheless in impassioned moments he always fixed the attention, and enlisted the sympathies of the audience by his force and pathos. Like the Kembles and Charles Young, Macready was noted, in private life, as well as on the stage, for gentlemanly bearing. I have not had the pleasure of his acquaintance, but with Charles Kemble and Young I have had many opportunities of agreeable intercourse.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

FASHION.—Queen Fashion was always democratic. She never depended upon Kings or Princes to keep her altar-fires alight. Her high priests were often of humble origin. Plain Mr. Brummel could punish the "First Gentleman of Europe" by changing a fashion. He had made people swathe their necks up to the ears in thick folds of muslin so that the Regent might hide the scars which disfigured his glands. When they quarreled, the Beau turned down his collar and exposed his throat. An attempt recently made, under princely auspices, to reform gentlemen's evening dress failed utterly; but twenty-five years ago a simple undergraduate of Oxford revolutionized our morning attire. With the ladies, beauty and brains have been the qualification for leadership. Mere rank had to follow. As long as Queen Fashion's army was a comparatively small one, those entitled to be leaders stood prominently forward, and were elected by acclaim, just as in the olden times the biggest and fiercest savages in the tribe were chosen as its chiefs. When the forces increased—when their wants became greater, and their evolutions more complicated—educated generals were naturally required. The milliners and dress-makers lead the fashion now. There are ladies in Paris who are supposed to dictate what is to be "worn." They dictate simply what the milliners and dress-makers have resolved upon, and are very elegant walking, riding, or lounging advertisements of what Mme. Entelle and Mr. Chose (for millinery may be masculine now) have decided is to be the fashion. Do you suppose that Mlle. de la Chic pays for these bewildering dresses in which she looks so charming? Or that the bill is ever sent in to yonder proud beauty, around whose chariot wheels so many of our golden youth are congregated as she halts in a shady corner off "the drive?" The arrangement with Mlle. de la Chic is business-like and straightforward—so many dresses, so many puffs. The bargain which attires the other lady splendidly for nothing a year has no existence in fact. Pen never wrote—tongue never whispered it. This other lady is very beautiful, very vain, and, for her rank, very poor. She is one of those who can carry off strange raiment, and stamp it at once as the fashion. Ladies form themselves upon her. Those who are of her acquaintance beg and pray for what sporting men would call a "tip" as to what new thing is coming out. Outsiders watch for her appearance at opera, promenade, or ball, to see if there be anything to add or reject, and set their wardrobes by hers, as watches are set by the Horse Guards' clock. Is it to be wondered at that her dress-maker, her milliner, her goldsmith, &c., &c., &c., should be run after? Other people's bills go in, but hers do not. What would you? Bills, when duly delivered, often escape our attention. Women of fashion forget all about these "little accounts," even when they are reposing in the pigeon-holes of their davenports. How, then, can you possibly expect a lady to bear in mind that an account has not been sent in? It will be delivered some day, or a delicate hint will be given that the advertisement is to be withdrawn.

This system is not without its advantages. We live too fast in these times to sit down and invent for ourselves; and once granted that we are to take our taste from the shop, we must not complain of its quality. We must not complain—having relegated our judgment into the hands of a score or so of competing tradespeople—that the extravagant and the startling prevail. On the other hand, the reflection is forced upon such of us as take the trouble to think, that the female form divine would, perhaps, have its outlines more modestly draped if ladies' fashions had been designed by gentlewomen.

I can remember the time when the slightest tinge of paint upon a young woman's face was regarded as evidence to connect her with a class which was not so much noticed then as now. The mothers of fogies such as he who proses at present did not rub skirts with Mlle. de la Chic in the park or the crush-room, nor did they copy her from the stage. Ladies of the great world would not have satin boots because Vestris wore them in those Olympic revels of which the burlesque of the period is the degenerate offspring. In comparison with the burlesque of the period the gayest of the Olympic revels was propriety itself—it was elegant and witty, that was all. A similar comparison may be drawn between the stage behavior, at any rate, of the ladies engaged in these performances respectively. But you may be sure that if, in this year of grace, some enterprising son of Crispin were to invent a novel style of *chaussure* for Miss Kitty Rosepink, of the Royal Breakdown Theatre, it would be "the rage" in a fortnight. To explain this phenomenon one has to skate over rather thin ice. Women dress for two reasons: First, to please the men; and, second, to displease each other. They have been permitted, or rather have permitted themselves, to observe that a class which their grandmothers utterly ignored is pleasing to men, and have copied their outward signs of attraction. Further than this I do not propose to go. It is far enough. Having gone to the shop for your taste, you go to the footlights for your complexion! Bismuth and belladonna are on your dressing-tables. Cream of beauty and bloom of roses may be inquired for in Belgravia without a blush. To this extreme Fashion has led you gradually. Step by step you have got over the good old contempt in which false things were held when first our Sovereign Lady purged her court and country of the foulness which the last George bred and fostered in them. Fashion has excused false trinkets, false hair, false light in the eyes, false tints upon the flesh. Do you think it will end thus? Can you hope that these things are only skin deep? Have you no fear lest they may soak inward and produce upon the mind the same effect which they work upon the body? One more question, and I have done. Does this sort of thing pay? You can read the answer in the manners and literature of the day. Sensualism reigns supreme. Respect for purity has gone out of fashion.

For this, I have heard it urged, the men are to blame. They showed what pleased them, and have no right to complain that it was copied. There is some justice in such a plea if we admit that the one sex is under an obligation to please the other, irrespective of the quality of the pleasure involved. This cannot be admitted. We owe the civilization of the world—the very foundations of what we call society—to an opposite principle. The ladies of the great world had it in their power to crush the *demi-monde* before it became an institution. They could have drawn a moral cordon around certain suburban districts, which would have isolated them like so many Ghettos, and by continuing the social law which enacted that a man who escorted or saluted one who could not be presented to his friend's sisters in places to which ladies could properly resort was guilty of an ungentlemanly act, they would soon have relegated the admirers of Anonyma to the groves which she adorned, and secured the honor of their non-appearance in other drawing-rooms. This done, Anonyma would have stayed at home; but it was not done, and so she set the Fashion.—*Belgravia.*

THE MOTIVE POWER OF LORD LYTTON'S LIFE.—If we were to define generally the great motive power which influenced his life, we should say it was a passion for *improvement;* and the forces by which this principle was to be carried out were patient labor, perseverance, and thoroughness—all inspired by that enlightened patriotism which is one of the expressions of pure philanthropy. The application of his master-principle began with himself. Self-culture was his life-long habit. We find him inculcating it on all who came under his influence, and inviting the co-operation of others, that the range of its efficacy might be extended. Whether he is addressing an assembly of schoolboys or the *comitia* of a university, or the members of a mechanics' institute; whether he is instructing a colonial Governor who is his subordinate, or suggesting schemes to his own political chief—for all he has the same adjurations, "Improve yourselves," or "Enlarge for others the means and the motives for self-improvement." The incentive to self-improvement in his own case was, his son tells us, in comparing a trait in his character with a corresponding one in that of Goethe, "always an intense desire to be instrumental in the improvement of his fellow-creatures," and he says of himself that "his ideal aim, in relation to popular liberty, was to elevate the masses in character and feeling," and "to aristocratize the community." The nearer this heroic standard could be approached by the English people, the greater would be the influence exercised by England over other nations—an influence which he desired, because, if so obtained, it could not fail to be beneficial to mankind.

Thus, with him, the spheres as well as the motives for self-improvement were personal, patriotic, and philanthropic—three links completing the chain which connects the sympathies and destinies, moral and social, of the unit with those of the race.

It has been remarked of Lord Lytton that, distinguished as his intellectual history was by growth and progress, there was a singular maturity in his youth, and a remarkable youthfulness in his maturity; and this was to some extent due to the firm grasp which, while young, he took of the principle we have been discussing, and which, strengthening with his own development, gave a perennial vigor to all his efforts. The general motive power of his life being thus improvement, the motive power of his political life was simply the application of this principle to that special department of his activity.

Now, between this spirit of improvement which implies healthy progress—at fitting times—and the spirit of restless change which involves perpetual progress, no matter in what direction, there is, of course, the widest distinction. No one recognized the distinction more clearly than Lord Lytton—and his recognition of it affected, as we have seen, his relations with parties. But whatever tends really to improve a constitution, must tend to preserve it, and thus, in political matters, improvement by healthy and well-timed progress is equivalent to the doctrine of conservation by improvement, which was the logical issue of Lord Lytton's master-principle, and the cardinal point alike in his political creed and in his social philosophy.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

STERNDALE BENNETT'S COMPOSITIONS.—The genius of Sterndale Bennett was essentially that of the piano-forte. He was, so to speak, a pianist by nature. His numerous compositions for his favorite instrument have not that orchestral largeness and breadth of manner which belong to the piano-forte compositions of Beethoven, and in a lesser degree to those of Mendelssohn. But they are remarkable and most interesting, in addition to their intrinsic beauty, as specimens of composition in which the capabilities of the instrument are strictly consulted—which represent precisely what the piano-forte can best do, and that only, and what no other instrument can imitate. There is not anywhere in art an instance of a nicer perception of means to an end than is furnished by the piano-forte works of Bennett. The hardness and glitter which characterize some of these compositions, and which amateurs of the sentimental school (if they are acquainted with them, which they generally are not) find so cold and unsympathetic, are only the result of this consideration of the peculiar genius of the instrument, pushed to its completest result. For the piano-forte essentially is not an instrument for the expression of melody and of sentiment; it is only made so for convenience sake and by partially ignoring its special capabilities and limitations. Essentially it is an instrument for the display of glittering and brilliant effect. It is this quality which gives to trained perceptions such an exquisite charm to the combination of piano and orchestra in the *concerto*, where the piano-forte passages seem to glance and sparkle against the sustained and heavier tones of the band, like the play of a fountain against a background of dark foliage. And it is the specially clear perception of this characteristic of the instrument that renders Bennett's piano-forte concertos so effective, and makes it not improbable that the principal one, in F minor, will eventually be recognized as the most successful contribution to this class of composition since Beethoven. With less breadth of manner than Mendelssohn's concertos, it is marked by a truer artistic instinct and a more refined handling of the instrument. That the composer could use the piano in its borrowed character, as an instrument of melody and sentiment, in equal perfection, is proved by the *barcarolle* in this same concerto, one of the few of Bennett's compositions which has found its way to the popular mind. And not less exquisite here are the characteristic touches of effect; the contrast between the broken chords from "the strings" in the orchestra and that rippling phrase for the solo instrument which, once heard, can never be forgotten; or the joining of the flute with the piano at the return of the leading melody, suggesting, according to Mr. Macfarren's pretty fancy in his analysis of the work, "the reflection of loved faces in the sleeping water."

It was in these "delicate touches" that Bennett excelled; touches which appeal only to cultivated listeners, and which even cultivated ears, if too much drenched with the strong doses of the contemporary *Sturm-und-Drang* school of music, may easily fail to appreciate. For with Bennett nothing is thrust forward or disproportionately emphasized; what he intended is there if you have ears to hear it, but he will be at no pains to force it on his listeners' apprehension. And this reticent character extends to his larger works for the orchestra also. We do not find in these that irresistible sweep and power with which Beethoven, and in his greatest moments, Schumann, carry us away like Elijah, "in a whirlwind to Heaven." In that one published symphony which was played to perfection by the Crystal Palace band, before a delighted audience, only the week before its composer's lamented death, we find the same reserve, the same sensitiveness as to the specialties of the various instruments, which combine in a total effect not of the grand or colossal order, but of perfectly Greek finish and symmetry, and in which every note plays its own part in the *ensemble*. This beautiful work, so distinct from every other composition of its class, is steadily progressing to fame, and will be ere long an accepted item in the programmes of our highest class of concerts, by general listeners, as it is now by musicians and connoisseurs.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

AN OXFORD RAFFLE.

Immediately after the publication of that most charming burlesque of Oxford life, *Verdant Green*, which certainly succeeded in depicting the University as a compound of beer, skittles, and bull-dogs, the world-wide notoriety obtained by Huz, his first-born, and Buz, his brother—or as our Dean, who was an accurate Hebraist of repute, used to render them in the course of the lectionary, "Hoots and Boots"—fired the undergraduate soul with ambition to possess a Huz, if not a Buz—a Hoots, if not a Boots. Filthy Lucre in those days did a roaring trade, although how he escaped hydrophobia is a mystery. His cottage—well stocked, by the way, with babies—was always crowded with the canine species.

A rabid dog would bite him in five different places, so that he would appear streaming with ichor.

"It's his playfulness, Sir," the man would aver, no ways disconcerted.

Another quadruped, who assuredly in some previous state of existence must have been a limpet, would nail himself on to Lucre's calf, and refuse to be removed, even when the ordinary process of biting his tail was adopted by way of persuasion.

"A dawg of the right sort" would be the natural remark to issue from the wounded man's lips. Pain could not ruffle his temper.

Of all envied undergraduates of that period let Mr. Scarsdale of Brazenface bear the palm. He had got a bull-dog. You never set eyes on such a bull-dog. Its chest was simply a type of latitude. Its under jaw protruded like a Zulu's. Above all, with the fidelity of a Bill Sykes's dog, it cared for no god or man but its master. From him it would put up with brutal usage without a murmur, a grunt, or a growl. But just let any one else approach it, and the consequences cannot easily be predicted. A favorite jest of Mr. Scarsdale's was to stroll down to the barges, where rowing men dispose of garments they have temporarily laid aside, or to the cricket-tents—pavilions were then luxuries uninvented—and, after piling the raiment of a dozen unfortunates, to bid Muzzler "Watch!" and then retreat. No human being dare approach the said Muzzler; they were often compelled to net the dog, *i. e.*, to envelop him with a cricket net, and even then they could recover their clothes only at the imminent risk of being pinned.

Well, to come to the point, Mr. Scarsdale, his master, was a man with a talent for tumbling into serious hot water. He got plucked till the college very nearly turned him out neck and crop. He quarreled so savagely with his father that he found supplies cut off at a time when duns were nearly driving him mad. Lastly, he incurred a debt of honor which he was utterly unable to meet, and thereby ran the risk of being cut by his set—a contingency of all others the most appalling.

"What am I to do?" He appealed to his crony, Bob Cherry.

Bob lit a cigar. Some minds never begin to act till they are involved in cloud.

"I am in an awful fix," he continued. "I owe coin all round, including the college. I've exhausted my credit, and the Governor has taken up a line as undutiful as ungracious. Give me your advice, dear old boy."

"I have it," cried Bob Cherry, after a few whiffs. "You must raffle Muzzler. The dog has no end of a reputation. You can value him at forty guineas, and I'll bet you a bottle of wine you'll get every copper subscribed."

"Perhaps," answered his friend dryly; "but then, I don't want to part with my old friend. Hie, Muzzler, come here. That wouldn't suit you, eh?"

Muzzler came up from under the sofa as gentle as a lamb, and licked Mr. Scarsdale's hand quite lovingly.

"I couldn't do it, Cherry," he said, something like a tear rising to the corner of his eye.

Mr. Bob Cherry, however, continued smoking, imperturbable as an oracle.

"Well?" growled Mr. Scarsdale, angry at his silence.

"Well, I give you my advice as a looker-on, who sees the best of the game. Raffle the dog, Scarsdale, and depend upon it the man who wins it will come and beg you to buy it back within twenty-four hours at your own figure."

Mr. Scarsdale began to think.

"The dog," he replied, "would come home of his own accord; but—but—that would not do."

"Put it at its worst, Scarsdale. Let us suppose that Clasher, of Christ Church, or Nobbs, of the Tavern, or any bona fide sporting man, wins it, wouldn't he rather take a ten-pound note to be shot of a beast who would go mad without you, than stick to his bargain? Besides, the odds are even that a muff would get the old chap, and I know more than one who wouldn't so much as dare take him away with a chain." Mr. Scarsdale did not appear convinced. Circumstances, however, subsequently transpired which rendered it more than necessary that he should have some ready money; and as the mother threw her children to the wolves in order to save her life, so this man was compelled by iron destiny to part with the best friend he possessed in the wide world.

Bob Cherry got up the raffle for him. There was no great difficulty in raising the maximum sum; and so far as being relieved from hostile pressure by friends and foes, Mr. Scarsdale was happy. Nevertheless he could not bear the sight of the old dog; and so deep was his grief that he actually demeaned himself so far as to write an exceedingly humble letter to his outraged parent, diplomatically enough asking not for money but forgiveness.

The raffle, however, came off, and the dog, like a poor slave, became the property of Mr. Fineekin of Wadham.

What possessed Mr. Fineekin to invest a sovereign in a raffle for a bulldog? Mr. Fineekin was a little spare, nervous creature, who generally took his walks abroad alone. Surely he was not the man to own a fighting brute by whose side a bear seemed lamb-like.

The fact is, Mr. Fineekin had during his solitary rambles encountered a hulking tramp who terrorized him out of a florin, and a bull who had induced him to fly over the nearest hedge. Thought he savagely, "If only I had a really savage dog, I should be safe from future molestation. Bulls would either flee or suffer for it, while tramps would not so much as dare to cross the road." Cowardice it was, then, which induced Mr. Fineekin to covet Muzzler, and cowardice does not always pay its proprietor.

The raffle took place in Bob Cherry's room; and at its conclusion Mr. Fineekin, as an out-college man and a stranger to all present, found himself under the necessity of carrying off his much-coveted prize. He therefore advanced with all the pluck at his command, and with a very silvern "Poo' fellow," attempted to pat Muzzler.

The response was a terrible low growl, like the tuning of pedal pipes.

Mr. Fineekin ricocheted at once.

"You needn't be afraid of him," remarked Bob Cheery sarcastically.

"Do you think he'll b-bite?" stammered Mr. Fineekin, who was obviously in mortal terror, his countenance by degrees assuming the chlorid hue which is the immediate precursor of sea-sickness.

"They will bite at times," answered Bob gravely, taking refuge in generalities.

"D-do they b-bite v-vewy hard?"

"They won't let go; that's all." Mr. Cherry began to feel a malicious pleasure in the torture experienced by Mr. Fineekin.

"It's v-very awful," gasped Mr. Fineekin. "I—I think I'll hire a cad to b-bwing the animal to my woome."

With which assurance Mr. Fineekin made for the door, and was heard to rush down the stairs like a Niagara or a comet in a hurry.

In a few minutes a man appeared at Mr. Cherry's door. He had come, he said, to fetch a leetle dawg—a poopee, in fact—for Mr. Fineekin.

"There he is," observed Mr. Cherry, dryly.

"Be you his master, Sir?"

"No, my man, I'm not. He did belong to Mr. Scarsdale, and Mr. Scarsdale ain't in college just now."

"P'r'aps I'd better call again. I don't like 'is looks."

"P'r'aps you hadn't. You must take him now or never. I'm not going to keep other people's dogs in my rooms. Why couldn't Mr. Fineekin take him away himself?"

Thus adjured the man crept up gingerly, and producing a chain from his pocket, prepared to affix it to Muzzler's collar. The old dog eyed him for an instant suspiciously, and then without much ado in the way of vocalization, as if aware of the man's intent, laid on to his leg firmly and began to play with the muscles in a style promising evil for his future pedestrianism.

You never heard a cad howl like that cad. His shrieks brought up a brace of scouts and a baker's dozen of undergraduates, including luckily Mr. Scarsdale, who happened to be entering the quadrangle. At a word from his former master Muzzler released the sufferer in a state of lameness piteous to behold.

"I'll take him to Mr. Fineekin's rooms myself," observed Mr. Scarsdale, and suiting the action to the word, he whistled to the dog, who was licking his lips as if he rather approved of the taste of human blood, and sauntered off toward Wadham.

"Mr. Fineekin, Sir?" said the porter, "he's in No. 16 Back Quad., three pair left."

Thither wended their way both man and dog. They found Mr. Fineekin within and alone.

"I congratulate you, Sir," said Mr. Scarsdale politely, "on possessing the best dog in the University. I am sincerely sorry to be obliged to part with him."

"D-does he always b-bleed at the mouth?" inquired Mr. Fineekin ruefully.

"Never, except when he is out of temper," was the ready reply. Then, with a brief "Excuse me, I'm in a hurry," he dropped his glove dodgily in the doorway, and by a quick gesture motioning to Muzzler to keep guard thereon, bolted down the staircase, leaving Mr. Fineekin as fairly in prison as the variest malefactor in jail.

"Come here, poo' fellow, then; good dog, then!" cried Mr. Fineekin.

But no. The trusty soul, not being sufficiently sophisticated to understand the principles of buying and selling, budged not, nor indeed paid the smallest attention to all the blandishments which were heaved at his head. The moment, however, that Mr. Fineekin approached him he rose to his feet, and began to display a double row of sharp teeth.

Mr. Fineekin, in terror and despair, called for his scout from the window, but the man somehow failed to answer. Then he utterly collapsed into a condition of horror. After about two hours of mental agony—for, be it remarked, he did not feel quite sure that the animal would not attack him—he bethought him of some biscuit in his cupboard. Perhaps the dog might be bribed into gentleness.

Not so. Muzzler smelt the douceur contemptuously, turned it over, scratched the door-mat into a heap, and then buried the biscuit cleverly.

Mr. Fineekin groaned in spirit when he found that this ruse was fruitless. He felt like the captive knight in the old song. At last the hall-bell rang, and the poor man began to wish the dog at Jericho, for he was exceeding hungry. But, alas, no: he could not escape. He saw from his altitude, three-pair up, the men troop to their food and troop back again. He was proceeding to howl dismally for his scout, but Muzzler, not sanctioning such noise, growled ominously, and he was forced to desist.

It was about half-past eight when, to his great joy, he heard a heavy footstep lumber up his stairs. In a trice the dog began skipping as peacefully as a young lamb, and crooning for joy over the mysterious visitor. It was Mr. Scarsdale.

In the course of the afternoon his father, moved by his son's repentant letter, had arrived in Oxford, bringing with him his check-book. Differences had been promptly reconciled on the give-and-take principle. Sire and son had dined sumptuously at the Crozier, and now, with his skin full of champagne and a pocketful of notes, the gay youth came to try and make arrangements for the redemption of his much-loved canine friend.

It was quite dark, for Mr. Fineekin had been fearful lest by moving about in search of matches he might excite the fury of this terrible animal. Nevertheless, in the glare of a ruddy cigar-end, Mr. Scarsdale's features were recognizable.

"Is th-that Mr. Scarsdale?" faltered the poor man.

"Sir to you," was the gracious reply, "I came to—"

"O, O," yelled Mr. Fineekin, "k-keep that w-wetched bwute off my l-legs. If there's a th-thing I dwead it's hydwophobia."

Muzzler was in one of his gayest humors, being overjoyed at the return of Mr. Scarsdale; still, though he was shaking Mr. Fineekin's trowser in playful fashion, he had no design of biting.

"What's the row?" coolly observed Mr. Scarsdale. "I can't see."

Mr. Fineekin's yells, however, grew shriller and shriller, and it really seemed not unlikely that he would burst a blood-vessel. Mr. Scarsdale, under the circumstances, condescended to call the dog off.

"Wh-what will you take," gasped ill-starred Mr. Fineekin, "to wemove that awful beast? I'll p-pay anything in weason if you'll only relieve me from b-being molested and tewwified."

"I don't understand you," answered Mr. Scarsdale, sharply. "Can't you light a candle?"

After a search for matches, Mr. Fineekin contrived to display his countenance to his persecutors, blanched with fear.

"Now, Sir," said Mr. Scarsdale, "you have won a dog well worth £50, and if I interpret your meaning aright, you find that the animal's character is a trifle too sporting to suit your requirements. Eh?"

"Take him away! Take him to Jewicho!" cried Mr. Fineekin. "Th-that's all I ask."

"Quite so, Sir. But that won't fit with my arrangements. I can't afford to have it said that I raffled my dog and then accepted him as a present from the winner. I'll tell you, however, what I will do; you shall name a price, and I'll buy him of you," and Mr. Scarsdale chinked gold persuasively.

Mr. Fineekin's eyes brightened.

"I've been wather fwightened," he replied, "and I've lost a guinea. I'll sell the dog for a soveweign and a shilling."

"Done!" was the cool answer.

It remains only to state that Mr. Fineekin did not invest further in dog's flesh. He gave up exercise, and took to reading vehemently; the results whereof were a first class and a fellowship. But the strain on his not very strong nerves was such as to produce a strange twitching of the eye, very knowing in its way. He is a don now, and was proctor some years ago, when he astonished the undergraduates by the confidential wink wherewith he amerced and imposed them. As for Mr. Scarsdale, he went in heavily for muscular Christianity, and they made him a colonial Bishop. It is reported that he has already taught the male black population how to use their fists scientifically, but this, no doubt, is mere scandal. Nevertheless, the fact remains, he *could* puzzle the heaviest weight among them, even though handicapped by his rochet and apron.—*Belgravia.*

A TIBETAN HOUSE.—This house, which was a typical Tibetan residence of the better class, was built of stone, without mortar, but interspersed by large beams, which must have been brought from a distance, and which add to the security of the edifice. It occupied an area of, I should think, about eighty feet in length, and sixty in breadth, was two-storied, and had a small court-yard in front. All the lower rooms were occupied by ponies, sheep, and cattle; and savory were the smells, and discordant the cries, which they sent up stairs, or rather through the roof of their abode, during my two days' confinement above. The upper story was reached by a stone staircase, which ascended partly outside the house and partly inside, and which, in its latter portion, required one to stoop painfully. Part of this story, fronting the court-yard, had no roof, and so formed a kind of balcony, one end of which, however, was roofed over, and afforded shelter and a cooking-place for my servants. From that, a low passage, on both sides of which there were some small rooms or closets, led into the principal apartment of the house, on one side of which there was another large room, occupied by the women and children, with a very small window and balcony. On another side there was a store-room; and on the third there was a dark room which was used as a chapel, and in which a light was kept constantly burning. The principal apartment, in which I took up my residence, along with the husbands of the wife, and apparently any one who might drop in, including a Balti wanderer, was about forty feet long by thirty. It had no window, properly speaking—light, air, and, I may add, snow, finding admission through a square hole in the roof, with sides each about six feet. Directly below this, but not so large, there was a corresponding hole in the floor, so that a sort of well ran down to the ground-floor, and served to carry off the rain and snow which are admitted by the hole in the roof. This is an ingenious arrangement and shows that the human mind may have some invention even when it is not equal to conceive of a chimney. The room was just high enough to allow of a tall man standing upright beneath the beams; and the roof was about four feet thick, being composed of thorn-bushes pressed very closely together, and resting on several large, strong beams. Inside, the walls were plastered with a kind of coarse *chunam;* the floor was composed of rafters and slabs of slate, and on the floor, resting against one of the walls, there were two or three small stone fireplaces, which constituted the only furniture, except one or two chests, which served as seats.

To say that this was in itself a pleasant place of residence would be incorrect. The large aperture in the centre of the roof created a low temperature which required a fire to make it tolerable, but the smoke from the fire knew when it was well off, and showed a remarkable aversion to going out at the aperture. Consequently, there was the alternative of being starved with cold or being occasionally half choked and blinded with the pungent smoke of birch and thorn bushes. However, the smoke, after going up the wall, did collect pretty close to the roof, the inside of which it had covered with a thick layer of soot. That was not nearly so great an evil as the porous character of the roof itself, through which the snow soaked only too easily, and being thoroughly melted by the time it got through the roof, fell everywhere into the apartment in large, black, dirty drops, so that it was somewhat difficult to find a spot on which one could keep dry or clean.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

AN ALPINE FEAT.—I saw last year another splendid and distinctive sight, which lives vividly in my mountaineer's memory. I mean a solitary piece of rock-climbing by Melchior Anderegg, which for danger and difficulty, for courage and skill, has scarcely, I should think, ever been equaled, has certainly never been surpassed, by man. We started to cross from the Montanvert to Courmayeur by the newly-discovered Col des Hirondelles. At the top of the Lechaud glacier is a lofty and precipitous wall of smooth limestone rock, which has, however, one weak point, one couloir by which, if there be good snow in it, the summit of the hopeless-looking rock wall may be attained. When we arrived at the top of the glacier we found this couloir bare of snow, and we found further, to our dismay, that the huge bergschrund had so increased and widened, and had so fallen away from the rocks, that the attempt seemed to be impracticable. Melchior, after sweeping the whole range carefully with his eagle eye, pronounced the ascent impossible, and said that we must abandon the idea. I knew, from his tone, that this was so; but that irrepressibly ardent mountaineer, Lyvetête, could not readily consent to turn back from an expedition in fine weather, and he began to argue the question of possibility by other routes. It is probable that he dropped some incautious word which stung the *amour propre* of the first and greatest of Swiss guides. Melchior said positively that to try an ascent by the one practicable couloir was wholly out of the question, and that he would not allow of any attempt.

"Now," added Melchior, "as you think that another route may be found, I will go alone and try. I won't have any one with me; wait. If the thing can be done at all, it must be by those smooth rock slabs to the left. I don't believe that it *can* be done; but I will show you whether it can or cannot. Unrope me, and wait here till I come back."

We were sitting on frozen snow, just on the narrow brink of the great bergschrund, and above a long, steep slope of the same material, which descended from our seat to the glacier. How differently Melchior works when he is climbing alone! At what a pace he goes! I never before so fully realized his immense superiority to the best amateur mountaineer. No one—except one or two of the best guides—could have worked with him as he performed that daring, pique-stung feat. He disappeared somewhere into the huge schrund. He appeared next, climbing up a sheer straight-up wall of ice thinly covered by snow. It was so steep that he could not swing the ax; he could only peg the point in with his chest; yet up he went, and rapidly too. Beneath him was the terrible depth of the huge chasm of the giant bergschrund. After about a hundred feet of this work he got on the smooth, large slabs of limestone rock, which shelved sideways. I watched him with delight at his working, with dread of his danger. My pipe went out as I gazed with all my eyes. Even Peter Anderegg, his stolid brother, was anxious, and looked on with all the emotion of which he is capable.

Melchior proceeded, sometimes extended flat upon his face over sloping slabs with hardly a crack or a projection visible. He had got so far off that his recumbent slowly-moving figure had become very small. Presently we saw him stop, and grope about blindly with hands and feet. "He can't get further," cried Peter, "and I only hope that he can get back." We saw that he just raised his head, and was looking carefully up and round him. Then he turned on his back, and descended a little way, with great difficulty, in that position. "A nasty place that," said Peter, in great excitement. "I am afraid that he can't get back." Here the brother freed himself from the rope, in order, if necessary, to try to help Melchior. We watched again, and I felt a terrible tension of the nerves as I saw a man in such a dangerous position. He moved very slowly, creeping on from point to point with outstretched legs and hands, which clutched after every crack and fissure. He turned again upon his face, and seemed to move better. "He'll do it now," cried Peter. "He's safe now, I think." Gradually the small, dark figure of a man got lower and lower. At last he returned to the snow, let himself down that very carefully, and again disappeared. In a moment he emerged close by us, and advanced coolly with his quick, firm step. "If any Herr likes to try *that*," said Melchior, calmly, looking rather particularly at Lyvetête, "he must go alone; I won't go with him. There is one place at which I thought that I could neither get forward nor backward, and there are other places higher up that are probably as bad. No; no one will get up the Col des Hirondelles to-day, and the sooner you see that the better."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

SHELLEY AS PHILANTHROPIST.—The benefactor of humanity has invariably to sustain much comment and skepticism regarding his motives, and Shelley was no exception to the rule in his rôle of philanthropist. He gave both of his labor and substance with an unbounded generosity, and too frequently had the bitterness to perceive that his intentions were misunderstood, and he himself regarded with suspicion. Man is a reasoning animal, as I have already had occasion to observe, but man is above all a selfish animal. The species seems much more prolific and ingenious in acts of self-preservation than it does in argument. Man is, in fact, so selfish that an undoubtedly benevolent act—an act, that is, which is open to no other construction—surprises him by its folly. He furthermore does not like the rebuke which the act itself necessarily conveys, and consequently becomes angry and slanders his benefactor. This has ever been so. In the realms of thought and science, as well as in personal action, the exercise of benevolence has met with strenuous opposition. The perfect man, whose soul was spotless and yearned with a magnificent philanthropy for the whole race, was crucified on a tree. The world has to be approached gradually by the philanthropist, or he will be assailed by the offensive missiles of an adverse criticism. And when he has done all the good that is possible, and laid down his life for his brother, he will gain but a grudging remembrance from posterity. It is, however, the mark of the true philanthropist that he pursues his ends regardless of the consequences. No threat, no withholding of his just reward, can ever deter him, for he is armed, not by the principle which expects a return for its expended benevolence, but by the sublime idea that the condition of the person he means to help can be ameliorated and exalted by his aid. And in the eyes of the philanthropist the salvation of the species is the grandest work to which a man can devote himself. Salvation from vice, from misery, from poverty, from the horrors of his own conscience, is to the human the lifting up of the Divine ideal. Of Shelley it may be affirmed that he labored conspicuously for this end. The record of his life is one of generous impulse and action from its commencement to its close. A benignity that is worthy of all praise and reverence animated him in his relations to man, and the humbler creation; to breathe, to him, was to aspire to do good, irrespective of recognition or reward. His own appetites were conquered and held in subjection, so that he could be of some use to humanity. The plainest food sufficed for his daily needs, and he would never use the produce of the cane so long as it was obtained by slave labor. "Fragile in health and frame; of the purest habits in morals; full of devoted generosity and universal kindness; glowing with ardor to obtain wisdom; resolved, at every personal sacrifice, to do right; burning with a desire for affection and sympathy, he was treated as a reprobate, cast forth as a criminal." Lest this eulogy, however, which was dictated by the spirit of an ardent love and admiration for Shelley, should seem tinged with the extravagance of personal regard, let us quote from Lady Blessington what Lord Byron said of his friend. After Shelley's death he wrote: "You should have known Shelley, to feel how much I must regret him. He was the most gentle, the most amiable, the least worldly-minded person I ever met; full of delicacy, disinterested beyond all other men, and possessing a degree of genius joined to a simplicity as rare as it is admirable. He had formed to himself a beau ideal of all that is fine, high-minded, and noble, and he acted up to this ideal even to the very letter. He had a most brilliant imagination, but a total want of worldly wisdom. I have seen nothing like him, and never shall again, I am certain." To extract such a tribute from such a quarter would of itself be sufficient proof to me that all I have alleged with respect to the natural generosity of Shelley's character was strictly accurate.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

AMERICAN NICKNAMES.—Arkansas is called the Bear State, and its natives or inhabitants are Tooth-picks or Sophers. California is, on account of its mineral wealth, the Golden State, and its occupiers nothing more or less than Gold-hunters. Connecticut, as every reader of *Sam Slick* must well know, is the Nutmeg State. It is also Freestone State, and the Land of Steady Habits. The natives are designated Wooden Nutmegs, but whether they like the name or not we cannot say. Delaware is the Blue-hen or Diamond State; but for some reason, inexplicable to us, the natives are Muskrats. Florida is the Peninsular State, and the people who live in it are Fly-up-the-Creeks; both terms sufficiently explain themselves. Illinois rejoices in three names which are severally poetical, ridiculous, and practical: Garden of the West, Sucker State, and Prairie State. Suckers, whatever they may be, dwell therein. Indiana is the Hoosier State, inhabited by Hoosiers, whatever they may be. Iowa, being Hawk-eye State, affords a local habitation for Hawk-eyes. Kansas is another Garden of the West, but, unlike its namesake, Illinois, is occupied by Jayhawkers, which may be, however, only another name for Suckers. Kentucky, in words suggestive of strife in bygone days, is the Dark and Bloody Ground; but the irrepressible fondness for fun having afterward cropped up, it has latterly become known as Corn-cracker State, and Corn-crackers people it. Louisiana, as a cotton-growing State, is called the Creole State, and is inhabited by Creoles, who are facetiously called Cree-owls. Maine is Lumber or Pine-tree State. The law associated with its name does not seem to have yet resolved itself into a title, but no doubt it will in course of time. Foxes live in this State. Massachusetts is the Bay State, and Bay Staters reside in it. Michigan is Lake State, or Wolverine State; Wolverines, not Lakers, have there a habitation. Mississippi is the Bayou State, and its residents are recognized as Tadpoles. New Hampshire is the Granite State; the natives thereof are Granite Boys. New-York is proudly called the Empire State; Longfellowishly, the Excelsior State; and having a grateful remembrance of its obligations to the Dutch, also the New Netherlands. In honor of its historian, however, the natives prefer to be known as Knickerbockers. North Carolina is the Old North State, or Turpentine State, to those who prefer it; and, for the same reason, its natives are either Tuckoes or Tar-boilers. Ohio is Buckeye State, and is specially retained for Buckeyes only. Pennsylvania is honorably designated the Keystone State. After its founder, those who live in it are Pennamites, or after modern manners, Leatherheads. Rhode Island is lovingly called Little Rhody; although the compliment is somewhat marred, when the term Gun-flints is applied to the sons of the said Island. South Carolina is Palmetto State, and the natives are Weasels. Tennessee is Big Bend State, and is the home of Whelps or Cotton-manies. Texas is poetically termed Lone-star State. It is tenanted by Beet-heads. Vermont, as its name implies, is the Green Mountain State, and Green Mountain Boys are to be found there. Virginia is, as a matter of course, the Old Dominion, the Mother of States, and also the Mother of Presidents. Notwithstanding all these proud designations, no one but Beadles or Beagles live in it. Wisconsin is Badger State, and is the home of Badgers.

In addition to the foregoing, the inhabitants of several States and Territories have already had names bestowed upon them, although their "respective places of abode" have not yet been unofficially recorded, to wit, the inhabitants of Alabama are Lizards; Colorado, Rovers; Georgia, Buzzards; Maryland, Craw-thumpers; Minnesota, Gophers; Missouri, Pukes; Nebraska, Bug-eaters; Nevada, Sage-hens; New-Jersey, Blues, or Clam-catchers; Oregon, Hard-cases, or Web-feet. Many of the cities of the United States have also names of their own. A few of the more important are here given. Atlanta, Ga., is the Gate City; Baltimore, Md., the Monumental City. Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, is, as the comprehensive expression has it, not only a "whole team and a horse to spare," but a "big dog under the wagon" as well. It is the Athens of America, the City of Notions, the Hub of the Universe, the Modern Athens, the Puritan City; and it is also Tremont or Trimountain. Brooklyn, N. Y., is the City of Churches; Buffalo, N. Y., the Queen City of the Lakes; Chicago, Ill., the Garden City. It is possible, however, that a certain recent disastrous event may alter this name by and by. Cincinnati, Ohio, is a "big" place, and rejoices in a number of names: it is Porkopolis, Losantville, Queen City, or Queen of the West. Cleveland, Ohio, is the Forest City; Detroit, Mich., the City of the Straits; Hannibal, Bluff City; Indianapolis, Ind., Railroad City; Louisville, Ky., Falls City; Lowell, Mass., the City of Spindles; Nashville, Tenn., the City of Rocks; New-Haven, the City of Elms; New-Orleans, La., the Crescent City; New-York, N. Y., Gotham, Empire City, or New-Amsterdam; while Philadelphia, Penn., is quietly and unostentatiously called the Quaker City, or the City of Brotherly Love. Pittsburg, in the same State, is called what it deserves to be, Smoky City, or Iron City. Portland, Me., is the Forest City; Rochester, N. Y., Flour City; St. Louis, Mo., Mound City; Springfield, Ill., Flower City. Washington, the Capital of the United States, is the City of Magnificent Distances. We have no doubt it is so, whether viewed naturally, strategically, or politically.

But, in addition to peoples, States, and cities in America, other important events, places, and things are honored by having nicknames conferred upon them. The entire continent itself is Old Stars and Stripes, Uncle Sam, the New World, or Columbia. The Amazon is the King of Rivers, although we think, with all due respect, that Queen would have been a more appropriate designation. Confederate soldiers were Johnny Rebs.; and the revolting States in the civil war were classed together as Secessia. Faneuil Hall, Boston, is the Cradle of Liberty. The Southern States, taken collectively, are Dixie; negroes, generally, are Cuffees, Quashees, or Sambos; and the grand insignia of all that is good and noble in the gospel of the world, according to Uncle Sam—that is, the Stars and Stripes itself—is affectionately and familiarly nicknamed Old Glory.

A native American cannot receive a higher compliment than to be styled Brother Jonathan; and as the origin of this name is not generally known, we quote the following from Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms:* "In the course of the struggle for independence, Gen. Washington fell short of ammunition. He took counsel with his staff, but failed to obtain any practical suggestion for relief. 'We must consult Brother Jonathan,' said he—meaning Jonathan Trumbull, the senior Governor of Connecticut. This was done, and the difficulty was remedied. To 'consult Brother Jonathan' immediately became a set phrase, and the term has since grown, until it has become, in the eyes of Americans, an equivalent to the John Bull of Old England."—*Chambers's Journal.*

FOOD IN GERMANY.—I shall, perhaps, surprise the prejudiced among my readers when I say that I found the *matériel*, as a rule, excellent in Germany. Bread, butter, milk, and eggs abundant. The market well stocked with fruit and vegetables of the commoner kind, (several of the latter unknown to us might be adopted with advantage into our bills of fare.) Poultry as a rule, is poor but cheap. Pigeons to be had for a few pence; game, in season, generally plentiful. No one who has ever tasted in a private house a German *rehbraten* with cream sauce, will dispute its excellence; the claims of roast partridge with *sauerkraut* (this latter not the greasy mess *table-d'hôte* dinners may suggest, but a delicately tempered digestive,) to recognition have been acknowledged by the descendants of Vatel and Ude, for it is a dish to be found in every well compiled French *menu* of the present day. What housewife would not gratefully hail the fact that she might buy a saddle of hare just as we buy a saddle of mutton, which, well larded and baptized with sour cream, is so mellow and melting a morsel that you might unhesitatingly set it *solus* before a king. The hare is never trussed and sent up to table with its long ears, lean head, and unpleasantly grinning teeth, as with us; if you buy the whole animal, (and unless you want some small and *appétisant* addition to your dinner you will probably do so,) the head will be taken off, the legs broken at the joints, and the interior of the animal will be utilized for the servants' dinner, forming a dark and "wicked broth" called *Hasenpfeffer*, into the mysteries of which occult preparation I never ventured to pry, though frequently I saw and heard it partaken of with sounds of succulent approval in the kitchen. Sweet-breads, for which your butcher calmly demands ten shillings a pair during the London season, are to be procured for such a price as need not wound the conscience of the tenderest hausfrau; veal kidneys (who ever knew how delicious a veal kidney could be until he partook of *nierenschnitte?*) need not exercise your mind on the score of economy, nor need you even hesitate much about "caviare to the general," or *pâté de foie gras* to the particular. The tables of the world have recognized the merits of Strasbourg pies, Westphalia hams, Pomeranian goose-breasts, Brunswick sausages, Bavarian beer, Lübeck marchpane, and Hamboro' beef; no contemptible list of exportable edibles. Of the beef and mutton I cannot speak in glowing terms. Nevertheless they are to be had fairly good, and in the days of the small Residenz towns, the reigning Duke or Prince would generally have his beeves and sheep fattened after approved methods, so that with a little interest and civility one could usually so far soften the heart of the slaughterer (schlachter) as to have an English-looking sirloin and a mature leg of mutton as often as one wished upon one's table. In the same way there would be a poultry farm or *fasanerie*, where the doomed birds would be shut in little pens and "*genudelt*," à la mode de Strasbourg, for the royal or ducal table, so that a plump roast capon or pheasant was quite within the region of recurring possible good things. *On a changé tout cela*, however, and doubtless such concessions are reckoned among the corruptions of the past. Veal is better in Germany than with us; and though at all times unwholesome and indigestible as food, forms a pleasing variety in the list of ordinary dishes that appear on the homely board. It is a drawback, to use a Hibernicism, that all the roasts, (like those that did coldly furnish forth the Queen of Denmark's marriage tables,) are baked. Yet, baked meat, well basted and not overdone, forms a concentrated kind of food that use makes almost as palatable as the spitted joint, and seems to be making its way to popularity here. Pork is not a favorite dish on the tables of the rich; that is, not in its simpler form; in its more complex preparation pig is a popular meat with all classes. *Schlachtwurst, mettwurst, blutwurst, rauchenden, leberwurst,* (this latter being pigs' livers, prepared like *pâté de foie gras*, delicately spiced and truffled,) are only a few of the endless popular varieties of the German sausage. Ham is generally eaten raw, well smoked, and if presented at tea or supper, a little wooden platter and a sharp knife will be placed beside you in order that you may cut it into small pieces such as are used by cooks for larding. Taken in this way as a relish, the flavor is sweet and appetizing, but the uncooked state of the meat renders it tough, (*zähe,*) and involves more mastication than is agreeable.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND RACE MEETINGS.—(The telegraphic business done at and in connection with race meetings is large and lucrative, but, unfortunately for the Post Office officials, rather troublesome special arrangements have to be made for every meeting. The work has to be done under great pressure. The senders of the messages are more irritable, and when they are irritated they are more free in the use of their tongues, than any other class of the community. And yet it appears that the Post Office officials have, on the whole, contrived to give them satisfaction—not, however, without considerable ability and zeal on the part of the subordinates who superintended the arrangements of the great meetings. The enormous extent of business done at these meetings may be gathered from the statement that in the year 1873 370,000 ordinary messages and 7,000,000 words of news for the press were transmitted in connection with them; while the income derived from this source was more than £20,000, showing an increase of more than twenty-five per cent. on that of the previous year.

As a matter of course, Newmarket heads the return, showing, as it does, a number of messages equal to nearly one-third of the total number for the whole country. One or two circumstances connected with the disposal of this large amount of work cannot fail to be interesting.

At the earlier meetings of the year a return was kept of the average delay on forwarded messages, from which it was proved that the work was done in something like half the time taken by the companies, notwithstanding the immense increase of business (nearly double), and without any corresponding increase of facilities. Indeed, it was rather the other way; for, while the officials had precisely the same "circuits" or connected wires, as those worked by the companies, the business was done at one town office as compared with two under the old system.

The outside delay on any message was under half an hour, which simply represented the time occupied in transmitting the long press messages, while the great majority of ordinary messages was got off in five minutes and under.

Newmarket, beside showing the heaviest business in the aggregate, also furnishes the largest result from any single meeting, namely, the Cambridgeshire week in the year 1873, when upward of 8,000 messages were disposed of.

In the fifteen days of the October meetings there were, in round numbers, 20,000 messages forwarded and received, and of these upward of 2,000 were long press messages, containing 120,000 words.

Large as these figures are, they become still larger when it is borne in mind that the bulk of this work was performed on the mornings of the race days, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., and in the evening after 8 P. M. During the Cesarewitch week, for instance, the Cesarewitch day gave nearly 1,000 messages at the town office, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.; on the following day, 800 between 10 A. M. and noon, and on the third day 700 between 10 A. M. and noon.

Of upward of 3,500 received messages for the fifteen days, only about thirty remained undelivered at the close of the meetings, which, considering the difficulty of "localizing," or finding out, betting men, and the great drawback which has always been experienced in this respect, must be considered a wonderful result. To expedite this matter in future, Mr. R. W. Johnstone, of the Post Office, suggests that there should be a permanent "ring messenger," to travel with the telegraphic staff and attend all important race meetings.

It is gratifying to add that the whole of this immense "traffic" was disposed of without, as far as appears, a single serious complaint, either from the press or the public; while the estimated telegraphic profit on the year's work of twenty-nine days' racing was over £1,200.

The advantage to all concerned in these matters seems to be considerable.

Mr. Johnstone tells us that at Newmarket alone he calculates the saving of the public during the last year, on these racing items, to be not less than £300—the same being more than made up to the Post Office by the greatly increased traffic of the season. During the year 1873 there were, in the United Kingdom and Ireland, altogether 135 race meetings. The total number of telegraphic messages sent on their account was 114,419. The total value of the messages was £5,578 17s. 2d. The expenses were £1,283 1s. 7d. The profit as estimated was £4,295 15s. 7d. And the number of newspaper or press messages was 12,784.

The Doncaster meeting produced the largest number of messages on any single day, namely, the St. Leger day, when no fewer than 1,999 messages were disposed of, nearly 500 of which were taken at the grand stand, and cleared off within an hour and a half.—*Belgravia.*

ON THE MOTIVE OF SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS.—About 1596 a slight estrangement took place between Shakespeare and Lord Southampton; they had previously been closely connected; Shakespeare had promised to dedicate all his poems to Southampton, who, in his turn, had engaged to accept the dedications. The cause of the estrangement was, that in 1593 Shakespeare had apparently dissolved his connection with the stage—probably at the time when the theatres were closed on account of the plague—and had adopted what then seemed a nobler calling of narrative poet, publishing his "Venus and Adonis" and his "Lucrece" in 1593 and 1594. But either on the reopening of the theatres in December, 1593, or in the following year, (which is for many reasons more likely,) he not only returned to his playwriting, but had appeared himself on the stage with a company of players on their "travels." He had consequently ceased to write any "poems." Southampton remonstrated with him, and reminded him of their compact, and perhaps refused to accept a dedication unless he gave up the stage. Shakespeare then wrote these Sonnets (1–126) as a defense of his conduct. In this poem he sportively compares their bond of union to a marriage, and throughout writes in a sort of allegory, varying occasionally and not quite consistent, (where is the allegory that is so?) but always intelligible, if we have firm hold of the central idea.

The grounds of defense which Shakespeare sets up against the complaint of Lord Southampton—that he had broken his compact, ceased to write poems, worked for the stage, &c., are capable of enumeration as follows:

1. He was compelled by need to gain a subsistence by joining the theatre.
2. He will give it up, and return to writing poetry; send sonnets now privately, will send a better poem hereafter publicly: and then Southampton shall smell of common weeds no more, but be the true perfect rose again.
3. Southampton should not listen to malevolent critics; Shakespeare has only been testing his love for a time by his silence.
4. Southampton also has been unfaithful, and has stood godfather to the poems of others, while the dramas of Shakespeare had been left as orphans to the care of strangers.
5. Yet, as Shakespeare's Muse was not married to Southampton, but Shakespeare himself was so in the marriage of true minds, there shall be reconciliation: divorce is neither possible nor lawful: they are united till death: their union is eternal. And love shall still be Lord of all.

I have only to say, in conclusion, that the more I study this poem the more difficulty I find in conceiving how any one can take it for a number of isolated sonnets, or for a number of detached groups, written at many times for the use and at the instance of various persons; and I am quite sure, whether I am right in my interpretation of the details or not, that these 125 stanzas, of fourteen lines each, make up one single poem, and certainly have not the meaning commonly assigned to them. They are not the history of an adulterous or infamous transaction. It is high time that our poet of poets should have his poetic fame cleared from the charge of writing some worthless rubbish that has too long gone under his name; still more is it high time that his moral character should be freed from the shameful stigma that has been branded on it by his critics.—*McMillan's Magazine.*

THE GROWTH OF SALMON.—The history of the growth of the salmon, from the small ova or eggs, may be interesting in this place. Each adult female salmon lays from 800 to 1,000 eggs to every pound of her weight. In their healthy condition the eggs are generally of a pinky or amber color, with opalescent hues, semi-transparent, and exceedingly pretty in their effect. Sometimes, however, the eggs are very pale—nearly white—in color; others, again, are of a bright coral red; but all that have a peculiar transparent iridescent hue are unmistakably healthy eggs. A tough, horny membrane is the "shell" which holds the embryo salmon, and preserves it from injury. This external shell is exceedingly elastic; an egg dropped on the floor will rebound like an india-rubber ball.

For a month or so no change is apparent in the healthy egg, as it lies in its bed of gravel in the running stream where it has been deposited by the mother, with the temperature of the water at about forty-five degrees. The eyes of the fish appear in about forty or fifty days; these may be perceived as two small black specks; and in another three or four days, a faint red line is apparent, running round the interior of one side of the egg, and in the centre a small red globule appears. The "thin red line" represents the vertebræ of the fish, just forming; and the red globule is a minute quantity of oil, which is destined to be absorbed by the fish after it comes out of the shell.

Gradually the faint indications of life within the semi-transparent shell become more marked till, about twenty days after the first appearance of the eyes, the fish bursts its prison. It now presents a most ludicrous appearance, with the lower side of its slender transparent body affixed to an oval sac which it carries wherever it goes. The vital organs of the fish can be distinctly seen; the pulsations of the heart are easily perceptible; and the rapid vibrations of the gills show that it is, for the first time, breathing just as an adult fish breathes. The empty "shells," as they float about in the water, showing the rent by which the young fish breaks its prison-bonds, now appear like little bits of an India-rubber air-ball, or portions of the white membrane found just inside the shell of a hen's egg.

Sometimes the shell clings round the umbilical vesicle of the fish, and, as it has no hands to free itself, it may be seen wriggling about among the gravel, endeavoring to escape from its uncomfortable burden.

The fry are now "all alive," and as active as fish can be. Some of them will be found with their tails turned upward in an impudent manner; others bear their bodies in a becomingly staid longitudinal position; while others, again, are strangely deformed. These unfortunates are unable to swim in a straight line, and can only turn round and round as on a pivot in one spot, lying all the time on their side, instead of swimming upright; and falling helpless to the bottom as soon as they cease their efforts at locomotion. These cripples generally die; though some of them, no doubt, arrive at maturity, as is proved by the instances—rare, it is true—of deformed salmon, with the backbone bent, and crooked in various ways.

But the most curious instances of malformation are the fishy "Siamese twins." A double-headed creature is of frequent occurrence in a family of baby salmon, but these enormities seldom survive more than three or four days, though instances have been met with of a longer term of existence being granted to these "monsters."

For some time after birth, the young fish do not seem to grow very fast; they are exceedingly active, and, though burdened with the umbilical vesicle, they swim swiftly about, rushing for a few seconds, and suddenly falling again to the bottom of the stream; they are unable to rest without touching the gravel.

The young fry do not require any food for some time to come. The contents of the sac they bear about with them serves as food for the first six weeks of the salmon's life. This poor little fish has no mother to nurse it, so nature has provided it with a commissariat of its own. This vesicle or sac contains an albuminous secretion similar to white of egg, and a small globule of oil, the whole of which are gradually absorbed into the system. After six weeks of this self-sustaining process have elapsed, the outer skin of the bag appears to diminish in size, as the body of the fish increases, and in due course the fry appears as a complete miniature of an adult salmon.

The fins and even the scales, are now fully apparent. The gills can easily be perceived. The eye—that first sign of life in the egg ten weeks ago—is completely developed; while a slight red spot under the pectoral fins is the only sign of the late symbol of babyhood.—*Chambers's Journal.*

FISH IN GERMANY.—Fish, except in seaport towns, (and these are few and far between in Germany,) is a scarce and doubtful commodity; the Elbe and Rhine salmon very inferior in flavor to our own, and *always* dear. When produced on great occasions, this fish is almost always served cold, encased in a sour jelly if whole, or accompanied by varieties of mayonnaise sauces if only portions of it are presented to the guests. Carp and tench, those muddiest of the fresh-water finny tribe, are spoken of with bated breath, as of delicacies fit for the table of Apicius himself; but they are generally so disguised with vinegar and complicated flavorings that the mud may be said to yield to treatment. Not only are the salt-water fish very inferior to our own, but of infinitely less variety. No sloping marble slabs, sluiced with fresh water, adorned with mountains of ice and forests of fenne'; no piled-up lobsters in gorgeous array, splendid salmon, many-tinted mackerel, delicate whitings or domestic soles, colossal cod, ministerial whitebait or silver sprats, will tempt at once your eyes and your palate; you will probably have to dive into an obscure shop, whence issues anything but invitingly "a most ancient and fish-like smell," when, in answer to your demands, a doubtful-looking marine monster will be pulled out of a mysterious tub at the back of the counter, with the remark, *Heut' giebt's nur schellfisch* ("how unpleasantly," as Thackeray's schoolboy says of the monkeys, "they always smell,") or *dorsch*, or *barsch*, as the case may be. In the so-called fish-shop there will be all kinds of pickled herrings, (these form the foundation of that most popular of German dishes, *häring-salat,*) bloaters, (*bücklinge,*) small dried sprats, (*Kieler Sprotten,*) perhaps even pickled salmon and a pot of caviare may tempt you; for the love of Germans for every kind of salt and dried fish (perhaps in default of fresh) is apparently an appetite that grows by what it feeds upon.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MORE ABOUT SNEAKS.

GRADES IN THE PROFESSION.

BANK SNEAKS AND BOARDING-HOUSE SNEAKS—THE THIEVES' LEXICON—STEALING TO LIVE, AND NOT FOR PLEASURE—WOMEN NOT FIT FOR THE SNEAK PROFESSION.

With the hope that I might again happen upon the "Sneak," some of whose talk I had already enjoyed, I again went to the saloon where I had met him. I had hardly entered the basement, and was just about to try and pierce the thick and not fragrant tobacco smoke, when I was informed of the presence of the sneak by the unpleasant inquiry: "I say, you never heard nothing 'bout that 'duffer' of your'n, I s'pose?" I was obliged to answer in the negative, when he came back with: "No, I s'posed not; but you'd ought to. It's a duty to surcity to jug such fellers."

It was apparent that my "duffer" continued to stick in the mind of my sneak, and to me it was also apparent that the subject had ceased to be one of interesting or instructive conversation. I therefore hinted that as we both knew all about that duffer perhaps he might tell me something about some others. "Never knowed none quite so bad as that 'u., but I have knowed some. Most all of them chance sneaks I spoke about are 'duffers'—that is, they ain't up in the purfeshion—don't make a reg'lar business of it, and ain't 'fly' to nothin'. What's fly? You don't mean to say you don't know what fly means? That beats me. I thought as everybody knowed such a thing as that. Why a feller that's smart he's fly, and a feller that ain't smart he ain't fly, you see. There's the 'fly cops,' you know—them's the detectives—but they don't all deserve the name, for some of 'em ain't smart whatsoever. Where did the name come from? How should I know? Then the fly, you know, when he's by hisself is gen'rally too smart to let you get your hand on him. Did you ever try to ketch a fly? Hard work, ain't it? I don't know, mind you, but maybe it's that. Now, 'bout these chance sneaks, as we talking about as ain't fly. How a many tricks they've lost by not bein' up in the business and through keerlessness. I've knowed of a many of them fellers gettin' comfortable into a house, with plenty of time to do the job, go away with precious little plunder, and leave enough behind 'em, enough to make the fortin' of such as they. That's because they don't know where to look for jewelry, dimings, and the like. If they gets a silver spoon or two, or an overcoat, or even a old wescut, they thinks they done a big thing. Why, there've been good sneaks as have went into a house right on the heels of these chance fellers. The chancer comes out blowin' as how he's cleaned out the house, and in goes the fly-sneak and comes out with enough to keep him a month. What's that you say? Do we keep on robbin' when we ain't hard up? Not many of us. Thievin' ain't pleasant, you know, and we reglurs do as little as we can. We've always got to take our chance of bein' jugged, and it ain't comfortable to be goin' around day after day not sure that a fly cop won't collar you any minit. Collar? Why being arrested, of course. Don't the cop always come up and put his hand on your collar when he wants you, and ain't that being collared. But if there ain't any squeal in three or four days we feels more pleasant, for then we knows there won't be none, unless some of our pals squeal, which not many of 'em do."

At this point another of my inquiries seemed to rouse the ire of the sneak, and he burst out in this fashion: "Where were you brought up, that you don't know nothin', anyhow? Squeal? why that's givin' a feller away; tellin' what he's done, so that the fly cops can get you dead to rights. What's that? Why, dead to rights is when they got the evidence to send you up, and they calls it that, I 'spose, because you're dead to your pals and the law's got you to right. Now, about squeal, eh? Now, a hog is a mean sort of a beast, you know, and he's 'bout the only one as will squeal if you pinch him never so little. That's the reason, too, that when one of us is taken in for information, as we is frequent, we calls that pinchin', and not collusion."

Just here I interjected a question as to the value of Mr. Matsell's lexicon as a guide to thieves' slang. The great work, which has so long been considered an authority on this subject by the uninformed, was held in supreme contempt by the sneak. "That old duffer Matsell don't know 'bout it, he don't. It may be as his words was used in his day, thirty or forty year ago. I don't know 'bout that, but I knows they ain't now; we always improvin' our langwidge you see. But I must use no more of 'em now than I can help, for ef I've got to stop and explain 'em to you we'll never get through with these 'ere sneaks. Now, to go back to where we wor. As I was a sayin,' we don't do a job oftener than we can help. I knows sneaks as don't do more than one a month. Most of the fly ones wouldn't ef it weren't for faro. With half luck one job would keep one of us a month, ef we didn't gamble; but we can't help doin' it, and that's what makes it bad for people who've got valuerabels 'bout their houses. We don't steal for pleasure—not by no means. We steals to live. We can't work, or what's much the same thing, we won't. Surcity owes us a livin', and as it won't pay up, we just takes what we needs and no more. We none of us ever did or ever will be rich. We just takes enough to keep us, and no more. When we 'chips in' we're always buried by some of our 'pals.' 'Chips in?' There you go agin. That comes from our gamblin'. When a feller quits playin' he hands over whatever chips—which is the round things faro-dealers has to stand for money—and that's chippin' in. Well, when we die we hand over the last stake of life—we chip in. But look you here, don't ask me no more of these questions; ef you don't understand my languidge I can easily find them as does. Let me get on with these sneaks.

"Let me see. I wor a talking about them chancers wasent I? Yes. Well, they're a poor set, as I said. They've no pluck, and they can't do a job decent, nohow, like that feller of yourn. I know one of as went to do a boardin'-house—easy job. He gets in by saying he's come to look at the gas metre, and down he goes into the cellar. Up he comes up and says nothin' wrong there, and must be in the pipes. Very fly that was. So up stairs he goes, and there's where he showed he was a duffer. He goes into a front room and hears somebody in next room. But he tries to go through a bureau, when in comes a feller and ketches him. He's doin' time now because he's a duffer. When he was ketched he oughtter stopped bein a gas man and bin furniture man, sent to repair bureau. I tell yer ef we're always real fly they can ketch us never. Bein found in a house—specially in a boardin'-house—in day-time ain't nothin ef you are ready with your lie. Most of us has been there frequent, and are none the worse for it. Do we ever stand in with servant girls? Fly ones don't often. It ain't quite the thing. It ain't never safe to have a woman in a job with you, unless she's dead gone on you, and there ain't many of us got anything of that sort. Women, you see, mostly takes up with fellers in the burglary line, because, I s'pose, they think it's more dangerous, and what they call more manly. Besides, it's a notch above 'em. A woman can be a pickpocket, or a house-sneak, or a shop-lifter, or a fence, but she ain't equal to burglary, so she takes up with the feller what is. No, we don't go much on servant girls, except the fellers that waxes your keyholes as I told you 'bout before; they are nobby and the women are sweet on 'em. We gits into a house the best we can; oftentimes we goes to the arey door and asks for something to eat. In goes the servant into the dinin'-room to see 'bout it and we slips up stairs. When the servant comes back, we're gone she thinks, and the while we're above very industrious. You know these New-York houses are built specially to let in sneaks. The arey door is our best hold. Ef we can't do the arey door we generally lets a house alone.

"Ain't there no better sneaks than these? Why, of course there is. There's the bank sneaks—you know all 'bout them, I reckon. You wrote 'em up many a time ef you've written for them papers, because, you see, a bank squeals very loud when it's stuck. There's nothin' parts with sumthing as hard as a bank. Ef a sneak or a forger does 'em of a hundred, they tear round like wild, talking about insufficiency of the perlice, I believe they calls it, and then they'll put a personal in the *Herald* sayin' as how no question will be asked if the property's brought back. Ef it's bonds or such the sneak got, he answers cautious like, and then they get on very comfortable and the sneak gits his regular per cent. Compoundin' felony, is it? Well it's a good thing for the sneak, and it stands to reason it's a good thing for the bank, which 'ud lose all ef it didn't stand itself up for a part. But this sort of sneak is gittin' scource. It's seldom we hear of any good sneak job in this line now. You must have knowed the old fellers who used to make it hot, Chauncey Johnson, Dutch Heinrich, Dan Noble, and them. Poor Dutch! He's gone; and right fly he was and 'fraid of nothin'. The banks oughter have give him a fine funeral, cause he was to trouble them no more, but I never heard of their doing it. Mean fellers, them banks. And there was Dan Noble. He used to set himself up for a burglar, but that was his cussedness after he made his big haul. He was a sneak, and a fly one, he was. You used to know him, eh? and bin with the perlice in the room he used to have in Mercer street, way back in '67 or '68. Nobby feller was Dan, and them rooms showed it. But that was nothin' to the swarth he cut out in Elmira, you know. Fine house, handsome wife, stylish team, splendid furniture, and all that. Why, they said there was nobody like him, and ef it hadent a bin for that mean District Attorney out there, Dan would a come out all right; but bein' it was as it was, they jugged him. After that he went to furin parts, and they jugged him again in France, and he done time there just like Red Leary, another fly man, had done before him. Come, order on some more liquor—it makes me weak when I think of the misfortun's of fly men like these. But never fear. We'll have some more good as them afore long. There's several as is edicating themselves to the racket, and when they's ready to go to work things will be lively. They thinks as bank sneaks is played. The fly cops will tell you so, but wait a while and they'll see."

There is no telling how long the sneak would have gone on had not a man of sinister appearance at this moment approached the table and eyed me in a manner that was not altogether agreeable. In fact, he seemed to be making a mental calculation whether it was worth his while to possess himself of whatever portable property I might happen to have about me, and, in his vernacular, punch my head afterward. But the sneak came to my rescue with the remark, "Friend of mine," whereupon the stranger ejaculated in a surly manner, "Oh, pal, praps." "No," said the sneak friend, and thereupon the stranger said, "Oh!" in an incredulous tone. Matters were getting too exciting to be interesting, and I rose to take my leave. The sneak politely rose, also, and shook me cordially by the hand, at the same time earnestly requesting me if I ever wanted to know anything more about sneaks to "shake him up," which I promised to do, and then went my way, somewhat rejoiced to be out of such questionable company.

AN OLD CAUSE CELEBRE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes: "An old *cause célèbre* has cropped up again. Some of your readers may remember the quarrel that arose between the Princess de la Moskowa and her daughter. The latter was married to the Duke de Persigny. On his death a dispute arose about his succession, which was further complicated by the marriage of the widow of the Duke to a M. Lemoyne, against which the Princess, her mother, protested. She considered it a *mésalliance*, and her daughter had to go to law to compel her mother to give her consent to her second nuptials. To-day the Princess de la Moskowa and her daughter, Mme. Lemoyne, are again before the court. This time the suit arises out of the right to a sum of 30,000 francs. This must appear to most persons a very small affair for such very big personages—it would certainly have shocked the dignity of Napoleon III., the Prince de la Moskowa, and the Duke de Persigny, had they been alive. The facts of the whole case may be summed up in a few lines. The Prince de la Moskowa died in 1857, leaving about 40,000 francs in money and about 1,000,000 francs of debts. The money went to pay his funeral expenses; the debts were composed of 600,000 francs he owed to various creditors, and 400,000 francs to the Princess de la Moskowa, whose marriage dowry he had dealt with in a most unceremonious way. The Emperor, desiring to do something for his old servant, came down with 400,000 francs, which served to pay off the debts of the deceased so well that there were 30,000 francs to spare. This surplus sum was deposited with the notary of the family. Since then, now eighteen years ago, it remained there forgotten, until one fine morning the Princess de la Moskowa thought it might be as well in her hands as in those of the notary. She therefore laid claim to it, on the ground that if anybody had a right to it, it was certainly she, whose dowry had been partly dissipated by the Prince. But the aged Princess forgot all about Mme. Lemoyne, the *ci-devant* Duchesse de Persigny, who objected to her mother's claim. She held that the 400,000 francs given by the Emperor were intended for the succession of the Prince de la Moskowa, and that, as she was the only heir of the Prince, she alone was entitled to the remaining 30,000 francs. The case came before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine yesterday, but, after hearing the celebrated Maitre Lachaud, counsel for Mme. Lemoyne, and Maitre Helbronner, counsel for the Princess, judgment was postponed for a week."

THE NEW CATHOLIC VOTIVE CHURCH IN PARIS.

"The Assembly," writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, "it may be remembered, has authorized the erection on the top of Montmartre of a votive church which will tower over all Paris, and is to cost about 10,000,000 francs, to be raised by public subscription. The arbitrators have to-day opened their inquiry for the acquisition of the site. This *procès* will be completed about the 15th of April, and the property will be conveyed to the Archbishop of Paris. The laying of the first stone is fixed for the 29th of June, the festival of St. Peter. The Archbishop, conforming to the love of the Catholic clergy for anniversaries, has selected that day as a reminder of the *Tu es Petrus*, which is the basis of the Papal power. The ceremony will be attended with much pomp and solemnity, all the French Bishops having promised to attend. The subscriptions are progressing so as to promise the completion of the church in seven years. They now amount to 2,000,000 francs, and are coming in pretty regularly at the rate of 100,000 francs to 150,000 francs a month. The Christian Brothers of Paris, for example, who have 29,000 pupils, have organized monthly subscriptions of a sou each pupil, and this system, extended all over France, is calculated to bring in 3,000 francs a month. Other arrangements of a similar kind are likely to be made, and the promoters indulge a hope that the general subscriptions will reach 2,000,000 francs a year, so that, even should the cost exceed the estimate by several millions, the church would be finished in 1881, unless, indeed, the people of Belleville resume possession before then of their old park of artillery, and turn the votive church into a temple in honor of the Goddess of Liberty."

A FRENCH SCHOOL OF MOSAIC DECORATION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that in consequence of the circumstance that one of the most interesting features of the decorations of the new Opera-house in Paris, and at the same time one of the most original conceptions of the architect of this monument of French art, was executed by Italian artists, the French Government has decided upon the establishment of a school of mosaic decorations at Sèvres. Such a school was actually established by Napoleon I., with the object not only of naturalizing a beautiful and useful art in France, but of assisting an unfortunate class, the workmen employed being all deaf and dumb. The same plan will be carried out in the present case, at least so far that pupils showing a taste for the art will in the first instance be sought for at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The scheme now about to be carried out is formed on that placed by the Minister of the Interior in 1807 in the hands of M. Denon, then Governor of the Museums, who elaborated it, and proposed the establishment of the school at Sèvres. This recommendation will now be carried out. Meantime the school was settled in Paris during the Consulate, and it lived through the Restoration. From 1830, however, nothing more was heard of it.

THE LIBRARY OF PRESCOTT, THE HISTORIAN.

Mr. William G. Prescott, a son of the historian, who lives in the family mansion at Pepperell, Mass., says that in accordance with the precise terms of his father's will, that portion of his library which contained the books and manuscripts relating to the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella was given to Harvard University. The historical collections relating to Mexico and Peru and to Philip I. were by his will to be sold, without separation, to any institution that would purchase them. While upon the point of being purchased by Mr. James Lawrence as a gift to a public institution they were destroyed by the great fire in Boston. Another set of works was bequeathed to the Boston Athenæum. The rest of the library, excepting about 200 volumes reserved for the family, were sold at auction, according to a printed catalogue.

A SOLAR ECLIPSE.

THE APPROACHING ASTRONOMICAL EVENT.

AN OBSERVER'S PAST EXPERIENCE—WHAT MAY BE DISCOVERED IN SIAM—POSSIBLE FRUITS OF THE EXPEDITION—CIVILIZATION IN THE EAST.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 8, 1875.

In 1871 I was with Signor Respighi's party of observation during the total eclipse of the sun at Poodoocottah, Southern India. I shall never forget the memorable day of that eclipse; and as another total eclipse is shortly to occur, I feel emboldened to write you the following few lines. The approaching eclipse is likewise in the East, but the scientific results expected from it are of an astonishingly unique kind. Nevertheless, it will not, since I believe it cannot, surpass, simply as an imposing spectacle, the peculiar glory of the sight which greeted the astronomical observers of 1871. Permit me to tell you, in a word or two, my general impressions of that eclipse. There came a gradual darkness as the black orb of the moon impinged on that of the sun. The level country around us, here green with rice-fields and plantain gardens and there glittering with silver lakelets, gradually changed its aspect, as the aspect of a human face changes when a frown passes over it. The twilight deepened. There was a sudden dark-blue tinge about the green of the tender rice, a sudden dark-purple shadow overspreading the glittering silver of the rippling water. Then it was as if a lamp went out in a room. The shriek of birds wheeling overhead was hushed. Only arose the wail of frightened native women, and the prayers of pious Hindoos, who implored the Deity that the serpent which had swallowed up the sun would disgorge the orb, and not cause final and total annihilation. There was a light of temple-beacons, a faint murmur from afar of the tumult of fanatical multitudes, and the dreary sigh of the wind through the tamarinds and palms. Then, swiftly, all again was open day. As I have said, I shall never forget the occurrence. It would be indeed a fortunate circumstance for an artistically inclined person to be obliged to go now to Siam, to witness the forthcoming total eclipse there, in that "sleepy land of streams." Allow me to write a few words with reference to that great scientific event about to take place.

THE APPROACHING ECLIPSE.

The approaching total eclipse of the sun is likely, for several reasons, to prove of especial interest to the world of science. The observations which will be conducted on the 5th of April at Bangkok, the Nicobars, and one or two stations in Farther India, will be, in part, of a very novel kind, and may lead to startling results. Considering the time of year, and the places where the observations will be carried on, every condition of nature conducive to success will probably be experienced by the observers. In the list of these observers the honored name of Janssen appears, and Prof. Young has, it is said, started from his lofty observatory on the Rocky Mountains to represent America in the scientific researches about to be made in the far East. The instruments to be employed are partly of recent invention; and certain new methods of observation are to be tried, which, it is confidently expected, will produce results of a most astonishing kind. Thus much generally; now let me briefly capitulate, ere proceeding to dilate on any one phase of the subject, several particular novelties which are regarded by scientific men as likely to conduce toward making 1875 a memorable year in the history of solar astronomy. In the first place, the sun, at the time of totality in the Nicobar Islands and Siam, will be nearly at his zenith, at a period of the year when the atmosphere may be anticipated to be cloudless and of crystal transparency after the first exhalations of morning have been dissolved and dispelled by the rays of a tropical sun—and it is shortly after noon that totality will commence. Secondly, the experience obtained from observations of eclipses since 1860, and from constant observations of artificially-obtained eclipses during the last year or two, has greatly limited the hitherto over-extensive area of inquiry. Attention is now especially directed to the extreme outer edge of the coronal atmosphere of the sun. Thirdly, the extraordinary theory has been broached that in this extreme outer edge of the corona, there exist, in a fine incandescent gaseous state, gold, silver, antimony, and tungsten. Even as the question now stands, this theory appears wonderfully plausible; it is strikingly suggestive of the process which may transform a flaming nebula into a sun, and afterward a cooled sun into an earth, which finds a place in another system, to whirl round another and younger sun, or to end its career as a shattered meteoric cloud. Ere passing on I may allude to the fact that this statement is in part objected to by some eminent astronomers. They are of opinion that a nebula in its second stage of existence becomes a planet. Quite so; but this planet, thus originated, as far as I can see, *must* have a great deal of flaming hydrogen gas about it, so that the planet, unless the orb be absorbed into another system, becomes, after all, a miniature sun, giving forth heat rather than receiving it. When cooled further, *then* it truly will become a planet, with, of course, the pristine heat still latent in its centre.

THE SIDEROSTAT.

But of this strange guess, more anon. Fourthly, in the course of the observations likely to be made of this approaching eclipse, the outer edge of the coronal atmosphere being especially aimed at, the photograph is to come into play in quite a marked and novel manner, through the aid of the "siderostat," by means of which the spectrum of the corona will be accurately ascertained. In 1871, in India, the sun in eclipse was photographed; but the siderostat was unknown to solar astronomy then, and the photograph used in conjunction with this ingenious instrument, and directed toward a special part of the sun's corona now, will doubtless, under favorable conditions, make revelations which will electrify the scientific world. Fifthly, not till the close of this century will there be an eclipse which will afford such favorable opportunities for observation as the forthcoming one. In April 19, 1893, Brazil will witness a total eclipse, lasting a few seconds longer than the present one will last at the Nicobar Islands; but even in this latter case it should be remembered that the weather in April in the East is more likely to be favorable for mid-day observations than that in South America. Nor is it likely, even regarding the rapid progress of science, that thousands of observations of artificially-obtained eclipses will ever come up to the value of one natural one, well and widely observed. The four minutes' work at observation, to perform which Janssen and his colleagues are rushing off from Europe at great expense all the way to Further India, will probably produce riper and more solid fruit than will be produced by the labor of the next quarter of a century.

THE EXPEDITION TO SIAM.

It will thus be seen that the expedition to Siam and the neighborhood, now on foot, must be regarded as one of peculiar interest. It is a novel one, and it is likely to be not only the fruit and crown of the work begun in 1860, but one the lustre of the results of which cannot speedily be dimmed. The recent observations of the transit of Venus were of great scientific importance; yet it almost appears that the attention of scientific men was too engrossed in the curious problems that phenomenon presented to pay sufficiently early and due regard to the phenomenon so shortly to follow. There appears to have been a strange, unscientific hurry about the proceedings relating to the observations of the eclipse about to take place, although now it is widely recognized that these observations will, in all human probability, prove of vast importance—of importance still more vast, if possible, than the calculations for which the observations of the transit of Venus formed a reliable basis.

PROSPECTIVE DISCOVERIES.

In the expedition to observe the eclipse of 1875, geologists, chemists, and physical scientists will be deeply interested. It has, for instance, been lately observed by scientific men who have turned their especial attention to the structure and composition of the corona, that the metals the record of which is most conspicuous in the solar spectrum—being in order as follows: hydrogen, magnesium, calcium, sodium, and metals of the iron group—are actually existing *in the order of the old atomic weights!* It has also been remarked that a star, as it gradually gets older, may be found to give us a spectrum belonging to a gradually-increasing depth of the solar atmosphere, as it exists now. As a star gets older it gets colder; and it has been shrewdly surmised, with reference to the various classes of stars in the heavens, that when a star thus cools with age, certain metalloids are enabled to exist lower down in the atmosphere of the orb, until, at last, this metalloid rain, so to speak, falling on the metals below, gives the materials for a future crust. It is, therefore, not very unlikely that we are on the verge of a great discovery as to the prime mode of the formation of celestial bodies—a discovery often shrewdly hinted at, but never finally made and clinched. What if this earth we inhabit were primarily a cloud of hydrogen gas, inflamed into a nebula, next consolidated into a minature sun, and then cooled into a planet whose original heat still lingers at its centre, and having for its future a "meteoric wreck," when the sun around which it now spins and by which it is controlled, itself cools, and loses its power with its heat? The theory is hazy and hazardous enough, but may hold at least the germ of a truth.

CIVILIZATION IN THE EAST.

Turning from scientific points of view to general ones, it is pleasing to note the interest excited in the East by the scientific investigations nowadays promoted, year after year, by civilized European and American Governments. The action of the King of Siam in inviting astronomers, bent on observing the approaching eclipse, to his capital and to partake of his hospitality there, is quite a sign of the times. The East is the home of astronomy; if, for instance, a Hindoo will *not* thank you for demonstrating that Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva are a monstrosity, not a triad, he, at the bottom of his heart, does thank you for showing him that when a solar eclipse occurs a serpent does not swallow up the sun. Orientals are doubtless as "overreligious," as were ever those Athenians to whom St. Paul applied the dubious compliment; but if there is anything they love more than theology it is astronomy. The King of Siam knew the temper of his subjects as well as the spirit of enterprise and inquiry in Europe, when he invited foreign astronomers to Bangkok; he knew that his own people would look upon his act with approval, while at the same time it gained him *kudos* abroad. However, since astronomers in England have received the invitation addressed them by the King, through Bhashakarawongse, his Private Secretary, the telegraph has brought us news of rather a comical nature. There appear to be two Kings in Siam, who have disagreed, and the "Second King" has shut himself inside the English Embassy, and the politics of the country seem to be assuming a rather explosive state. It is to be hoped that the grave men of science about to visit Bangkok will not forcibly be made partisans of one side or the other, and that local *émeutes* will leave untouched the instruments as well as the heads of the observers. The simple natives might be likely to mistake a telescope for a cannon, and a Janssen for an artilleryman.

MR. ALLYN'S PROFFERED GIFT TO HARTFORD.

There seems to be some reluctance in Hartford to accept the gift of $100,000 which Hon. T. M. Allyn offers the city for the establishment of an industrial school. At a meeting of the City Council a few days ago a special committee appointed to consider the matter made a report, in which it is said:

"Mr. Allyn's idea is to found a school wherein shall be taught not only the branches pursued in a grammar school or high school, but also the leading mechanical trades, including agriculture, together with such practical arts, domestic or otherwise, as are adapted to the strength and capacity of females. The scheme is a large one, and with ample means to carry it out fully and fairly most of the committee would regard it as a highly commendable and beneficial one, which ought not to be allowed to fail of accomplishment. The school proposed seems to be precisely what was designed to be established by Congress under the name of agricultural colleges, wherein it was provided that 'a liberal and practical education' should be furnished. Of course, one of the first considerations before the committee, after the object was fully admitted to be meritorious, was the cost of such an undertaking. After patient inquiry, your committee are satisfied that to put such a school into vigorous operation and maintain the same upon such a scale as to be of any value to the public would require an endowment of at least $500,000. Mr. Allyn himself seems not to have overlooked this, for his proffered gift of $100,000 is intended to be for the purchase of land, erection of buildings, &c., with the expectation that when these are complete the annual expense of conducting and maintaining the institution shall be defrayed by the city. But we are satisfied, from the expressions of members of this court and of citizens on this subject, that the city would be unwilling to assume an annual expense of $40,000 or $50,000 for maintaining the school. With this obstacle in the way, the committee, though extremely desirous to find a practicable way for securing to the people the great benefit that might accrue from the generous offer of our public-spirited fellow-citizen, feel reluctantly compelled to advise that in their judgment the city cannot at present assume the obligations of the proffered trust. If the proposal were to allow the fund to accumulate, by its own increase and by additions from other philanthropic persons, until it shall amount to $500,000, or to such a sum as the Court of Common Council shall deem sufficient to establish and maintain the school, probably the committee would advise the acceptance of the trust. But the desire of the donor is that the institution be put into immediate operation."

SALE OF MR. GLADSTONE'S TOWN HOUSE AND CERAMIC COLLECTION.

It is announced that Mr. Gladstone's house, which was occupied last season by Mr. Winans, the Russo-American millionaire, has now been sold to another millionaire, Sir Arthur Guinness, of Dublin stout celebrity. It is a splendid mansion on Carlton House terrace, the most charming situation in London; so central, and yet so quiet. Within, the house is remarkable for a beautiful double staircase. It was standing at the head of this that Lord Russell addressed the Liberal Party for the last time as their leader, and pointed to Mr. Gladstone as is successor. Mr. Gladstone's special hobby has for some years past been china, and as he is leaving Carlton Terrace, where his collection has been deposited, it will be sold. Mr. Gladstone's time has of late been almost entirely passed at Hawarden Castle, in Flintshire, some six hours from London, which has now become the property of his wife, as heiress to her brother, Sir Stephen Glynne, who died suddenly in London, about two years ago, when the baronetcy became extinct. Mr. Stephen Gladstone, the ex-Premier's second son, is Rector of Hawarden, a very valuable benefice. The only member of Mr. Gladstone's large family who is married is his eldest daughter, who is the wife of Rev. Dr. Wickham, Head Master of Wellington College. Of his brothers, two are living, Sir Thomas and Robertson, a Liverpool merchant, a somewhat eccentric person. The other brother, Capt. Gladstone, a general favorite, died some years ago, leaving several children, one of whom is the Countess of Belmore.

BRILLIANT METEOR.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* says that about 9:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening a magnificent aerolite appeared in the zenith, and, lighting the heavens for the space of two or three seconds with extraordinary splendor, disappeared in the direction of the eastern horizon, three times exploding in its flight with the noise of distant thunder. Its size far exceeded that of any similar visitor for years, and was generally noticed and commented upon.

VOYAGING IN SPAIN.

TRAVELS OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

THE CARLISTS' OFFICIAL ORGAN—OFF THE BEATEN TRACK—THE COUNTRY OF DON CARLOS—THROUGH THE SNOW TO GOIZUETA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ARTECURZA, Navarre, Spain, Friday, Feb. 26, 1875.

Before leaving Tolosa I learned that the mountains between Villa Franca and Estella are so deeply covered with snow that they are quite impassable now, and are likely to remain so for some time to come. Estella is about seventy-five miles from Tolosa, "as the crow flies." A coach runs through the Carlist country for about half this distance, and then it is necessary to continue the journey across the mountains. In consequence of the bad weather the coach has stopped running, and no one seemed able to inform me when it was likely to be put on again. Our guide said it was next to impossible to reach Estella by this route until the snow disappeared, as the path across the mountains is a mere sheep track. If, by any means, we failed to keep on the narrow pathway, there was a chance of straying beyond the precincts of the Carlist country and falling into the hands of the Alfonsists at Puente la Reina or Pampeluna. Bearing this in mind, and hearing that the "King" had left or was about leaving Estella for Durango and Vergara, we decided to wait at Tolosa no longer, but to make a trip, extending over a period of a few days, through the almost unexplored districts of Navarre, between Estella and Guipuzcoa. When I say "unexplored," of course I mean districts seldom, if ever, visited by tourists, and which, being removed from the seat of war, have not as yet been overrun by correspondents. At Tolosa we were informed that we should find both the country and the people very wild and uncivilized, and that it was really dangerous traveling through this region, where the Carlist *Partidas* would be sure to pounce upon any unwary traveler and rob him. As we each carried a "six-shooter," we thought we might safely consider ourselves a match for these ruffians, who are so much talked about in Spain, but are very rarely met with. In any case, if they were armed with the worn-out old muzzle-loading muskets which most of these guerilla bands carry, there was not much of which to be afraid, unless we were taken by surprise. So far the prognostications of the old lady who looks after the comforts of travelers at the Hotel Cesbiaga, at Tolosa, to the effect that we should come to grief in Navarre, have proved to be without foundation. But I am anticipating.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CARLISTS.

We did not set out from Tolosa without first paying a visit to the *Cuartel Real* office the official newspaper of the Carlists. The *Cuartel Real* (*anglice* head-quarters) is a small journal about the size of a sheet of foolscap, but rather wider. It is published daily, unless there happens to be a dearth of news when a day or two is missed, and gives the latest information respecting the movements of "El Rey" and his Army. Upon the last side of the sheet is a column headed "advertisements," but the receipts from this source cannot be very large as the only advertisement appearing in the number of the paper which is before me at the time of writing emanates from the office, and informs the general public what are the terms of subscription, &c., per annum. The office is situated in the *Calle de la Roudilla*, and its outside appearance is much like an English or American provincial printing office as it could possibly be. The ground floor is occupied by the compositors and machine room, and the editors *sanctum* cannot be reached without ascending a long, dark, and narrow staircase. I wonder why all country printing offices are dark and gloomy, and why the editor's room in nine cases out of ten is reached by a dark staircase. No good reason can be assigned for this, but it is nevertheless a fact, and the *Cuartel Real* printing office is no exception to the rule, although, perhaps, it was a trifle more dirty and disorderly than is the case with similar establishments in other parts of the civilized world. I found the editor a most pleasant and agreeable Spaniard. To my surprise he spoke French fluently, and, unlike most of his countrymen, seemed to have some knowledge of what was going on in parts of the world out of his own particular sphere. This was so unusual a qualification in a Spaniard that, like Capt. Cuttle, "when found" I "made a note of it." There are good reasons to believe that the *Cuartel Real* cannot be a paying property, and that it is kept up at the expense of the "King" and his immediate supporters. Until the last three days the circulation was about 800 or 1,000 daily, but the French Government has now placed a veto upon the admission of the paper into France, where at least half of the subscribers reside. Indeed, this little foolscap sheet has been almost the only connecting link between many Spaniards and their country, who, in consequence of the civil war, have been compelled to take up their residence on the French side of the frontier. This recent action of the French Government deals also a cruel blow to some of the English and French newspaper correspondents—nominally "with the Carlists," but in reality occupying much more comfortable Winter quarters at Biarritz and Bayonne, and who found *El Cuartel Real* very useful in making up their letters from the Carlist country (!) There are at least a dozen French and English papers apparently having correspondents with Don Carlos, while it is a fact beyond denial that the only Carlist correspondents on this side who venture further into Spain than M. Du Pressoir's gambling tables are the representatives of the leading English and two American journals. Of course, on the other side, with Alfonso XII., the name of correspondents is legion. It is to be feared that there will be a falling off of "Carlist news" in the London papers—not that the English journals have ever shown much sympathy for the cause of Don Carlos, and, therefore, he will not be much the loser.

OFF THE BEATEN TRACK.

As we were about following a new route through the Navarrese province, we decided to mark out a course of about sixty miles on our map in a semicircular direction, moving south as far as Berastequi, and thence in a north-easterly direction through the mountains, or rather over them, to Lesaca, some fourteen miles from the French frontier, which place we hoped to reach in the course of two or three days, unless the mountain paths were more difficult than we anticipated. Appearances went to show that there was not more than six miles of decent road the whole way, and that mountain paths and mule tracks would be the order of the day. There is little or no prospect of anything like important engagements taking place in the neighborhood of Andoain or Tolosa for some time, and therefore the most interesting news for a correspondent could only be gained by avoiding the beaten tracks laid out by guide-books, taking to the mountains, and mixing with the people—living as they live, and sharing their hospitality or putting up with incivilities, as the case might be.

PROSPECTIVE TROUBLES.

We started from Tolosa shortly after sunrise yesterday morning, having arisen betimes because we saw plainly that if our map could be relied upon, we had a march of twenty-five miles before we could arrive at Goizueta, a village at which we proposed passing the night. The answers to our inquiries on the previous evening, respecting the route which we intended following, had not been encouraging; for the people at the hotel told us it was impossible to find a guide in Tolosa who would accompany us further than Berastequi, some four hours from Tolosa. From Berastequi they told us that the road consisted of nothing but a mule-path, and, in many places, of a mere sheep-track over the mountains. Previous experience during our walks from Oyarzun to Andoain, led us to the conclusion that a mountain road worse than the one over which we had then traveled it would be difficult to find, even in Spain. To our extreme annoyance, the lad of whom we made this inquiry and whom we had engaged to conduct us as far as Berastequi, told us that we should find the road between that town and Lesecca, a much more difficult one than any over which we had passed during the last few days.

INTO THE CARLIST COUNTRY.

From Tolosa to Berastequi we found that it was all "plain sailing." So as to carry as little baggage as possible, we had packed our traveling *impedimenta* into one knapsack, which we took in turns to carry, although hitherto we had generally strapped the burdens upon the shoulders of our guides. Upon this occasion, however, we carried the knapsack ourselves, as our guide was a mere lad of some twelve or thirteen years of age, and had we made him our porter for the time being, we stood a fair chance of being in the same position as the old man, his son, and the donkey in the ancient fable. The whole of the country through which we were now passing is well cultivated, and upon the streams which rushed along on the right hand side of the steep road we were ascending, several factories are erected. Each step we took carried us further into the interior of the Carlist country, and consequently away from the scene of warlike operations in this province. We no longer met groups of soldiers and mounted orderlies upon the road, and when after passing numerous orchards, farms, and picturesquely situated little wayside cottages, we at length reached the village of Berastequi, it was with feelings of surprise that we passed through the outskirts of the town without being challenged by a Carlist sentry, or called upon to produce our passports. The only indications which we had noticed along the road that the country is in a state of civil war, was when a train of mules with jingling bells and gayly-decked trappings, loaded with provisions for the troops, passed us on their way to Tolosa.

EN ROUTE.

We breakfasted on hard-boiled eggs, bread and wine at the little *posada* in Berastequi, and after some difficulty procured a guide, who promised to take us across the mountains to Goizueta for five *pesetas*, ($1,) stipulating that we should carry a small skin of wine along with us, for our use in general and the use of himself in particular, as we should not pass a house between the village where we then were and the place where we intended passing the night. We made no objection to this proposal, but stipulated, on our part, that the guide should carry the knapsack, a proposition to which he readily assented. It was only on setting out from this little village that we fully realized the difficulties of the mountain path which we now commenced to follow. A few yards after leaving Berastequi our guide turned abruptly to the left, and commenced ascending the face of a steep cliff by a zigzag, narrow foot-path, covered with fragments of rock and shifting bowlders, which rendered walking a somewhat difficult, not to say painful, task. Before starting our guide had wrapped some thick pieces of felt around his feet and ankles, which he then encased in a pair of pig skin sandals, a proceeding which we observed with some interest, as it told us very plainly that the road was a rough one. Our surmises in this direction proved to be correct, for the first four miles of the pathway wound up the side of a steep mountain, upon reaching the summit of which a most magnificent panorama lay outstretched on all sides of us. Far as the eye could reach nothing could be seen but mountain range after mountain range. Even the blue horizon in the far distance appeared undulated and irregular, as if for many miles in every direction the whole country consisted of hills and dales. This is indeed the case, and from the point of observation upon which we were standing we could well believe in the difficulties with which the Government troops will have to contend if ever they attempt to drive the Carlists out of Navarre. In this part of Spain the mountains are not so bare and rocky as they are in Guipuzcoa, but are covered with beech, oak, walnut, and chestnut trees, while the undergrowth consists of evergreen shrubs, such as the box-laurel and arbutus, which appear to flourish here most luxuriantly. Here and there a mottled patch of red and white, with a church spire glistening in the sun, which was shining brightly, pointed out to us where a little village was situated. These villages were always down in the valleys; every level patch of ground was planted with maize, corn or some other cereal, while in many places the cultivated ground extended for some distance up the sides of the mountains.

THROUGH THE SNOW.

All trace of a footpath was now lost, and our guide picked his way round fallen logs and craggy rocks in the direction of a high range of snow-covered mountains. In spite of the bright sunshine every step we took it became colder and colder, until about four hours after we had left Berastequi we were walking ankle deep through snow. This was not pleasant, but it was nothing compared to what was in store for us before reaching Goizueta. As fast as we reached the top of a mountain, which appeared to be the summit of the range over which we had to pass, another was seen in the distance. This up-hill work through the snow was tiring, and to make matters worse the sky clouded over and a heavy fall of snow commenced. When at last we reached the top of the mountain we were knee deep in snow and could not travel at the rate of more than a couple of miles an hour. Just as we began to descend the other side the weather cleared up, and before night set in we had a glimpse of Goizueta, in the valley, 2,000 feet beneath us. How the guide found his way down the steep mountain path I could not understand. It was entirely hidden from view by the snow, and a false step out of its course might have resulted in a roll down the mountain side into the valley beneath at a quicker pace than would have been desirable. He did find his way, however, and without mishap, except a tumble or two into the snow, we arrived, about a couple of hours after dark, at the village of Goizueta, where we seated ourselves before a roaring fire and paid little or no attention to the curious gaze of the villagers who were crowding into the *posada* to have a look at the strange visitors. Quite a crowd of little boys had followed us up to the house from the outskirts of the village, and we had good reason to believe the talk of the town was that a couple of foreigners had arrived who spoke to each other in a most incomprehensible jargon, which the curé of the village, who passed just as we arrived, had told them was altogether different from French, a statement the people found it difficult to believe. We subsequently learned that a Frenchman or two had previously visited the place, but the people had not the faintest conception where England is, still less in what part of the world America is situated.

MORE GOSSIPING MEMOIRS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes: Baron Henri d'Ideville, the diplomatist, is bringing out more "pages from his journal." Not long ago he scared the diplomatic world by publishing notes made in Rome, Florence, and Turin. The scene is now shifted to Greece, where the open-mouthed Baron was first Secretary of Legation in 1867. We know very little about "high life" at Athens, of which Baron d'Ideville intends (his pages are appearing in a feuilleton) to tell us much. The capital of Greece is scarcely bigger than the seat of a sub-prefecture. If M. and Mme. D'Ideville had overlooked this fact they might have attached too much importance to the bustle their arrival caused. Their reception at Court was highly flattering. The marble palace erected by Otho of Bavaria was illuminated within and without, and guards in showy costumes lined all the courts and vestibules. In fact, the entire army of his Hellenic Majesty was brought forward to salute the new Secretary of Legation and his wife. The near relationship of King George to the Princess of Wales will render what M. D'Ideville says about him especially interesting to English readers. In 1867 "the King of Greece was twenty years old, tall, slender, and elegantly formed. He was a thorough gentleman in look and speech, and had the talent of giving savor to those commonplaces in which a sovereign must deal at official receptions. He chatted with me about my journey, about Paris, and the different diplomatic stations I had been to, saying that he considered it fortunate for a man of my tastes to have made a prolonged stay at Rome. Athens did not offer much in the way of gayety. But there was a good deal in it still to interest the scholar and the artist. In dismissing me his Majesty said, 'I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing you again to-morrow at the New Year's ceremony. We shall not have this time any "Te Deum," which in Greece they sing much too often. I neither like boring the *bon Dieu*, nor those about me.'" M. D'Ideville speaks with his accustomed frankness of his colleagues. Baron Wagner, the Prussian Minister, was a jovial old bachelor, very talkative, and wedded to German ways and notions. He lived in the plainest way. Had he been of austere manners he might have passed for attempting to revive Spartan customs. M. Testa, the Austrian Minister, was not so clubbable as the sausage-loving Prussian Baron. He was pretentious, pedantic, and tiresome, but married to a pleasant and very clever woman, who, however, was seldom at the Legation. The Koran was laid perpetually on the shelf at the Turkish Legation. Photiadis Bey, the representative of the Sublime Porte, being an Armenian, and his wife an excellent Catholic. This Turk was the shrewdest member of the Corps Diplomatique at Athens, and kept an eye on Russia while he appeared absorbed in collecting medals. He had a good deal to do in 1867, when Crete was in arms, and, according to M. D'Ideville, the Hellenic Government was its accomplice. "The English Legation was the most comfortably installed, and Mr. Erskine an agreeable Englishman, though melancholy." M. D'Ideville will, in his forthcoming pages, make some curious revelations about the intrigues of which Athens was the centre during the Cretan insurrection, and the relations of the Government with those brigand chiefs typified in M. About's "Roi des Montagnes."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The King of Spain has conferred on Prince Bismarck the Order of the Golden Fleece.

The *East Anglian Times* states that Prince Louis Napoleon is about to join the Fifth Lancers, stationed at Colchester Garrison.

The experiment is now being made of introducing the cultivation of tea in Sicily, as the climatic conditions there have been found to be almost identical with those of Japan.

Among the improvements now going on at Paris is one which will involve the destruction of the house where Danton lived with Camille Desmoulins. Marat's house will probably be spared.

The subscription opened in Denmark for the erection of a statue to Hans Christian Andersen amounts already to 18,000 crowns. M. Andersen will attain his seventieth year on the 2d of next month.

An action against a Dublin newspaper, the *Daily Express*, for publishing a false statement to the effect that a man had thrown himself over a cliff, and that his widow had committed suicide, has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff with £80 damages.

L'Etoile de l'Arriège announces the recent discovery of various autograph letters of King Henri IV. in the Château de Léran, where they had laid for nearly three centuries, in a lumber-room, among an enormous heap of charters, edicts, and letters from illustrious persons, going back to remote periods of French history.

The *Raffaello* states that the excavations near Avigliana, in Piedmont, undertaken by the Archæological Society of Turin, are being prosecuted with great vigor. Several important discoveries of coins, urns, vases, and like objects have been made, as well the remains of a vast edifice of the Roman period, which evidently served as a public building, though its especial purpose has not yet been decided upon.

The Italian Senate has approved an amended clause of the penal code, by which it is enacted that any one publicly insulting a religion tolerated by the State shall be liable to imprisonment, varying from one month to a year, and to a fine not exceeding £40. If a newspaper is the medium of the insult, the term of imprisonment is not to exceed three months.

The London *Times* correspondent says that great *fêtes* are to be held at Rouen in June to celebrate the centenary of Boieldieu, the composer. A statue of Boieldieu will be unveiled, and the programme, which extends over several days, comprises a *cantata* by M. Ambroise Thomas, a grand banquet, a gala representation at the theatre, an historical procession, fire-works, and illuminations.

Two boys were recently tried at Wolverhampton for stealing goods that were exposed outside of a shop door. The Recorder, in sentencing them, said that the custom of tradesmen exposing goods not only tempted to crime, but led to public expense for the prosecution of the thieves. He therefore determined to try and put a stop to it by compelling such shop-keepers to pay the costs of any prosecutions.

The amount voted by Parliament for defraying the cost of the British Arctic Expedition this year is £98,620. It is probable that a further sum of £16,000 will be wanted in 1876, and £13,000 in 1877. There is also mentioned the contingent possibility of a further sum of £50,000 being incurred in case of the necessity or the desirability arising of sending out a third ship as a relief in case of the return of the expedition being delayed.

It is said that the adoption of English books in Universities on the Continent of Europe is becoming very general. *The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire*, *The History of European Morals*, and others, have long been text-books at Bonn. Now, Macleod's *Principles of Economical Philosophy* are adopted by M. Chevalier in the College de France, and many other similar examples are noted.

Sir Goldsworthy Gurney, the inventor of the Bude light, died the other day at his residence at Reeds, Cornwall. He was educated for the medical profession, but is best known among scientific men in connection with his endeavors to adapt steam to ordinary traffic on the highways, for the Bude light, and for his extinction of choke-damp in coal mines. He was the inventor of several articles of domestic use, and was employed for many years to light and ventilate the Houses of Parliament.

A search is to be made this year in the home of Abington Abbey, Northamptonshire, for Shakespeare's papers. It is to be conducted at the expense of Mr. Halliwell, who, in his lately published *Illustrations of the Life of Shakespeare*, said that the last chance of finding the papers in question was to make the search in the panellings of the old house of Lady Barnard, the granddaughter and last lineal descendant of the poet. Abington now belongs to Lord Overstone.

Under the government of Mr. Gladstone the British Navy was allowed to be weakened on the plea of economy. The policy of the present Government is necessarily directed to remedying this evil, and it was stated the other day in the House of Commons that there are accordingly forty-two vessels of war now being constructed, of which 8 are heavy iron-clads, 4 iron corvettes, (wood sheathed,) 6 composite corvettes, 9 composite sloops, 5 composite gun-boats, 2 troop-ships, 1 paddle vessel, 1 tug-boat, 2 iron barges, 1 wood barge, 2 armed dispatch-boats, and 1 torpedo vessel.

An Englishman named Henry Hind has been murdered at Naples. According to a telegram to the London *Times*, Mr. Hind accompanied Garibaldi to Naples in 1860, and, after starting a newspaper in English, which proved unsuccessful, he supported himself as a florist, being very skillful in raising flowers. Three days having elapsed without his being seen to leave his premises, a gardener living near him named Passana informed the British Consul of the fact, and on the Police entering the premises they found his body in the garden. It showed that he had struggled with the murderer, who strangled him with a cord. The crime is imputed to revenge and professional jealousy, and Passana has been arrested, together with several persons accustomed to work with him.

A handsome monument has been erected on St. Mary's Island, the site of the Chatham Dockyard Extension, to the memory of a number of French prisoners of war who died at the beginning of the present century while confined in hulks in the Medway, and who were interred on the island. During the progress of the dock-yard works their remains were found. They were deposited in one spot, and a monument placed over them. It is now reported at Chatham that when the Prince Imperial visits Chatham to be present at the launch of the iron-clad Alexandra he will perform the ceremony of uncovering this monument.

A characteristic scene at an Irish funeral is recorded in a Central news telegram. It appears that at the funeral of one Mrs. Rose Gollaghar, of Mullabawn, near Forkhill, Newry, a quarrel broke out as to the property the deceased had left. On the way to the graveyard the coffin was laid down, and the relatives fought for the cows and the pigs. Several of the parties received severe injuries. After the fight the coffin was lifted and carried a little further; but before the graveyard could be reached another fight took place. The women's dresses were torn to pieces, and the mêlée was altogether so disgraceful that the corpse had to be buried without any religious ceremony.

The Phylloxera Committee appointed at the French Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, with M. Dumas as President, has just sent in a report on its labors in 1874. It concludes with a recommendation to withhold the award of the prize of 300,000 francs voted by the National Assembly as reward to the inventor of some specific against this most destructive insect. More than 600 remedies have been indicated or tried without the conditions having been fulfilled; that is to say, no one has yet discovered an efficacious method economically applicable in all districts so as to prevent its ravages. The competition therefore remains open.

In the progress of an effort to restore the ancient church of Althorpe, Lincolnshire, Rev. R. Charlton, the Rector, has lately discovered a fine memorial brass, with an effigy and legend of William de Lound, whose appointment to the rectory dates as far back as 1355. The brass, which is in a state of excellent preservation, has been hid for centuries, having been buried under the solid masonry of the richly-canopied sedilia in the chancel, the seat of which now proves to be the slab of the tomb. The legend in the character of the period runs thus: "HIC JACET WILLS DE LOVND QVONDAM CLERICVS CANCELLARIE DOMINI REGIS CVJVS ANIMÆ PROPICIETVR DEVS."

A CRUISE IN THE TROPICS.

KNOCKING ABOUT IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

A ROUGH TIME GETTING TO WINDWARD OF CURACOA—A PRETTY TOWN AND PICTURESQUE CASTLE—LAGUAYRA—BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL SCENES—TAKING THE "ROYAL MAIL"—THE PASSENGERS—SHIP PETS, AND SOME OF THEIR WAYS—THE SPIDER MONKEY AND THE TERRIER'S TAIL.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

AT SEA, UNDER THE TROPICS,
Friday, Feb. 12, 1875.

My last letter was dated "Caribbean Sea" and written under the influence of the lovely azure sky and smooth waters surrounding Haiti. Its calmness is a snare and a delusion. For two days and nights did we thrash against a headwind and sea, trying to fetch to windward of the Island of Curacoa—ship as light as a balloon and as thoroughly uncomfortable as if we had been off Hatteras, instead of crossing a tropical body of water. The Island is a sterile volcano-looking collection of mountains, with one peak rising almost as sharp as a needle. The harbor is shaped like a bag with the string nearly drawn tight, and you pass in between two forts so close that it seems as if the yards of the ship must touch them. The town, with its red roofs, lavender and yellow houses, and intense Dutch cleanliness, is beautiful to look at after the filth and squalor of Haiti. Back of it, perched on a cliff is a castle, like some of those in Doré's pictures. Lofty battlements overhang sheer precipices; and little sentry boxes are stuck on the corners, as if they were glued there. The town is a curious mixture, too, of Northern and tropical styles of building. Some of the streets and squares are wide and open, while others are just the opposite. I passed through where I could almost touch the houses on either side with my outstretched hands, while overhead they rose story after story, and the little balconies almost met at the top.

The run from thence to Laguayra was comparatively smooth after the ground and lofty tumbling we had done. But when we arrived off there it was appalling to the weak-stomached ones to see the ships at anchor diving and wallowing away in the heavy rollers of the north-east trades. It is an open roadstead, and we lie right off the town with the mountains rising straight up over our heads 7,000 feet, intense and vividly green, their summits almost all the time enveloped in a cap of fleecy clouds, while the rest of the sky is dazzlingly blue. Hanging on to the fort is the village, and clinging to its sides are the old Spanish fortifications, and one little white convent where some sad-eyed sisters pray and fast their lives away. It is a lovely, or, more properly, gorgeous scene, and ought to be world-renowned. On shore the shovel-hatted, long-robed priest was omnipresent, and strings of loaded mules led by one with a little tinkling bell were met at every turn. Here we took on board some Diegos, bound for the seat of war down the coast, and had an immense excitement over the landing of five or six of their lady friends who came to see them off. The lighter which brought them would at one moment be on a level with our fore-yard, and the next trying to dive under our keel. Most of the poor gentlemen soon disappeared after starting, and were invisible until we reached Porto Cabello.

Here the Valley of St. Estavan well repays a visit. You drive over a salt plain back of the town to the mountains, thence up through a pass and down again about three miles into a perfectly tropical garden. Lizards run across the path, parrots scream overhead, a brawling brook tumbles at the roadside, and a gentle breeze just stirs the leaves of the deep shade. Nestled among the trees are the houses of some of the rich merchants, and at a nice posada we swung in hammocks, drank lemonade, and gazed our fill into the deep recesses of the forest. It was an awful pull to get away, but time and tide wait for no man much less a Captain anxious to make mail time.

Back we went for another cotillion across the Caribbean Sea, and as we drew out from the land, found our griefs all ready for us. Fortunately the gale was far enough to the east to let us set reefed topsails; that steadied us immensely, but it was the old story of soup that would not stay in the plate, frantic clutches at the under side of the table when she takes a worse roll than usual, and successive disappearance of the bilious ones.

My voyage was now drawing to an end as far as this good ship was concerned, and I contemplated taking the "Royal Mail" coming out from England at the first port we touched. So sure enough, one morning when I went on deck there she lay in the outer harbor, and her boat was just going ashore to get the mails. I hailed them, and asked them to take me along to the Consul's to get my ticket, and they very kindly did so; but when I got on shore they said they would not be allowed to stop, coming back with the mails in, so I had to devote all my energies to getting a boat to take me back, pick up my luggage, and then put me on board of her. To one who has never dealt with tropical negroes it seems a small thing. There were only two boats for hire in the place. One of these I engaged for $4 to do the required service. It had to be launched through the surf, and it seemed as if the owner would never start. I shouted, swore, and danced in French, English, and Spanish, and the more I did the sulkier and slower he was. At least twenty fellows lounging around refused to help him, and it was only when the head lighterman of our ship came along that a move was made in my favor. Then something was done, and I arrived at the Royal Mail only to have them refuse to carry the things up. More patois, French and English, failed in a proper result until the chief officer kindly sent men down to help me. I found her a magnificent vessel, and her decks just like the descriptions one reads of colony-bound English ships—young girls, fresh and rosy, toddling children, gray-haired, handsome officers, and heavy, red-faced matrons. I had a charming voyage in her, and our landing was quite interesting. All the officers on board, by regulation, had to assume full war paint and feathers, and so we had general officers, aids, naval men, and a sprinkling of subalterns returning from home leave. A detachment of one of the West India black regiments was drawn up to receive some dignataries, and in their scarlet jackets, white turbans, white zouave bags, and with their black faces they looked very effective. My present voyage is in another "Royal Mail," bound home. She is a perfect menagerie, and chief among the animals are a large spider monkey, a black and tan terrier, and a grey cat of the Thomas persuasion. The monkey resides under the rail just abaft the port life-boat, the cat calls the after saloon home, and the dog superintends the rest of the ship. Of course each resents any intrusion upon his dominions, and the collisions are of almost daily occurrence. Yesterday the dog, supposing the coast clear, came promenading down the deck, elegant and dainty, as he only is after having worried the poor old cow forward, little imagining that just over his head in the main rigging was an avenging Nemesis in the form of the monkey. As he passed under, like a flash of lightning down swung the monkey by his tail, grabbed the dog's with both hands, therewith lifted his hind quarters clear of the deck, and set his teeth tight into the end. Such an uproar! One bite was enough; back he swung out of reach, perfectly delighted with his feat, the dog, almost mad with pain and rage, fairly howling and turning summersaults, while the purser's parrot swore and scolded from his roost in the mizzen-rigging. A meeting, too, I saw the other night, was excessively funny. The dog and the cat encountered each other in the long, narrow passage between the forward and after saloons. Neither could retreat with dignity, or without a complete rout, so there they stood when I came along—the cat sideways in the passage, on tip-toe, back arched, and tail like a bottle-brush; while the dog was about ten feet distant, also broadside to his enemy, whites of his eyes turned out and nervously licking his lips. How long they would have thus stood on the defensive, I know not, but my coming emboldened the dog, and with a rush down the passage they went yelping and spitting until friend Thomas took refuge on top of the water cooler, safe as a church from the terrier, who I shrewdly suspect would sooner have encountered the devil than have caught the cat. I propose to leave this ship at St. Thomas and thence slowly to drift through the various islands until renewed health or homesickness turns my face toward the land of ice and snow.

WHERE IGNORANCE WOULD BE BLISS.

A dog at Utica has been trained to carry the little daughter of his owner to school in a sled made especially for the purpose. When the time for closing school at noon and night arrives, the dog is hitched to the sled and starts alone for the school-house after his little mistress, whom he either waits for outside or meets on her way home. The dog is so proficient that often when the time for going after the girl arrives, he quietly slips away and is nowhere to be found. Upon being discovered he will look very much ashamed, and immediately submit to harnessing, and trot off as fast as possible to perform his duties.

A GANG OF BURGLARS ARRESTED.

THE BROOKLYN DETECTIVES MAKE A SUCCESSFUL RAID—A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.

For some time past the Brooklyn detectives have been keeping a close watch upon the liquor saloon of Henry Baker, No. 105 Grand street, Eastern District, believing it to be the resort of a gang of burglars. On Friday night the fancy goods store of Mr. Zimmerman, No. 523 Broadway, was entered by burglars and about $300 worth of silk, laces, shawls, and other articles were carried away, and yesterday Detectives Bigott, Short, Carr, and Butts were detailed to go in search of the stolen property. Detective Bigott having obtained information that a man was seen in the neighborhood of Baker's saloon, in Grand street, carrying a large bundle at a very early hour yesterday morning, he procured a warrant to search the premises, and about 5 o'clock P. M., on entering the saloon, found several boxes and packages of jewelry, fancy goods, cigars, and other articles concealed behind the counter. This afforded sufficient evidence that the suspicions of the detective force respecting the character of the house were well-founded, and the proprietor was immediately taken into custody and brought with the stolen property to Police Head-quarters. Henry Ashfield, residing at No. 300 First street, was also arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the burglary committed at Mr. Zimmerman's, and a young man named John Armington was taken into custody as a witness in the case. When the boxes and packages were examined at the Central Office, among the articles contained in them were: 24 gold chains, 2 gold watches, 7 silver watches, 8 silver spoons, 18 pairs of ear-rings, 4 pairs of studs, 1 diamond pin, 1 bag of silver coin, 158 ladies' silk scarfs, 3,000 cigars, 7 dozen of meerschaum pipes, 39 thread-lace collars, 9 revolvers, and other goods valued at about $5,000. One parcel of meerschaum pipes was addressed, "Mr. Derney, corner of Lubeck and Leavett streets, Chicago, $11. C. O. D." From this it appears that the burglars were in the habit of forwarding the stolen property to agents in Chicago, and no doubt have been carrying on an extensive trade in this way at the expense of the Brooklyn store-keepers. The man who was seen with the bundle in Grand street yesterday morning, and who is believed to be one of the men who entered Mr. Zimmerman's store the night previous, has not yet been arrested. The detectives expect to capture him. Messrs. J. D. Chase & Sons, watch-makers, in Fulton street, have identified one of the gold watches as having been sold by them twenty years ago to a gentleman named James McFall, whose present residence is not known. It is a hunting anchor watch, brass cap, full jeweled, with case weighing twenty-nine and a half pennyweights, and is stamped "L. L. Mair, maker, No. 6,033." The detectives are anxious to find out Mr. McFall's address, that he may identify the watch and give any information he may possess to direct them in discovering the parties by whom it was stolen. The prisoners were locked up in the First Precinct Station-house. Mr. Zimmerman called at the Central Office late last evening and identified the fancy goods found at Baker's saloon as his property.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST POLICE CAPT. WILLIAMS.

Superintendent Walling has prepared and presented to the Police Commissioners charges against Capt. Alexander S. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, which, if proved, must result in his ignominious dismissal from the Police Department. The charges are based upon information received from Louisa Smith, the keeper of a house of ill-fame at No. 162 Wooster street. It is set forth in the complaint that during the month of June last, while Capt. Williams was in command of the Eighth Precinct, he was on very intimate and friendly terms with the woman Smith, and was a frequent and favored visitor at her house. During the time that this intimacy existed, it is alleged Capt. Williams accepted from this woman a number of valuable presents, among which the following are specifically set forth, viz.: A gold-headed cane, valued at $25; a pistol, worth $20; a velvet vest pattern, $17; six pairs of socks, $6; six pocket-handkerchiefs, $30; a pair of slippers, $10; two volumes of *Goldsmith's Animated Nature*, $8, and a bottle of cologne, valued at $1. It is further set forth that soon after the intimacy between Capt. Williams and Mrs. Smith ceased, and no more presents were given, Capt. Williams arrested the woman on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. She was taken before Justice Flammer, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and discharged. A copy of the charges and specifications was served upon Capt. Williams yesterday afternoon, and he was notified that the case had been set down for trial on Thursday next at 2 P. M. Capt. Williams denies the allegation *in toto*, and says that they are the result of a conspiracy to ruin him, hatched by those whom he offended while in command of the Eighth Precinct.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Four steam-ships only sailed from this port yesterday for Europe. The City of Chester, of the Inman Line, for Liverpool, carried 100 first-class and 105 steerage passengers, and a full cargo, consisting of grain, cotton, lard, bacon, apples, cheese, sewing-machines, and agricultural implements. The Rhein, of the North German Lloyd Line, for Bremen, sailed with 38 first-class, 21 second-class, and 100 steerage passengers, and a cargo of provisions, tobacco, and cotton. The State of Georgia, of the State Line, for Glasgow, carried 11 first-class, 15 second-class, and 50 steerage passengers, and an assorted cargo of provisions, grain, cotton, and lard. The Virago, for Southampton and Hull, sailed with a full cargo. There are no vessels in port belonging to the White Star, Anchor, and National Lines, owing to the fact that many of them have been withdrawn for repairs previous to the resumption of Summer traffic.

Compared with last season the books of the different companies show a large decrease in the number of passengers, and it is thought that travel will be light this year. The agents of the companies are complaining that the advanced rates of steerage passage recently agreed upon have not been maintained, and that tickets can be purchased in other cities cheaper than in New-York. If this continues, they say the old low rates will be again adopted. The Castalia, of the Anchor Line, which was advertised to sail yesterday, has not yet arrived. She was to have left Glasgow on the 6th inst., but did not sail until the 9th, since which time she has not been heard from. The Utopia, of the same line, which sailed some days later, arrived on Thursday. It is thought that the Castalia has been detained by ice.

A VIGILANT OFFICER.

On Friday afternoon Officer Golden, of the Second Precinct, saw two young men going through Burling slip whose appearance he thought suspicious. They were about ten yards apart, and seemed to be in a great hurry. One of them had on a very elegant overcoat, which was much too large for him, and the other, notwithstanding the rain, was carrying his overcoat on his arm. When they became aware that they were being followed by the officer, they tried to run away, but were overtaken at the corner of Pearl street, and were carried to the Second Precinct Station-house. There they gave their names as Peter Hays, aged eighteen, by occupation a machinist, of No. 26 Orchard street, and John Ward, aged nineteen, a driver, of No. 219 Monroe street. Upon being interrogated by Sergt. Blair, they said they had brought the coats from Greenpoint by order of Capt. Stillwagon, of the tug-boat Hamill, who told them to meet him at the foot of Dover street, and not finding him there, had gone to Burling slip. Their story was discredited, and they were locked up to await further developments. Upon being searched, sixteen keys, two skeleton keys, and a small steel "jimmy" about fourteen inches long, were found on Ward's person. The prisoners having been properly secured, Officer Golden returned to his post, and upon inquiry among the offices and stores in the vicinity, found that the office of Messrs. William J. Douglas & Co., fruit merchants, in the second story of the building No. 83 South street, had been broken into and robbed. They went to the Station-house and identified the overcoats and some smaller articles as their property. Yesterday morning Hays and Ward were taken to the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Kilbreth, and held to answer in default of $1,000 bail, each.

EIGHTY DAYS AT SEA.

For the past few days great fears had been entertained for the safety of the James Foster, Jr., of the Black-ball Line of packet-ships, as nothing had been heard of her since her departure from the other side of the Atlantic. Yesterday her owners were glad to find her safe at her dock, Pier No. 23 East River, after a voyage of eighty days. Capt. Howes stated that the long voyage was caused by the vessel having encountered a severe gale while off the Tuska, about one hundred and eighty miles from Holyhead. So fierce and strong was the gale that for an entire month the vessel could make no headway. Fearing, from the reports of incoming vessels, that severe weather would be experienced throughout the voyage if he pursued the usual and direct course, he determined to take his vessel extreme south, and by doing so secured a pleasant, though tedious voyage. The crew had to work night and day while the vessel was in the gale and suffered much. They had a good opportunity, however, of recruiting their health, and when they touched dock yesterday they appeared in excellent health. The vessel was in a much better condition than could be expected after going through a month's strong winds, or to use the language of the sailors, "a perfect month's hurricane." Rations are provided on these vessels for eighty-two days, so that the provisions on board on the arrival of the vessel were not over-abundant.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION—FAVORABLE REPORTS ON THE PROPOSED DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

A special meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at the First Division Head-quarters last evening, Major Gen. Shaler, the President, in the chair. Among those present were Judge Stanton, Gen. Kilbourn Knox, Gen. McMahon, Col. Gildersleeve, Col. Scott, Col. Squires, Col. Conkling, Capt. Fulton, Capt. Kelly Styles, Capt. John Klein, Capt. Barker, Capt. Fisher, Capt. Bruce, and Capt. Lindsay. The President announced that the meeting had been called for the purpose of devising means for the disposal of the seats and boxes remaining unsold in the Academy of Music next Saturday evening, the occasion of the Amateur Dramatic performance in aid of the fund being raised for the purpose of sending the American team to Ireland next June. Gen. McMahon, the treasurer, reported that thus far, $3,800 had been received for seats on that occasion; the expenses contingent upon the performance would amount to about $800, and it was hoped that enough additional tickets could be disposed of to swell the receipts to $5,000. The sum already received by subscription amounted to $2,000. The President further remarked that he believed the expenses of sending the team to Ireland would exceed the amount at first contemplated, and that the members ought to exert themselves as much as possible to insure the success of the entertainment. On motion, Capt. Fulton was appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions from the dry goods merchants; Col. George D. Scott from the plumbers; Col. Prescott from the tin merchants; Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall from all sources; Judge Stanton from the Stock Exchange; H. H. Frieday from the shippers; Capt. Fisher from the Fourteenth Regiment; Mr. French from the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, and Mr. Canfield and Capt. Styles from the Twenty-second Regiment. Mr. A. Alford purchased a balcony box at $20, Col. Squires two boxes, and Capt. John Klein, of Creedmoor, Long Island, twenty-five tickets. On motion it was resolved to request the members of the National Guard to appear on the occasion of the dramatic entertainment in full uniform. Gen. Shaler announced that the First Division and First Brigade would comply with that resolution. After some further routine business the meeting adjourned.

MISSOURI OUTLAWS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 27.—Advices from Galena, Stone County, Mo., say one night last week the Court-house at that place was entered, and criminal indictments against several persons were abstracted therefrom. The Sheriff, in attempting to arrest the parties supposed to have been connected with the affair, was confronted by an organized force, and, after several shots had been fired and one man killed, he was compelled to retreat. At last accounts the Sheriff had a force of thirty-five men on one side of the James River, while his opponents were on the other bank, and a collision was expected at any moment.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

[Copy of Circular Letter.]

THE CHATTANOOGA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,
MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
(Late Webster & Marks and Thomas Webster, Chattanooga, Tenn.)

Incorporated under a charter granted by the State of Tennessee; capital, $500,000, in 5,000 shares of $100 each, with power to increase to $1,000,000.

Subscribed capital, $150,000, in 1,500 shares of $100 each, fully paid up.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the established business and works of Webster & Marks, well known as Thomas Webster's Foundry and Machine Works, situated at Chattanooga, Tenn., established in 1857, for building every description of foundry, mechanical, and engineering requirements, and for the purpose of purchasing or leasing mineral lands and erecting works thereon.

The works are substantially erected on about five acres of land, all of which is freehold, and are situated in a most eligible position for making all kinds of castings and machinery, in the centre of the coal, iron, and mining districts of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, and surrounded by at least twenty pig-iron furnaces in those States. They are located above high water in the centre of the city, and connected by a side-track with all the lines of railroad centring in Chattanooga.

These works have been most successfully carried on by Mr. Thomas Webster, are in full operation, and comprise a large and well-equipped foundry, connected with the machine shops by a narrow-gauge track, and contain one of Scott's English patent gear-wheel molding machines. The machine shop, the largest in the entire South, is fully equipped with the best and most modern improved machinery, consisting of lathes, planers, boring mill, drill presses, &c. The pattern shop is fitted up with all the necessary tools and machinery for making patterns. The large blacksmith and boiler shops are fully equipped.

The stock on hand is of recent purchase, and all in good working condition. There is also a large and valuable amount of patterns for furnace and mining machinery, peculiarly adapted to this country, and for the building of narrow-gauge locomotives. The works are well supplied with orders, and the opening and development of new iron ore deposits and other mineral properties in the neighboring country, with a rapidly increasing population, combine to increase the demand for machinery of all descriptions.

The works will be transferred to the new company in full working condition, with all beneficial contracts, and will include the whole of the land and buildings thereon, together with the modern and valuable plant, machinery, fittings, siding, and good will.

The contract price of the works to the company will be $120,000; $50,000 in cash and $70,000 in 700 ordinary shares of $100 each, fully paid up.

The estimate on which this sum is based is from a carefully made valuation of freehold land, buildings, machinery, plant, patterns, fixtures, siding, and good will.

The Directors and officers of this company will be appointed at the first meeting of the stockholders, of which due notice will be given.

Each application for shares must be accompanied by a payment of $10 per share on application.

Should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

Prospectus, copy of charter, and forms of applications for shares may be procured from the Secretary, (pro tem.) at the offices of the company at the works, or of Griggs & Carleton, Financial and Business Brokers, No. 98 Broadway.

[Here follows the charter, which is very full in its grant of manufacturing and mining franchises.]

OPINION OF COUNSEL UPON VALIDITY OF CHARTER.

[COPY.] CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1875.

Thomas Webster.

SIR: We have examined the accompanying copy of charter of "The Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works, Mining and Manufacturing Company," with a view to ascertain its validity, &c., and have come to the conclusion that the charter was regularly obtained and is legal. Under it the company or corporation may safely organize and invest their money or other capital. All the powers enumerated in said charter are consistent with the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Tennessee; and they would be enforced in the courts of the country in law and in equity. Respectfully,

(Signed,) TREWHITT, GASKILL & TREWHITT, Attorneys.

The Big Bonanza! 5th Av. Theatre. THE HIT OF 1875. HOUSES CROWDED! Laughter incessant! EVERY NIGHT.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
ON NEW-YORK CITY IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY, LEASEHOLDS, &c.
Apply to GEO. H. SCOTT, No. 5½ Pine st., (rear office.)

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1875, at the office of the company, corner of 2d av. and 63d st.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held on THURSDAY, April 29, 1875, at the office of the company, in the Third National Bank Building, No. 417 Olive st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

N. E. GOULDY, Secretary.

$11,000.—$6,000 CASH AND $5,000 to remain on first mortgage, will buy a handsome home in the country, well furnished; gas, range, &c.; cost owner $13,000 to buy and furnish during past year; picture furnished. Address OWNER, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

LINCOLN PARK BONDS.

(CHICAGO.)

Issue of $900,000 7 p. c. Sinking Fund Bonds

BY THE

TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF LINCOLN PARK,

INTEREST COUPONS 1st APRIL and 1st OCTOBER, payable at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, in New-York.

BONDS MATURE April 1, 1895, and may be registered at said bank in name of owner, if desired.

SINKING FUND of $50,000 annually, beginning April 1, 1878, will cancel bonds by purchase at or under 101, or if not purchasable at that price, by annual drawings at par.

THE INTEREST is provided for by an annual tax on all the property, real and personal, of North Chicago, the real estate, separate from the Park, being assessed for taxation, at $26,152,227. Such assessment, as well as the property of the town and the land in the Park, are all, by the State law of June 16, 1871, irrevocably pledged for the security and redemption of these bonds.

THE PRESENT *issue* is the *only debt* of the *town*, and by the Constitution the debts of towns are restricted to five per cent. of the taxable valuation.

THE TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO is that part of the City of Chicago which lies north and east of the Chicago River and fronting Lake Michigan, and by the State law is empowered to issue bonds for this purpose.

THE VALUE OF THE LAND in the Park, within the town limits, is over $4,000,000, and a sum of $400,000 has been expended on its improvements. An annual tax is provided for its further improvement and maintenance.

THE TITLE to all the land in the Park is held by the Park Commissioners in fee, clear of any incumbrance, with the exception of seventy-five acres, the acquisition of which was a necessity to the Park, and for the payment of which the proceeds of this issue of bonds are to be applied.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and MORTON, BLISS & CO., are authorized by the undersigned, Commissioners of Lincoln Park, to offer the above described bonds for sale, and to receive proposals until THURSDAY, the 8th day of April, at noon, to purchase any part of the same, reserving a minimum price of ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest, below which no offers will be accepted.

The awards will be first made to the highest bidders, and in case of applications exceeding the amount offered, the remainder after such first sales will be distributed pro rata to the next highest and equal bids.

The bonds are now ready for delivery, but those who desire to defer payment till May 8, for one-half or three-fourths of their purchase, can do so by an adjustment of interest for such delay.

Forms of proposals and copies of the laws, with the opinion of counsel, as well as any other information, may be had on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine st., New-York, or to
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
Drexel Building, New-York.

F. H. WINSTON,
A. C. HESING,
B. F. CULVER,
JACOB REHM,
JOSEPH STOCKTON,
Commissioners of Lincoln Park.

March 29, 1875.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York: indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

The Big Bonanza! 5th Av. Theatre. THE HIT OF 1875. HOUSES CROWDED! Laughter incessant. EVERY NIGHT.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. H. GUION, Chairman.

A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

SEVEN, 8, AND 10 PER CENT., CHOICE City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest promptly paid; for sale below par. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE McARTHUR Mining Company are requested to attend a meeting on April 6, 11 o'clock, at office of company, No. 468 Broadway, New-York.

N. S. W. VANDERHOEF, Secretary.

March 27, 1875.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers. No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

FINE ARTS.

THE BIG BONANZA! FIFTH AV. THEATRE. THE HIT OF 1875. HOUSES CROWDED! Laughter incessant! EVERY NIGHT.

ART.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WATER COLORS.

The entire collection of George Hencken, Esq., embracing 200 superb specimens of American, English, French, Belgian, Italian, and Spanish art. The whole are now on free exhibition at Somerville's Old Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, until evening of sale, of which due notice will be given. The following artists are represented:

Britton Willis,
Edwin Penly,
T. L. Rowbotham,
W. Cruickshank,
A. Bouvier,
S. Prout,
A. Prout,
C. F. Buckley,
B. Whitmore,
T. C. Dibden,
E. Richardson,
Bernard Evans,
S. Drummond,
J. D. Adam,
J. Hough,
H. Ten Kate,
Paul Marney,
P. De Katow,
O. Saunier,
E. Bompled,
E. Simonetti,
E. Le Jeune,
Berand,
Menghini,
Codina Langlin,
A. Fripp,
H. E. Hobson,
L. Raynor,
Elizabeth Murray,
And many others.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE BIG BONANZA! FIFTH AV. THEATRE. THE HIT OF 1875. HOUSES CROWDED! Laughter incessant! EVERY NIGHT.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE BIG BONANZA! FIFTH AV. THEATRE. THE HIT OF 1875. HOUSES CROWDED! Laughter incessant! EVERY NIGHT.

CHEAPEST HOUSE UP TOWN.—FOUR-STORY brown-stone, high-stoop, 17.6x60x100, No. 67 West 55th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price, $30,500; terms easy. Inquire on premises, or of T. F. NEVILLE, No. 117 Broadway.

FIFTH AV., ABOVE 42D ST.—A BEAUTIFUL, extra wide corner house, for sale very cheap, with or without furniture. Others, on and near 5th and Madison avs., of all sizes and prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AN UNPRECEDENTED BARGAIN.—MURRAY Hill, four-story high-stoop 21-foot house, $19,000; brick cottage, $12,000; Lexington av., brown-stone, three stories, $18,000. Country residences cheap. JOHN J. COADY, No. 120 Park av.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM SIZE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on 78th st., between Madison and 5th avs.; terms easy. Apply to owner, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 30.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

BEEKMAN HILL.—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house No. 408 East 51st st., in perfect order; price $10,500; only $4,000 cash. FRANCIS EVERDELL, No. 452 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN ON MURRAY HILL; elegant new four-story brown-stone house; restricted neighborhood. Apply on premises, No. 143 East 37th st.

FOR SALE. — THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 3 East 30th st., near 5th av., 22x119; in good order; terms easy. Can be seen from 11 to 4.

ANDREW JACKSON CLUB-HOUSE, LEXINGTON av., corner of 30th st., 22x100, for sale or to rent; suitable for any public use. Owner, THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.

CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 6TH AV.—FOR sale, the well-known livery stables of Thomas Norris, size 48x140. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE. — FOURTEEN lots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER, Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

FOUND AT LAST—PERFECT COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above; economical, durable, warranted. HALL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av. and 24th st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, NO. 408 WEST 58TH st., a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot. Apply to owner, on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

NO. 15 EAST 48TH ST., ONLY SEVEN DOORS FROM 5TH AV.

First-class neighborhood in every respect, convenient and easy of access by cars and stages, on MADISON and 5TH AVS. This mansion is SUPERBLY FINISHED in CABINET, and all other work is first-class; three rooms deep, with an EXQUISITE DINING-ROOM on the Drawing-room floor; with MIRRORS, BOOK CASES, HAT STAND, CORNICES, BOUFFES, ICE-BOX, CEDAR CHESTS, &c., finished in the NEWEST and MOST IMPROVED ARTISTIC STYLES SELDOM INTRODUCED INTO THIS COUNTRY. Parties desirous of purchasing a first-class residence will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere, as it will guide them in COMPARING OTHER HOUSES.

The builder of this property, MATTHEW BYRNES, Esq., is well known for over a quarter of a century as one of the very best, most careful, and thorough builders in the City of New-York; parties examining this house cannot but ADMIRE the CARE, NEATNESS, and in how THOROUGH A MANNER this work is COMPLETED, which CARRIES OUT and fully SUSTAINS the SKILL and ABILITY of its BUILDER, both in the WORKMANSHIP on the INTERIOR and EXTERIOR—he having an extensive factory, with dry-rooms and machinery complete in all its appointments, for producing the VERY BEST WORK, of all kinds for BUILDING PURPOSES. I take pleasure in introducing to our wealthy citizens this COMPLETELY AND MAGNIFICENTLY FINISHED HOUSE, at a PRICE SO LOW that I feel sure it is, considering the value of the lot, and actual cash cost to build the house, the best, most desirable, and REASONABLY-PRICED RESIDENCE now to be purchased in this City. Apply to

V. K. STEPHENSON, JR.,
Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st., Union square.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.
NEAR 5TH AV.

48th st., 4 stories, 25 by 60, lot 100.5. Leasehold.
48th st., 4 stories, 20.6 by 60, lot 100.5. Leasehold.
48th st., 4 stories, 25 by 63, and 3-story Ext.
49th st., 4 stories, 16.8 by 66, lot 100.5. Leasehold.
49th st., 4 stories, 16.4 by 60. Lot 100.5.
49th st., 4 stories, 16.8 by 60. Lot 100.5.
51st st., 4 stories, 22 by 50. Lot 100.5. Leasehold.
51st st., 4 stories, 21.6 by 55. Lot 100.5.
52d st., 4 stories, 25 by 65. Lot 100.5.
52d st., 4 stories, 22 by 55. Lot 100.5.
53d st., 4 stories, 25 by 60, and 3-story Ext.
53d st., 4 stories, 25 by 60. Lot 100.5.
55th st., 4 stories, 17.6 by 60. Lot 100.5.
57th st., 4 stories, 32 by 65. Dining R and B. P. Ext.
57th st., 4 stories, 30.6 by 65. Lot 100.5.
57th st., 4 stories, 27.6 by 65, and 2-story Ext.

For further particulars and permits, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

The lot and five-story brown-stone-front building,

NOS. 13 AND 15 PARK ROW,

Opposite the new Post Office and facing Broadway. A very eligible and prominent location. Lot between 35 and 36 feet in front by upward of 100 feet in depth. The building covers most of the lot.

Apply to WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, Clarendon Hotel, 10 o'clock A. M., or in the evening.

HOUSES FOR SALE,
CENTRALLY LOCATED,
FROM $20,000 UPWARD.
SOME VERY GREAT BARGAINS
Apply to G. H. SCOTT, No. 5½ Pine st., (rear office.)

FOR SALE.
THE FIRST-CLASS AND ELEGANT HOUSE,
No. 5 East 45th st.,
25 feet front, with four-story back building and butler's pantry extension.
Built by the owner for his own use.
Lot 106.5 feet.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.,
and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—BELOW 23D ST., WEST OF AND close to 5th av., a three-story house, 25 feet wide, for less than $24,000.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co.,
No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

The Big Bonanza! 5th Av. Theatre. THE HIT OF 1875. HOUSES CROWDED! Laughter incessant! EVERY NIGHT.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SMALL FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on 73d st., between 5th and Madison avs., trimmed throughout in cabinet-work; every room a different combination of beautiful light woods; large console and mantel mirrors in every room on parlor and second story; frescoed throughout; all hinges bronze; some of which are beautifully inlaid; with carpets, shades, chandeliers, mirrors, &c.; a perfect little palace. For permits, &c., apply to GEO. H. SCOTT, No. 5½ Pine st., (rear office.)

TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwellings, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway; hard-wood finish, hall and stairs being wainscoted; elevated cars to 59th st. in about four months; corner, $23,000; easterly house, $19,000; originally $27,000 and $23,000; also, No. 308 West 58th st., $36,000, or to let. WM. BEDELL, No. 985 8th av.

A NEW ELEGANT THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, near Park av., New-York City; with polished doors, mirrors, and hardwood stairs on parlor story; for sale at twenty per cent. reduction to close out. Address, at once, R. STOBO, Post Office Box No. 4,848, New-York.

TWENTY-FIFTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale, at a bargain, a handsome four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone residence, elegantly frescoed, and in perfect order. For particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THE VERY fine high-stoop house No. 584 7th av., at junction with Broadway and 42d st. Will eventually be one of the best business locations up-town. Must be sold; all improvements; possession. Apply in furniture store, No. 723 6th av.

A.—FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND FIRST-class four story high stoop brown stone No. 231 West 45th st., near Broadway, in fee, size 21x56x100; also, No. 106 West 28th st., three story brown stone. Apply to R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD, AN EIGHT room cottage with modern improvements, in first-class neighborhood; on high ground, convenient to horse or steam cars; on easy terms. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

WEST 52D ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.—TWO magnificently finished, planned, and built full-size four-story high-stoop dwellings; one with, one without, extension; bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.; to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

The Big Bonanza! 5th Av. Theatre. THE HIT OF 1875. HOUSES CROWDED! Laughter incessant! EVERY NIGHT.

FOR SALE—No. 85 PENN ST., TWO-STORY HIGH basement sub-cellar, brick-house, 20x40x100; ten rooms, all improvements, $6,500; cash, $2,400. A two-story attic extension house at Far Rockaway, Long Island; eleven rooms; $2,300; cash, $1,050; only ten minutes walk to Atlantic Ocean, Bay, and two depots. G. C. NORTON, No. 54 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—EXTRA-SIZE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone subcellar house, near fountain, on Bedford av.; terms easy; $3,500 will buy a two-story high-stoop subcellar frame house, seven rooms; modern; terms easy. O. V. HOLCOMB, 138 Broadway, Williamsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

The Big Bonanza! 5th Av. Theatre. THE HIT OF 1875. HOUSES CROWDED! Laughter incessant! EVERY NIGHT.

HOMELAND. — "FOX PROPERTY;" FIFTY minutes from Fulton st.; one hour's drive through Central Park via Southern Boulevard; near depot; Hunt's Point; fare ten cents; this celebrated estate of about fourteen acres—magnificent land and water view, southern and western exposure, dry air, abundant spring water—is now offered in villa plots for cottages on an entire new plan; to establish agreeable neighbors parties must be approved; laid out under the direction of Hamilton Euen, Esq., and to be known as Homeland; present neighbors, Messrs. Faile, Dickey, Hoe, and Spofford.

OLIVER BRYAN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT DElancey's Neck, within one and one-half miles of Mamaroneck depot and twenty miles from New-York and New-Haven depot at 42d st.; ten acres tastefully laid out in lawn, garden, and orchard; good view of the Sound; neighborhood first-class; good cottage house of ten rooms; carriage-house, &c. Will be sold low; terms easy. Address, OWNER, Post Office box 2,720 New-York City.

A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE A COUNTRY residence, furnished or unfurnished, at a bargain; thirteen rooms and necessary outbuildings; two or more acres land; near Seabright, N. J.; convenient to and in full view of rivers and ocean; unexcelled location for healthfulness; noted for beauty of scenery and fine roads. Apply to W. L. TYSON, No. 36 John st., New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT ESTATE AND GENTLEMAN'S country residence, with costly and valuable improvements, for sale at less than cost of latter; a large and exceedingly choice property, fully equipped and finely stocked; terms easy. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,853, New-York City. P. S.—Will those parties who answered the above please write again, as their inquiries have been lost or mislaid.

AT BELLEVILLE, N. J., FORTY MINUTES from New-York by two railroads; horse cars to Newark. To lease, house, 20 rooms, four acres land, brick stable, well located for Summer hotel and road house. Also, large furnished house; houses from $15 to $20 per month. For sale, large house in centre of Newark. S. V. C. VAN RENSSELAER, No. 744 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—FORDHAM PARK LOTS; PAYMENT can be made in installments; buildings erected on deposit of twenty-five per cent. of estimated cost.

W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—MUST BE SOLD, TO close a trust. Small amount of cash; balance on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Save your rent, which will buy this property. Building, 100 feet front, two stories, with brick engine-room adjoining; 25-horse engine, 40-horse boiler, in perfect order. Also, building, detached, 20x60; Rogers' planer, which tongues and grooves; sheds and stable. Lot 150x100, with freight depot in front of premises, immediately on line of Flushing and Central Long Island Railroads at West Flushing, five miles from this City, and a short distance from dock on Flushing Bay. Immediate possession if desired. Good roads lead to ferries running to Astoria and Harlem, 34th st. and Chambers st., so that goods can readily be delivered to any part of New-York City. Right in the centre of a thriving village, this property will increase in value quite rapidly. Liberal terms to desirable party. Call between 9 and 11 A. M. at B. W. HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Headquarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beautiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, CONSISTING of an elegant mansion and twenty acres of beautiful rolling land, situated at College Point, Long Island, with a splendid water front on the East River of 1,300 feet; fifty minutes from City Hall, New-York; has forty-five trains daily, also steam-boat accommodations; all modern improvements, gas, water, &c.; grounds beautifully laid out; abundance of fruit and shade trees, finest of graperies, stables, coach and out-houses; location very healthy; must be seen to be appreciated; would sell cheap for cash or lease for a term of years to a good tenant. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge st., Brooklyn.

THE BIG BONANZA! FIFTH AV. THEATRE. THE HIT OF 1875. HOUSES CROWDED! Laughter incessant! EVERY NIGHT.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Babylon, Long Island—For sale or to lease; ten acres of land, two-story, French-roof, tower and extension dwelling-house, stables and carriage-house, laundry, ice-house, (containing forty-six tons,) hennery, sheds, cow-houses, fruit and shade trees; four minutes from station; sixteen trains daily; one hour from City. Inquire of owner, E. DODD, No. 3 Bleecker st.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY GREAT SACRIFICE TO a bona fide buyer, three-story and two-story extension brick house, ten rooms, all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished; thirty minutes from New-York by three railroads; only small amount in cash wanted. Address OWNER, No. 293 High st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, on Jersey City Heights, a fine commodious residence, with one and a half acres of ground, well shaded with ornamental trees, being but fifteen minutes, by horse car, from Hoboken Ferry. Terms easy. Address Box No. 1,060 Post Office, or apply at No. 107 Wall st., second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VERY DESIRable residence at Ridgefield, New-Jersey; Northern Railroad, nine miles from Pavonia Ferry. House, double parlors, library, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, store-room, on first floor, and nine bedrooms up stairs, with bath-room and water-closet; carriage-house and two acres of land; finely located, near depot. Apply to ORLANDO L. STEWART, No. 287 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at Flushing; complete house, spacious grounds; all conveniences of City residences. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The Big Bonanza! 5th Av. Theatre. THE HIT OF 1875. HOUSES CROWDED! Laughter incessant! EVERY NIGHT.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
Sale to close an estate,
OF HOUSE AND LOT,
NO. 127 EAST 16TH ST.

The location is very fine; house frame, three-story, with brick extension, and contains all improvements. Lot 28x92. Terms liberal. Sale absolute.

ROBERT A. MORRISON, Esq., Attorney for the estate, No. 133 Nassau st.

And on FRIDAY, April 2, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of Court of Common Pleas, HOUSE AND LOT on north side of 68th st., 99.9 feet west of Grand Boulevard.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.

ABSOLUTE SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell on TUESDAY, March 30, at 12 M., at the Sales-room, New-York, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 265 West 22d st., between 7th and 8th avs.; house replete with every comfort for a gentleman's dwelling, (a real bijou of a residence;) frescoed walls, plate-glass windows; in perfect condition; occupant has expended nearly $5,000 in ornamentation. Can be seen daily from 2 to 5 by card from the auctioneers only.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.
NOTICE.
WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875, leases for the term of three years from May 1, 1875, of certain piers and bulkheads on the North and East Rivers. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THE BIG BONANZA! FIFTH AV. THEATRE. THE HIT OF 1875. HOUSES CROWD'D! Laughter incessant! EVERY NIGHT.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. It is every way first-class; cost $30,000; near post office, depot, churches, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

AT TOAD HILL, STATEN ISLAND—TO RENT, FURNISHED.—The residence formerly owned by Mr. W. H. Newman, consisting of a fine large house, 9½ acres of land under fine cultivation, stable, carriage-house, ice-house, &c. House has gas and water, and commands an extensive view of New-York Bay and surrounding country.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone, 46th st., close by 5th av., $2,500; 50th st., $3,000, unfurnished; elegantly furnished houses, 46th and 49th sts., adjoining 5th av.; superbly furnished, 20th st., near 5th av.

POOLEY, WALLACE & CO., No. 1,130 Broadway, near 25th st.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TAKING A house for $1,000 for his family consisting of four, would like to meet with a small family of refinement to occupy one-half the house, and divide the rent. Address RESPONSIBLE, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE AT VERY MODerate rents, high-stoop private houses on Lexington av. and 74th st.; houses with mirrors. Particulars, No. 1,136 3d av., between 66th and 67th sts. Cut this out.

TO LET—SMALL HOUSE NO. 137 EAST 12TH ST., between 3d and 4th avs.; handsome three-story house No. 110 East 24th st., near 4th av.; also small house No. 156 East 28th st., $85 per month, and many others. H. M. CONDIT, No. 139 East 12th st.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100. The house will be put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

THE NEW FOUR-STORY CABINET FINished brown-stone dwelling, with mirrors, &c., No. 22 East 58th st., near Dr. Hall's new church and the Park. To lease reasonably to a good tenant; seen by permits only from LAMSON & SON, No. 6 Pine st.

TO-LET.—NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—Handsome brick house, three stories; gas and water; in perfect order and completely furnished; to first-class tenants; $75 per month for one year.

H. C. H. & CO., No. 15 Warren st.

TO LET—TO FAMILIES DESIROUS OF ENJOYING the advantages of living on the Central Park, an elegant four-story brown-stone house in the block on 86th st., near 5th av.; will be leased on favorable terms to a good tenant. Apply to E. N. TAILER, JR., 47 Walker st.

APRIL LIST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; reduced rents!!! On and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs.

Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

APARTMENT HOUSE, NO. 330 EAST 17TH st., Stuyvesant square. To let, one suite of apartments, furnished, from May 1; rent, $2,000 per annum. Can be seen from 11 to 4 P. M. Apply to Mr. PRICE, Janitor.

TO LET.—A SPLENDID SUITE OF TEN ROOMS, unexceptionable in every respect. All modern conveniences; elegant finish; first-class appointments. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 140 WEST 4TH ST., near Washington square, to let or lease; also, house No. 418 4th av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE FLOOR, SHOW window, south-west corner of 11th st. and University place. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

FLATS TO LET IN ONE OF THE BEST buildings up-town, $60 to $100; also flats at $35 to $50 per month. YATES, No. 883 6th av., corner 50th st.; Broadway, corner 58th st.

TO LET—FOUR STORY CORNER ON MADISON avenue; dining-room extension; hardwood finish; fully furnished in complete order; to a small family only. Apply to LEWIS MAY, No. 11 Broad st.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE THREE-STORY AND basement high-stoop house No. 250 West 45th st., between Broadway and 8th av., 20x50, fifteen rooms, all improvements. BROWER, owner, No. 307 8th av.

$1,500 RENT FOR A FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, No. 50 East 74th st., or will sell at a great sacrifice. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

959 5th av., Facing Central Park.

Elegantly planned, built, and finished new medium-size dwelling, with stable adjoining in rear, TO LEASE LOW. Seen any day without permit. N. B.—The 4th av. rapid transit from 42d st. to this

5TH AV. DWELLING AT 84TH ST.

Will Run up this Summer in Five Minutes.

Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st., or
No. 33 East 17th st.,
Union square.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,

OF NEW ROCHELLE,
TO LET, ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS.

This well known and favorite Summer resort contains ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ROOMS, is in good order, and cannot be surpassed as a Summer resort for the Beauty of the Scenery, the convenience of going to and from the City, and the Completeness of its water views; TWO LARGE STABLES, in which over fifty horses can be accommodated, are on the premises. The Grounds contain Twenty Acres of Land, a part of which is a BEAUTIFUL GROVE.

For Fishing, Sailing, Boating, and Bathing, this hotel offers facilities which cannot be surpassed. IT IS THE MOST ACCESSIBLE OF ALL THE SUMMER RESORTS AROUND NEW-YORK.

Two railroads, the New-Haven and the Harlem River Branch of the New-Haven, are but a few minutes' distant, and those which can take the Harlem boats, which connect with the trains, and [illegible]

Fulton Ferry in an Hour from the Hotel.

Any energetic party connected with a good New-York City hotel can find in the NEPTUNE HOUSE a hotel just suited to the wants of his family boarders for a Summer resort.

For particulars apply to
ALVIN HIGGINS, No. 2 Nassau St.

TO LET—ON MODERATE TERMS:

The four-story high-stoop brick house, with all modern improvements, No. 44 West 32d st., between 5th av. and Broadway.

The four-story English basement house, between 5th and 6th avs., with all modern improvements, No. 51 West 12th st.

The three-story high-stoop brick house, all modern improvements, No. 240 West 12th street.

The three-story high-stoop brick house, all modern improvements, in perfect order, No. 146 Macdougal st., (possession can be had immediately.)

The four-story high-stoop brick house, containing twenty-three rooms, with all improvements, No. 413 West 18th st., (cheap.)

The very desirable small house, No. 236 West 17th st., containing twelve rooms, with all improvements.

And others.

Apply to A. SOUBIROUS, (Successor to F. Blanchet,) No. 294 6th av.

The Big Bonanza! 5th Av. Theatre. THE HIT OF 1875. HOUSES CROWDED! Laughter incessant! EVERY NIGHT.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, containing five bedrooms, reception-room, parlor, billiard-room, conservatory, laundry, &c., with additional rooms in the attic; stabling for five horses; plenty of fruit, shade, and eighteen acres in lawn-grass; everything complete, as the owner leaves for Europe in May; $2,400 per year; the above place is very accessible to all parts of Riverdale, Mount St. Vincent, and Yonkers depots on the Hudson River Railroad. Address, E. BINSSE, Yonkers, or at No. 213 West 22d st.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—THE ELEGANT three-story and basement brick dwelling-house No. 8 Centre st., containing eleven rooms, with all modern improvements; a very handsome private residence, situate in the most desirable part of the city, and within three minutes' walk of the Centre Street Railroad Depot. Will be rented with or without furniture, if desired. Inquire of CHARLES BORCHERLING, Jr., No. 757 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

TO-LET.—FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN VERY desirable neighborhood; ready for immediate occupancy; several parties would remain. Possession before May 1, or will sell furniture at a great sacrifice. Address, D. L. B., Room No. 9, No. 50 Broad st.

TO LET—ON MODERATE TERMS, THE BUILDING No. 290 6th av., between 18th and 19th sts.; store and dwelling portion conveniently divided. Apply to A. SOUBIROUS, No. 294 6th av.

FIVE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone houses west of Central Park; all modern improvements; $700; fifty others, up to $4,500; send for list. T. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, No. 586 7th av. All modern improvements. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BUILDING NO. 304 West st., above Spring st. Apply on the premises to EDMUND YARD, No. 61 Leonard st., second story.

TO LET—FURNISHED, NO. 2 EAST 34TH ST., TO a private family; possession May 1. Apply to MITCHELLS & A. B. CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 138 WEST 25TH ST., NO. 146 EAST 83d st., and No. 237 West 32d st., also, floors, storage. W. R. MORGAN, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO CROCKERY, CUTLERY, or bed linen; to a private family, No. 150 West 16th st. Inquire at No. 230 7th av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house No. 62 West 9th st.; all improvements. Apply to R. P. BERRIEN, No. 22 Pine st.

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HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

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WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD-SIZED ROOM, furnished or unfurnished; central location. Address, stating terms, J. K. A., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1875.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The first day of the week, which brings rest to people who are not clergymen, car conductors, or newspaper editors, brings no rest to the advocates of the Canal Ring. Last night left them busy in the preparation of their counter case against the Governor's indictment, and to-day will find them engaged in consultation, conspiracy, and falsification of records. They are not quite so sure as TWEED was that the storm will blow over. In fact, since the unexpected fate which overtook the "Boss" and some of his brother "statesmen," persons who live by swindling the public have not been quite so confident as they used to be. So the Canal Ring are disturbed and anxious, and their spokesmen are preparing for the struggle of the week, with numerous misgivings. It is a good omen to find that discriminating journals like the New-York *Herald* seize this particular moment for throwing cold water on the Governor's efforts. That remarkable paper was loudest in defense of the Tammany Ring when that power was nearest its fall. If the Canal Ring would only make the necessary sacrifice to secure the support of the *World*, all the antecedent conditions of speedy ruin would be secured.

Superintendent WALLING has informed the "men of Tipperary" that he means to obey the law, and that should they persist in forming their procession to-day in honor of the memory of JOHN MITCHEL, they will be dispersed by force. There are some other laws extant—those in relation to gambling, for example—which we should like to see the Police enforce with equal vigor. But still it is something to have the law against Sunday processions saved from being a dead letter. The time was when all the laws on the statute book would not have been set in the balance against the wishes of the "men of Tipperary," and when they would not have believed that the Police would stop them even had they said so. On this occasion, however, the O'DONOVAN ROSSA and his compatriots believe the Superintendent to be in earnest, and they have accordingly abandoned their intention of having a Sunday parade.

The death-rate for the week has been rather above the average, but the fatal scourge of diphtheria seems to have spent its force. There were but twenty-five deaths from that cause during the week which closed yesterday, against an average of at least fifty-five per week during the entire Winter. There is now an excellent chance for the Street-cleaning Bureau to make a vigorous effort to put the streets in a condition fitted for the approach of warm weather. The way in which they have grappled with the difficulties of removing the snow from the leading thoroughfares has elicited general commendation. But there are innumerable side streets where the snow-heaps have been left untouched, and where their gradual melting will lay bare heaps of rotten filth which the sun will quicken into active corruption, and which the first dry winds will waft into the homes of the people. This subtle ally of pestilence ought to be got out of the way in good season.

In these days of public ingratitude, it is gratifying to find that New-York Aldermen have a lively appreciation of past services. Mr. JOHN. B. HASKIN was the chief actor in the farcical investigation of the Controller by the Law Committee of our local legislature. It is true that his facts were of a somewhat shaky character, and that his figures exposed him to public ridicule. But still Mr. HASKIN did his best to help SHANDLEY & CO. to make a little capital with the peculiar constituency to whose appreciation they appealed. So the serviceable intriguer from Westchester has found his reward in getting the Law Committee to recommend that the City should lease one of his buildings as a court-house. The rent is only fifteen hundred dollars a year, but in these times a little grab of this kind is not to be despised. The public-spirited HASKIN has already got a brother who passes for the stenographer of Justice FLANAGAN'S District Court, and who, for that more or less successful impersonation of a short-hand writer, receives a salary of $2,000 a year. The HASKIN family follows good precedents in being content with the day of small things. Men have attained acknowledged eminence in the service of this City on smaller beginnings than these.

THE EDUCATION OF PUBLIC CONSCIENCE.

Four years ago THE TIMES was in the very thick of a bitter, and what seemed to many people a hopeless, fight against the Tammany Ring. Certainly at no time since its organization did that corrupt combination exhibit so many evidences of vitality as it did on the day of which this is the fourth anniversary. The Senate bill incorporating the Viaduct Railroad Company was on that date rushed through the Assembly under the whip of Speaker HITCHMAN and TOM FIELDS. By its virtual passage into law, the names of TWEED and SWEENY were for the first time associated in a corporate enterprise with those of the foremost capitalists in New-York. The leaders of society, and the magnates of the commercial world, had not, indeed, begun to have familiar social relations with the members of the Ring, but they had taken the first step toward such recognition by entering into the most intimate business relations with at least a dozen members of the gang who lived by the plunder of the City. The ASTOR-TAYLOR-ROBERTS whitewashing report was then a few months old, and was still accepted by a large number of people who ought to have known better as a conclusive reply to the attacks of THE TIMES. If any one desired a fresh guarantee of the perfectly pure intentions of the Ring, there was the two per cent. tax levy, then newly passed into law, as a proof that we lived under the most economical municipal government with which the City had ever been blessed. There were also those innocent-looking bills then passing through the Legislature, whose provisions, under the pretense of providing for the consolidation of the City and County debt, put it in the power of the Ring to borrow from twenty to thirty millions of dollars in advance of the year's taxes, without the necessity of paying it back again.

To a very large portion of this community, the space and energy which THE TIMES was devoting to the exposure of these and other methods of Ring plunder seemed hopelessly wasted. The men who were attacked first boasted of their power to get the paper into their own hands, and then threatened, by the help of the Judges whom they owned, to get its mouth stopped by an injunction, and its property placed in the hands of a Receiver. In the estimation of people who thought themselves shrewd observers, THE TIMES had the worst of the fight. There was, indeed, some excuse for thinking that public conscience had ceased to exist in this community, and that the people had deliberately chosen the alternative of making the best terms they could with the thieves whom there seemed to be no power strong enough to punish. Yet, in spite of popular indifference and apathy, in spite of the positive hostility of men of acknowledged position and character, in spite of the careless bravado and increasing rapacity of the Ring, the foundations of the great Tammany edifice of fraud were being undermined. The crash with which it fell four months later was certainly due as much to the slow but continuous sapping of the walls during what seemed the hopeless period of the contest, as to the crushing force of the final onset.

The Governor's war upon the Canal Ring has been begun under circumstances far more auspicious than those which attended our fight against the Tammany Ring in 1870 and the early part of 1871. He is in a position where he can command the production of all the accessible proofs of fraud. He can direct the Attorney General to prosecute any of the guilty parties whom he may choose to single out, and he can take his choice among the able and upright men on the Supreme Court Bench for the Judge before whom to send the cases which he may think ripe for trial. And, what is perhaps the greatest advantage of all, he can appeal to a far more sensitive public conscience, and to a far higher standard of public morality, than we found existing four years ago. This is a point which the people forget who talk about these canal exposures going the way of their predecessors—leaving behind only a vague recollection of abortive investigations and ineffectual indictments.

It took a long time to open the eyes of this community to the abyss of social and political demoralization into which they were rapidly drifting. It would have taken longer but for the astounding magnitude of the frauds which we were able to bring home to the men who had been so blindly trusted. When the discovery came, however, it not only administered a very salutary shock to this community, but its effects were felt throughout the entire Union. It awakened a determination to reform public abuses, of which the canal exposures are but the latest manifestation. It swept away the corrupt Judges in this State; it was the motive spring of the Credit Mobilier investigation; but for it the Sanborn contracts would still have been operative, and the mysteries of the Pacific Mail lobby unprobed. With the downfall of the Tammany Ring there was an awakening of public conscience whose power is yet far from being spent, and which gives to the present war upon the Canal Ring just that element of success which has been lacking in all previous assaults upon the same stronghold of corruption.

A PHASE OF FRENCH ART.

Whatever opinion may be entertained of the national character of the people of France, it will be admitted that when they want to do anything they generally manage to do it artistically. Even in the troublous times of the Revolution, and more recently of the Commune, an impartial observer could not fail to detect amid all the horrors a certain natural artistic tendency prevailing among the principal actors. Whether this is the result of something intuitive in the French, or of hereditary teaching and association, we do not pretend to say. But of the fact itself there can be no doubt, and within the last few days it has been presented to us in a new form.

We all know how sinecure offices and niches for the occupation of friends, relations, or associates may be, and often are, constructed by those in authority at the expense of somebody else. But all the examples of that kind of procedure which have been turned out by Anglo-Saxon hands are very coarse and bungling, compared with a project that has just been put into shape on paper in Paris.

It is known that for some time past an International Commission has been sitting in that city on the system of weights and measures. In addition to France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Spain have been represented there. Among other subjects that have been discussed is the verification of the two standard French measures, the mètre and the kilogramme. A project for this purpose has at last been hit upon. It was introduced by the French member, and is, we believe, about to be submitted to the several Governments. It is proposed that there shall be established in Paris a new institute, whose sole and special function shall be to preserve the standard. This institute is estimated to cost eighty thousand dollars in the first instance, and a further annual amount of fifteen thousand dollars for working expenses. In an "inaccessible" place in the building the standard mètre is to be placed, and by its side the standard kilogramme. They are to be strictly protected from the gaze of everybody, and to pass an existence of the most rigid seclusion. They, or rather their, prison is to be watched by a Director, a Sub-director, a Secretary, an under-secretary, an accountant, a financial clerk, a correspondence clerk, a messenger, a waiter, and a porter. This body of ten watchmen is to be watched in turn by the International Commissioners themselves, one stationed in Paris, the others in their respective countries.

But how the ten, from the Director down to the porter, are to employ their time is not in any degree made apparent. It is not shown that there will be anything for them to do except to receive their salaries, and they are not to be allowed even to feast their eyes on the treasured mètre and kilogramme, or to make money by showing them at a safe distance to the public for a small consideration. For the word "inaccessible," which we have quoted from the original, is open to an interpretation which shows that, although not strictly correct, it is no empty term. The place where the precious standards are to be deposited will not only hide them from vision and protect them from danger, but it is not to be approached even by the Director himself, except under almost impossible conditions. He must first have the authority of all the Commissioners, and, as they will be scattered over Europe, it will not readily be obtained. Then two of those Commissioners must be present in Paris, and must accompany the Director in his pilgrimage to the sacred treasure house. And as there are to be three keys to that, in the hands of different people, the possessors of all the keys must be present. The Director himself has one; a second is to be kept by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the third by the President of the Permanent Metric Commission. So when the standards shall at any time have to be examined, there would be constituted a tolerably long procession. The Director, the Minister, and the President, each holding a key, would, we presume, go first. Then would follow two Commissioners, one at least of whom must have come from a foreign country for the purpose. Then would march the Subdirector, the Secretary, the under-secretary, the two clerks, the messenger, and the waiter, the porter bringing up the rear. We can fully comprehend the solemnity that would surround such a proceeding, provided that under the conditions named it were ever to become possible; and we can quite understand the importance which the officers of the Institute would attach to it, considering that it is one of the functions, next to receiving their pay, which would devolve upon them.

But we are more interested just now with the project itself, which, seen from a practical point of view, appears to us as one of the most ingenious devices for making a number of sinecure offices which we remember to have met with. It is so planned that it will receive the sanction, not only of the French Government, but of other European nations. And, moreover, it will be paid for, not by France, but proportionately by those other nations also. This part of the idea is especially worthy of notice. One great objection to office-making has generally been, not so much that the office itself is not wanted, but that the cost of it comes out of the pockets of the people. But if we can invent appointments for our friends, and induce other nations to pay the salaries, we are not sure that we ought to raise any objection to the practice. We ought, rather, to be grateful for the suggestion, and when the Metric Institute is fairly established, be ready once more to confess how much better they do these things in France.

COL. NEWCOME'S DEATH-PLACE.

If there be in THACKERAY'S writings one chapter more pathetic than another, it is that describing the closing scene in the life of Col. Newcome. No author has shown more forcibly and tenderly the lasting influence of his schoolboy days. In *Vanity Fair* he sends his pet boy, little Rawdon, to Grey Friars; in *Pendennis*, "Pen," too, is educated at that same famous seminary, where JOSEPH ADDISON and DICK STEELE learned their grammar together. Clive Newcome there received his early education, while his father died within the same walls where he had played in childhood's happy hour. Grey Friars, otherwise the Charter-house, whence so many famous men have gone out into the world, in arms, arts, song, law, religion, and politics, was founded in the reign of JAMES I. by a merchant of London "of credit and renown"—one THOMAS SUTTON, a man who was born to make money, and who, having achieved a prodigious fortune, for those times, and having no children, resolved to bequeath his wealth to educate youth and to console old age. A few years ago land which had long been out on lease fell in, and the income of the Charter-house approached the sum of $150,000. For several years a project of removing the school into the country had been under consideration, and the great funds at the disposal of the Governors assisted to determine them to carry this scheme into execution. Accordingly, two years ago the school department was transferred to the beautiful uplands of Surrey. Due care, however, was taken to preserve as far as possible that *genius loci* held so deservedly precious by British seats of learning. It had long been the custom for friends to have their names cut up and bracketed together on the stones of the great school-house, and when Charter-house school went to Godalming, all these stones went too. But though the section of THOMAS SUTTON'S foundation went to Surrey, with which Clive and Rawdon are associated in our minds, that in connection with which the dear old Colonel lingers in our memory remained in the great city.

A curious lot of veterans are these old pensioners. "Cods"—short for codgers, presumably—the boys always called them. They were, and are, of all sorts and conditions, from the *ci-devant* Lord Mayor, who has entertained Emperors and been worth millions, and the gallant Peninsular or Waterloo veteran, to my lord's old steward. Of late, however, men of the latter class have been rare, and the feeling has become prevalent that the foundation of THOMAS SUTTON shall be a home for the indigent educated—of whom, heaven knows, there are but too many in need of one. For a time JOHN TIMBS was one of the inhabitants of the Charter-house, but he afterward went to live in the house of a friend, where he died.

The recipients of bounty are all more or less disappointed, and, consequently, soured men. They have found life a failure, are disgusted accordingly, and their grumbling knows no bounds. There is a lack of independence, too, specially trying to a literary man. He is expected to attend chapel at one hour, hall at another, and so on. In truth, the "institution" system seems, so far as the aged are concerned, to break down, and a more significant proof of this can scarcely be found than in the fact that the system has been abolished at Greenwich, and a pension is paid in lieu of board and lodging. We have referred to the subject here for a special reason. Every year sees large bequests made in this country for charitable objects. Sometimes, as in the case of Mr. HOPKINS, of Baltimore, and Mr. GIRARD, of Philadelphia, they are on a colossal scale. Every year, moreover, will probably, from a variety of causes, see more of such bequests; but we do not remember to have heard of any such benevolent endowment here as that which furnished a last home on earth to Col. Newcome. And yet, there are many Col. Newcomes, and several Mr. TIMBS, in this country. We venture, then, to suggest to any millionaire who is pondering what to do with his money, that he could scarcely apply it better to the relief of suffering humanity than by bequeathing it to Trustees—say of the stamp of those who serve the Astor Library in such capacity—as a fund to relieve, by pensions, deserving men of the "better days" class. This would prevent many suicides, and untold misery of which the world never hears. Mr. CORCORAN has done a noble work of this kind for women. Who will do it for men?

LACTOMETERS.

Thanks to the Health Board and to Prof. CHANDLER, the adulterators of milk are likely hereafter to have rather a hard road to travel. For years past they have been permitted to do pretty much as they pleased with a trade which, in its relations to life and health, is one of the most important in the City. It is a notorious fact that many of the tribe, in their haste to grow rich, went so far as to discard entirely the natural sources of production, in order to get rid of the bother of having to meet the milk trains on the different lines of railroad going out of New-York and Jersey City. The State Legislature, it is true, provided a law for the punishment of milk adulterators, but it was a dead letter so far as they were concerned. Occasionally a policeman, more than ordinarily active, caught a "wagon-dairy man" adding to his scanty stock at a friendly pump; but the more experienced impostor managed his business so cautiously that he always contrived to escape.

Prof. CHANDLER, it appears, has given much attention to this subject. After experimenting during several months for the purpose of securing an appliance so simple in its working as to admit of being easily understood, he succeeded at last. Finding that milk of the poorest quality, taken fresh from healthy cows, registered one hundred degrees on his lactometer, he thought that it would be fair and just to put that down as the standard. It is but right to say that he had found milk which registered one hundred and twenty-nine, but none that did not come up to one hundred. Since the beginning of the present year, two Deputies of the Health Board have demonstrated the value of Prof. CHANDLER'S invention by making an extended tour among the City milk-dealers and "producers." The results of their labors are exceedingly interesting, particularly in so far as they go to show the urgent need that existed for the Health Board's interference. In many of the stores they found milk that did not register above fifty, some registered seventy-five, and some went as high as one hundred and twenty.

One very unexpected fact was brought to light through the labors of the Deputies—a fact, by the way, which will not be found comforting to mothers in the upper portion of the City. It has always been a popular idea that the quality of the milk supplied to the well-to-do classes was much better than that supplied to the poorer classes, for the reason that the former could afford to pay more for it. It now seems that this was a mistake, and furthermore, that the sympathy of the rich for the poor, a natural consequence of the impression referred to, properly ought to have been on the other side. In a Baxter street store the discovery was first made that the poor are better judges of milk than the rich. The Health Board Deputies, in the place mentioned, found two cans. The milk in one registered 118 and in the other ninety-six. The owner explained that he was obliged to please two classes of customers, and that the poorer was the better judge. In Washington and other down-town streets, this statement was fully corroborated. Having given warning to the majority of dealers in the City, it is the intention of the Health Board, we are glad to say, to keep its Deputies constantly on foot looking after the adulterators. Two grocery-store keepers of Third avenue have been arrested under the new system, and unless a complete reformation takes place, other arrests will speedily follow.

In order to completely circumvent the adulterator, every well-regulated household should be provided with one of Prof. CHANDLER'S milk-testers. We do not think that he would urge this himself, lest it might be supposed that his object was to make money; but the advice will be found none the less sound for all that. No matter how well the Health Board Deputies may work, there will still be a chance for adulteration; but the case would be very materially altered if each housekeeper in the City were to act in conjunction with them. From the description of the lactometer that has been given it may be manufactured at such a trifling cost as to bring it within the reach of the poorest family. After it came into general use, the wagon-dairy man would have to speedily reform or he would soon find himself without customers. THE TIMES has frequently advised farmers to combine against the adulterators and deliver milk direct to the consumers, but they failed to take advantage of the opportunity which was afforded them. Now the consumers will be able to get along without this service, provided they are fortunate enough to induce Prof. CHANDLER to permit them to be supplied with lactometers.

POLICE PERQUISITES.

The trial of Capt. KILLALEA, on the charge of having received payment from private citizens for police service, is of much greater interest to the public than may appear upon a hasty glance at the questions of counsel, and the testimony of the witnesses who have thus far been put forward. It is not merely Capt. KILLALEA, and the officers said to have been employed as his agents in receiving money, whose actions are under investigation just now. We hope that we are not mistaken in supposing that the object of the Commissioners is to make a thorough inquiry into the whole system of Police "perquisites," with the view of taking such action finally as will make an end of it. If Capt. KILLALEA, by indirect means, exacted payment at the rate of $100 per month from the proprietors of a single place of amusement, his conduct was no worse than that of other Captains and Sergeants, who are still in the force. During the Tweed rule, the City official who succeeded in acquiring the largest amount of money—no matter by what means—was simply regarded as *smarter* than his fellows. The detectives "worked" the cases having most money in them, and left the rest to take care of themselves. They made no secret of the fact that they had such preferences, for the Police Board permitted them to earn all they could, and as they had no professional pride disassociated from money-getting, they rarely undertook to hunt for a thief on whose head no price had been set.

Then there were the thieves' saloons, the low music halls and dance-houses, the policy shops, and the gambling dens. It has been suggested over and over again that all these places have paid tribute to the Police for the privilege of being let alone. A few years ago, it was frequently alleged that the gambling dens were protected because of the fact that a part-owner in one of them occupied a high position in the Police force at the time, and it must be said that enough has since been seen to satisfy any reasonable person that there was some truth in the allegation. There was another charge to the effect that an officer, a little lower in rank, was a stockholder in a house of ill-fame. Few Sergeants and Captains were free from the suspicion that the existence of the dens undisturbed in their precincts was due to bribery. It is possible, of course, that the greater part of the charges which have been made were false; but while we are free to admit so much, we feel bound, at the same time, to say that the presumptive evidence in favor of their truth is very strong. There are laws, both State and Municipal—the existence of which is known to the Police—which provide for the suppression of all the places we have enumerated, yet they have not been suppressed. The very fact that they have been periodically "raided" upon, shows that the Police knew they were illegal, and that they could have no honest excuse for permitting them to be reopened.

Some time ago what seemed a very vigorous effort was made to put an end to the "policy" business. The books in the main office were seized, the men engaged there arrested, and all the branch offices throughout the City closed. But the swindling trade of the "policy shop" is far from being abolished for all that. The familiar "exchange office" signs, it is true, have in most, if not in all, cases been removed, but the shops have not been refitted and opened for any other kind of business. The misguided persons who had previously been in the habit of visiting them could find their way without the aid of signs or finger-posts. Surely the Police must be aware of their continued existence. Then, why are they not suppressed? The same question may be asked, with equal justice, in connection with the whole batch of illegal occupations.

The Police Commissioners very properly began the work of investigation and reorganization in the Detective Department. They found there enough to justify them in clearing it out very much after the fashion of the Health Board in dealing with pestilential tenement-houses. They have now got as far as the Captains, and it is to be hoped that they will investigate their actions in the past with equal vigor. The work is by no means agreeable, but the public interests demand not only that it shall be done, but that it shall be done thoroughly. We never can have an effective Police force until the system of perquisites has been abolished, root and branch.

THE DUTCH DISASTERS IN ACHEEN.

The Dutch have found the Acheenese an expensive and formidable foe. One General succeeds another without doing much more than his predecessor to settle the difficulty. Gen. VAN SWIETEN was appointed, we believe, early in 1873, after having been placed on the retired list, with the presumption, it may be supposed, that his ability, aided by exceptional experience, would insure success. The First Chamber unanimously sanctioned the grant of five and a half millions of florins for the expedition of which he was to take command. He is now charged with having deceived the Government as to the real state of affairs, and on this and other accounts is bitterly blamed. A new expedition is organized under Col. JEL, and by all accounts it is anticipating a pretty hard time.

Acheen is the north-west portion of the great island of Sumatra, in the Asian Archipelago, whose area has been roughly estimated at one hundred and sixty thousand square miles. The Straits of Sunda, separating Sumatra from Java, are, at the narrowest point, about thirty-five miles wide; but Sumatra is some nine hundred miles in length, and Acheen is the portion most remote from Java. The Dutch possess already about half of the whole of Sumatra. Of the various native nations inhabiting Sumatra, the Acheenese are the most advanced, and have made considerable progress in various manufactures, more especially in steel and iron, which must come in very useful just now.

In his *African Sketch-book*, Mr. WINWOOD READE describes the curious intermixture of British and Dutch forts on the gold coast. Beginning at the west, Apollonia was English; then came Axim, Dutch; Dix Cove English; Bartrie, Secondee, and Chama, all Dutch. But, between Chama and Elmina was Commendas, English. The next fort was Dutch, and finally at Accra, half the town was Dutch and half English. Each had its own fort and landing-place, and so within a town of moderate size were two distinct systems of Custom-house regulations and two distinct methods of governing natives. It was the great commercial inconvenience of this state of things which induced the English to purchase from the Dutch their interests, and out of this transaction may be said to have arisen two wars. The Dutch protected a tribe closely allied to the Ashantees, and it was a part of the understanding when the transfer of interests took place that England would assume the protectorate. This tribe was in the vicinity of the Dutch settlement Elmina, and the Dutch paid the King of Ashantee an annual stipend. England offered double, but refused to pay it in the light of a tribute, as his Majesty desired. Out of this difference grew the Ashantee war.

And now as to the war in Acheen. There appeared some time ago a remarkable letter, addressed ostensibly by a Hollander from The Hague to the *Journal des Débats*, stating that the Dutch had all along looked forward to the conquest of Acheen, as they regarded the vicinity of a free, independent State as setting a bad example to the native population. It is sufficiently notorious that the Malay population, under Dutch control, are practically serfs in a bondage by no means light. Indeed, there has been a party in Holland for some time past who have not scrupled to apply a harsher term than serfdom to the relations subsisting between the colonial Dutch and the Malays. The writer in the *Débats* points out that a treaty made with England in 1824 bound the Dutch to respect the independence of the Acheenese, and it was when that treaty expired in 1870 that the Cabinet at The Hague took advantage of the negotiations for a cession of the African colonies to get rid of the clause referred to. He plainly infers, in fact, that the war is, on the part of the Dutch, a war of aggression for extending dominion.

Hitherto the rebellions against the Dutch in Sumatra have uniformly had the effect of extending their power in the direction of Acheen. In September, 1865, an expedition was sent to force the King of Assahan, one of the small States on the north-east coast, not far from the confines of Acheen, to submit to their authority, which was doubtless accepted by the Acheenese as a coming event casting its shadow before, and they probably took precautions accordingly. It was stated on good authority in 1873 that they were prepared to defend the country for two or three years, by which time the Dutch pepper plantations of Sumatra would be ruined, and this view seems fairly justified by events. Late accounts state that the Acheenese are in possession of commanding situations on the heights, and that great difficulties are anticipated by the Dutch troops in penetrating the bush and marshes. Not only is the complaint made, moreover, that Holland has not command of a sufficient force to strike blow after blow in rapid succession, which is essential to insure progress against this fierce and formidable people, but a continuous drain upon the military force is kept up by sickness, arising out of bad food and defective sanitary arrangements. Altogether it appears that Holland finds herself as regards Acheen pretty much in the plight of the King who went to war without sufficiently counting the cost.

OBITUARY.

GEN. JOHN WILLIAMS.

The Rochester, N. Y., papers announce the death there on Friday of Major Gen. John Williams, City Treasurer of Rochester. He was born in Utica in 1807; from there he went to Sackett's Harbor, and in 1824 went to Rochester, where he engaged in business. Twenty-five or thirty years ago he engaged in the merchant milling business in the Whitney Mills, in Brown's Race, and continued therein, with varying fortunes, until 1868 or 1869. In 1842 he was elected Alderman. In 1852 he was elected Mayor of Rochester, and he discharged the duties of the office with fidelity to the interests of the people. In 1854 he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket. In 1871 he was elected City Treasurer by the Democrat and Labor Reform Parties by 1,700 majority, and was re-elected in 1873 and again in 1875. Major Gen. Williams for many years occupied a prominent position in the military affairs of the State. He was the organizer and commandant in the early days of Rochester of the "Williams Light Infantry." He was for years Brigadier General of the Twenty-fifth Brigade, and at the time of his death was Major General of the Seventh Division of the National Guard. In 1861 or 1862 he was commissioned to raise the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment United States Volunteers, and he soon had the ranks full and the regiment started for the South. He turned over the command to Col. O'Rourke.

LOUIS AMEDEE EUGENE ACHARD.

Louis Amédée Eugène Achard, the French novelist, died in Paris yesterday. He was born at Marseilles in April, 1814. At the age of twenty he went to Algiers to assist in establishing an agricultural enterprise, and left in 1835, in order to take the position of chief clerk in the office of the Prefect of the Department of Hérault. At that time he had already made his début as a writer in the *Sémaphore* of Marseilles, and in 1838 went to Paris and was attached to the editorial corps of the *Vert-Vert*, the *Entr'acte*, and the *Charivari*, where he soon made himself a name. In 1846 he was chosen to accompany the Duc de Montpensier to Spain, in the quality of historiographer of the festivals attending the marriage of the Duke. In the following year he published his romance of "Belle Rose," the most frequently reproduced of all his works, in the *Esprit Public*. On Oct. 11, 1847, he received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and in 1866 was promoted to the rank of officer in the same corps. After the revolution of 1848 M. Achard entered into politics, and in May, 1848, founded an illustrated journal, which was continued until the insurrection which occurred in June. During this insurrection his brother was killed at his side, and he himself was captured by the insurgents. After the dismissal of Gen. Changarnier, he resigned his position of Captain of the Staff of the National Guard. In 1849, he became attached to the editorial staff of the *Assemblée Nationale*. In 1850 he was seriously wounded in a duel with M. Fiorentino, which resulted from the publication of an article in the *Corsaire*. M. Achard's works are well known and popular in France, a number of them having been published in the *Bibliothèque des Chemins de Fer*, and in serial form in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*. He also wrote a number of pieces for the stage.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

CURRENCY REDEMPTION.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Treasurer of the United States will, in a few days, issue a circular amending the regulation governing the redemption of United States currency, so that in cases of mutilation a deduction will be made in proportion to the part missing. In the case of legal-tender notes, if less than one-tenth of the original proportion of the notes is missing, the mutilation will be disregarded. If one-tenth of the note is missing one-tenth of its face value will be deducted. If more than one-tenth, and less than one-fifth, is missing, one-fifth of the face value will be deducted, and so on, reckoning by tenths; but no note of which less than one-half of the original proportions is presented will be redeemed without evidence that the missing portion is totally destroyed. The same rule will be applied to mutilated fractional currency, with the substitution of one-fifth for one-tenth.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The application for a rehearing of the Fitz John Porter case, though briefly discussed, was not decided in the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and all the papers have to-day been referred for an opinion to be prepared by the Attorney General, in conjunction with Judge Advocate General Holt.

A POST OFFICE ROBBED AND BURNED.

Postmaster General Jewell this afternoon received the following telegram:

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, March 27.

The Post Office at Nueces was robbed and burned yesterday. The San Antonio mail-carrier was robbed and taken prisoner. The mail, however, was saved. No mails will be sent out to-day.

(Signed,) H. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

It is supposed at the department that these outrages were committed by the band of armed Mexicans who were reported by the press dispatch of last night to be depredating near Corpus Christi. A copy of the above dispatch will be furnished to the State Department for suitable investigation.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

There is reason to believe that the Spanish Government intends to again enforce certain objectionable rules having relation to our trade with Cuba, which, it is feared, will considerably embarrass it. The regulations when formerly enforced caused much complaint on account of the frequent fines levied thereunder on American masters. The new regulations go into effect April 1, 1875, having been officially promulgated. It will be well for the merchants trading with Cuba to inform themselves upon the subject.

NAVAL NOTES.

A dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day announcing the arrival of the United States steamer Omaha at Talcahuano, Chili, on the 13th February, nine days from Valparaiso. The health of the officers and crew of the vessels on the South Pacific Station is reported to be good. The Omaha was to leave Talcahuano in two weeks to visit all the principal points between that place and Guayaquil.

Lieuts. Charles F. Arnold and Jerome B. House and Master Boynton Leach have been ordered to the Dictator at Key West. Lieut. R. C. Hooker is detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the navy-yard at Mare Island, California. Lieut. Charles M. Thomas, Masters William P. Day and S. P. Comley are detached from the Dictator, on the reporting of their relief, and ordered to return home. Medical Inspector A. L. Gihon, detached from the Franklin, European fleet, in February last, has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy. A telegram was received at the Navy Department this morning announcing that the United States steamer Dispatch, which is to take the Senatorial excursion party from New-Orleans to Vera Cruz, reached Key West en route to New-Orleans yesterday.

THE MEXICAN EXCURSION.

Among those invited by Senator Cameron to accompany the Mexican excursion party are Senators Morton, Allison, Anthony, Ransom, Vice President Wilson, and Major Ben Perley Poore. Perhaps the party will consist of not more than ten or twelve persons, to be joined by Col. Thomas A. Scott. It is as yet uncertain how many of them will go beyond New-Orleans, owing to the length of time the party will be absent.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Internal Revenue Office has ruled that the mere act of purchasing stamps is not the payment of a tax upon a given lot of tobacco, though the purchase of such stamps may have been with special reference to such payment. The tax cannot be said to have been paid upon a given lot of tobacco until suitable stamps have been affixed to the packages containing the stamps, and canceled, so that the stamps have become a part and parcel of the package, and have no value in themselves apart from the package to which they are affixed.

CASHIER OF THE TREASURY.

Treasurer Spinner to-day nominated Col. Frank Jones to be Cashier of the Treasury, vice Wyman, appointed Assistant Treasurer. Col. Jones is now chief of the Redemption Division of the Treasurer's Office. Secretary Bristow has not yet determined who he will appoint to the vacant position.

PERSONAL.

Col. Frederick D. Grant, who has been spending the Winter here with his wife, will leave on Monday or Tuesday next for New-York, and thence to Chicago, where he will resume his duties on the staff of Gen. Sheridan. The President and Mrs. Grant will accompany them as far as New-York.

A POST OFFICE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The following telegram was received at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Post Office Department:

FULTON, Ill., March 27.

Everything in this office has been destroyed by fire. The Postmaster needs a complete supply of blanks, money-orders and registering books, stamps and a key.

(Signed,) W. R. HAWLEY, Postmaster.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE REDEMPTION.

The amount of national bank notes received by the National Bank-note Redemption Agency from the 1st of July last to this date is $98,819,298. The amount of notes redeemed and paid for during the same period is $95,834,501.

The difference between the above two amounts is the amount of notes of national banks which have failed, gone into voluntary liquidation, or made a deposit for the purpose of reducing their circulation, which have been assorted out by the agency and exchanged with the Treasury for legal tenders, and of bank notes fit for circulation which have been exchanged with the Treasury for notes unfit for circulation. The amount of notes assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes to date is $77,544,445. The difference between the amount redeemed and the amount assorted is the amount of notes now in the hands of the agency in the various stages of assortment. The entire accumulation of notes unfit for circulation in the various offices of the Treasury has now been redeemed by the agency, and it will begin next week the assortment of bank notes fit for circulation.

SANITARY MEASURES.

Another conference was held this evening between members of the Board of Health and a delegation of colored clergymen of this city in regard to the excessive mortality among the colored population of the District, with the view of devising some preventive measures. During the conference it was stated that a large number of deaths were produced by damp basements and other badly-ventilated places being used for lodgings. Many of the hovels where can be found groups huddled together would not be used by most people for horse stables. It was further stated that among many there is a total disregard of habits of personal cleanliness, though the opinion was expressed that the colored people in this particular were making rapid improvement of late. The fact was developed that a large number of colored persons are out of work, and great suffering exists among them. A committee consisting of one member of the Board of Health and four clergymen was chosen to devise ways and means to inaugurate some system to correct these evils.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

ENGLISH OPERA.

The season of English Opera at the Academy of Music will be entered upon to-morrow evening. It is to compass six representations only, one of which will occur Saturday afternoon. The performances, although they are familiar, will doubtless be listened to with pleasure, for Mr. Hess has a nicely-balanced company, and some of his artists do very creditable work. Hence we augur well for the success of this Spring venture. To-morrow Miss Kellog is to sing in "The Bohemian Girl;" Wednesday "The Talisman" will be given; Thursday, Mme. Van Zandt will profit by the recital of "Maritana," and Friday "Mignon" will be the opera. It is clear that neither time nor money will be lost this week at the Academy.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Among other attractions of Mr. Maretzek's brief season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music, beginning April 8, will be Flotow's "L'Ombra." This opera has never been performed in its entirety in this country, and under Mr. Maretzek's *baton* we can be sure that its earliest public rendering will enable one to correctly estimate its interest and worth. "L'Ombra" we are already in a position to refer to as a very bright, melodious, and elaborate work.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

It should not be forgotten that the season of opera bouffe at the Lyceum Theatre will be entered upon Wednesday, when Mlle. Aimée, who has been seriously ill in Havana, will doubtless have recovered her wonted brightness. "La Jolie Parfumeuse," a new opera bouffe by Offenbach, is to be represented Wednesday, and we believe that several novelties, the attractiveness of which has been fully tested abroad, will follow in rapid succession.

GENERAL MENTION.

Flotow's "L'Ombra" is positively to be given at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening. Herr Bergmann will conduct the performance, in which Miss Adelaide Phillips, Miss Violetta Colville, Mr. Tom Karl, and Signor Orlandini, are to take part....The New-York Oratorio Society will give a performance of "Samson" at Steinway Hall, to-morrow, the recital being for the benefit of Dr. Damrosch, the skilled and indefatigable conductor of the association....On Thursday evening Miss Anna R. Bulkley will give a concert at the Union League Theatre....The first concert by the Hungarian National Orchestra takes place at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening....On Wednesday week a musical entertainment will occur at Steinway Hall, in which Mrs. Gulager, Miss Drasdil, Mr. S. B. Mills, and other well-known performers are to be concerned....Mr. J. N. Pattison announces a second course of lectures on music, with illustrations. The first step in this move will be taken at De Garmo's Hall on Wednesday evening.

DRAMATIC.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The Union Square Theatre was last evening filled in every part. "The Two Orphans," on that occasion, reached their one hundredth appearance in public. The house was gayly adorned with flowers, pretty albums containing exquisite photographs, by Sarony, of the principal personages of the drama were in the hands of the ladies present, and a festive air prevailed. In about three months we may have a similar condition of affairs to allude to, for "The Two Orphans" draw steadily, and will, no doubt, be kept upon the boards until the dog-days. The success of the piece is easily explained. In the first place, it is from the pen of two dramatists of wonderful skill in construction. In the second place, it appeals to the sympathy of the spectator with rather brutal, but with no less genuine, eloquence. And in the third place, it is acted with great *ensemble*, and is superbly illustrated by scenery, costume, and appointments. Managers would soon lose faith in the public were an entertainment combining excellences of this sort to go unrecognized, just as the prompt success of their labors nerves them to more strenuous exertions in the service of the playgoer. Such disregard, it is pleasant to say, has not been shown in the case of any recent performance meriting support, and so far as "The Two Orphans" are concerned, well as the managers have deserved of the public, the public has deserved no less well of them. It would scarcely be worth while wishing the lovers of melodrama a better piece than "The Two Orphans." and we cannot wish the management of the Union Square Theatre a more attractive and remunerative play.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"The Big Bonanza" continues to draw overflowing audiences to Mr. Daly's fashionable theatre, and all thoughts of a change of bill have been routed by the success of the piece now before the public. We have often dealt with the subject, and there is no longer any need of reviewing its good points with a view to enlightening the play-goer, since play-goers have looked into the matter for themselves, and are nightly packing the theatre. After a hard day's work, people as a rule seek relaxation and amusement, and they find both in witnessing a bright and brisk entertainment of the sort Mr. Daly now provides. "The Big Bonanza" is brimful of life, and although there is much in the piece that does not bear very searching examination, one thing can be said for it, that there is not a really dull scene in its four acts. Yesterday the Fifth Avenue Theatre was crowded, as usual, both afternoon and evening, and "Rose Michel" and a dozen other novelties are postponed to the Kalends.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

We are happy to see that for the benefit of tardy play-goers there will be six additional recitals of "The Shaughraun" at Wallack's this week. Mr. Boucicault will appear in his very popular play Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, an afternoon as well as an evening performance occurring daily. Thursday there will be a change of programme, and Mr. Montague may be applauded in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." "The new romantic play, in five acts, entitled 'Rafael,'" will be brought forth next week. We are inclined to think it will prove a fresh adaptation of "Les Filles de Marbre."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

This elegant theatre will be reopened to-morrow evening, when a grand spectacle called "Ahmed," is to be produced. Great things are expected of "Ahmed," which is to afford opportunities for the showing of a wilderness of new scenes by Mr. Matt Morgan, for the exhibition of a large corps de ballet, under the direction of Mme. Launer, and headed by Mlle. Morlacchi, and for the introduction of Miss Katie Mayhew, Mr. Welsh Edwards, Mr. George Atkins, and Mr. Frank Foster, a quartet of popular actors. Some new methods of producing stage-effects are also to be made known by the representation of "Ahmed." There is, therefore, cause to greet the reopening of the Grand Opera-house with satisfaction. Much curiosity prevails as to the spectacle, and the theatre will be crowded—to-morrow at all events.

NOTES.

Mr. Frank Mayo continues to appear in "Davy Crockett" at the Park Theatre, until further notice. The drama and Mr. Mayo's personation please, and Mr. Stuart has seen to the *mise en scène* of "Davy Crockett" with a taste and liberality for which he cannot be too warmly praised....On Thursday next a charity matinée, in aid of the Central Dispensary of New-York, will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Several scenes from "The Big Bonanza" are to be acted; Mr. Montague and Miss Dyas are to perform "The Happy Pair," and there will be a number of features of minor interest....A grand spectacular work, called "Around the World in Eighty Days," is to be represented at the Bowery Theatre to-morrow evening. The piece is founded upon Verne's popular romance, and is from the pen of Messrs. Connolly and Pillet. It is to be given with a stage attire of rare novelty and brilliancy, we learn, and we trust that Monday's performance will justify the brightest expectations as to its interest and charm....Mr. Barnum will to-morrow reopen the Hippodrome for a two weeks' series of entertainments. The complete and liberal programme for to-morrow is printed in another column....Attention is invited to the fact that the Colosseum, with its cyclorama of Paris, may be visited this evening, as well as day and night throughout the week....Mr. M. W. Leffingwell will to-morrow appear at the Theatre Comique. Messrs. Harrigan and Hart remain there this week, and the stock company is maintained in its wonted condition of efficiency....A new "travestie," called "Fridolin" is prominent among the fresh attractions of the programme at the Olympic Theatre to-morrow....Every evening this week, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, Commissioner Meacham will deliver a lecture at Robinson Hall, on the Modoc war. Scenes of Indian life, in which a "Modoc Company," represented as including Scar-faced Charley, Steamboat Frank, Shacknasty Jim, and Toby Riddle, are to take part, will be acted in illustration of the salient points of the lecture....The San Francisco Minstrels are to be visited as usual in their cheery hall. Spite of all changes of bill, the one result is reached: enjoyment of a mirth-provoking entertainment for two full hours.

DOMESTIC GOSSIP.

Mrs. H. A. Perry, of Buffalo, is dead.

Mr. J. L. Toole was at the Chicago Academy.

Mr. Thomas gives two concerts in Boston this week.

Mme. Ristori acts at the Globe, in Boston, this week.

Mr. Lester Wallack acts this week at Ford's, in Baltimore.

Miss Clara Morris was last week at the Buffalo Academy of Music.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett was last week at McVicker's, in Chicago.

Miss Emily Soldene was last week at the Galveston Opera House.

Mr. Albert. W Aiken and Miss Minnie Conway were last week at the Washington National.

Mrs. Rousby plays next week at the Boston Globe. She was last week at the St. Louis Olympic.

Mr. De Vivo is likely to arrange for a three months' season of opera in New-Orleans, commencing in December next.

Mr. Ben De Bar was last week at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans, and Mrs. Chanfrau was at the Varieties.

Miss Lucille Western was last week at Wood's, in Cincinnati, and Miss Maggie Mitchell was at the Grand Opera House.

Mr. Edwin Booth is in the fulfillment of a three weeks' engagement at the Boston Theatre.

Mme. Janauschek yesterday terminated her engagement at the Boston Globe.

Mlle. Geoffroy and Grau & Chizzola's company sing in "Girofle-Girofla" at the National Theatre, in Washington, this week.

Mrs. F. B. Conway and her Brooklyn company were last week at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia; Mr. Brougham was at the Arch, and Mlle. Geoffroy and the opera bouffe troupe were at the Walnut Street Theatre.

Miss Neilson ended her one hundred nights' engagement to Mr. Max Strakosch Wednesday, in Toronto. The Grand Opera House of that city was filled to overflowing, and there were no less than eleven calls.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A letter from St. Petersburg describes the benefit which Mme. Pasca has just taken at the Theatre Michel there as a brilliant success. She appeared on the occasion in "Mademoiselle Dujarc," which had never before been given in the Russian capital. The house was a splendid one, the Emperor, the imperial Princes, and a most aristocratic company being present. Mme. Pasca's delineation of M. Denayrouse's heroine is said to have been very powerful, second only to her creation in "The Sphinx." Mme. Pasca's benefit was a veritable triumph, and in the course of the evening she was presented with a casket in blue velvet, inclosing a fine brooch and a pair of splendid earrings in diamonds and large pearls. This magnificent gift is valued at an important sum.

"Decidedly," says the *Entr'acte*, "a Russian company is coming to Paris. M. Ogareff, manager of the Moscow opera, is at this moment preparing a series of performances in his native language which are to take place at the Théâtre Italien, and he has already signed an agreement with M. Bagier for the use of the house. The piece to be given is called "A Russian Marriage in the XVIth Century." The action takes place in a Boyard's family, and represents on the stage the manners and customs of the Muscovites at that period. The author of the libretto is M. Souchonin, and the composer M. Dutch, the conductor of the orchestra at the St. Petersburg Opera. The work contains no less than 30 personages and 150 supernumeraries. The whole company is expected to arrive on Sunday next, and the general rehearsals will begin immediately. The first performance will probably take place on Wednesday, the 17th."

A Madrid letter to *Galignani* says: "We have here a small colony of French artists at the Teatro Real, the Italian Opera of the capital, for the performances are in that language alone, although the singers and the pieces are taken from all countries. I must mention especially the baritone Roudol, and Mme. Bernardi, a pupil of the Paris Conservatoire, who is improving a pretty contralto voice to which she will no doubt succeed, by assiduous labor, in giving an *ampleur* required in the higher notes. At the end of the season she will leave for Vienna, where she is engaged for the Summer. The star of the company at this moment is Tamberlick, who obtains a real triumph on every appearance. He is the object of the most flattering attention in all Madrid society. Mme. Penco displays too rarely, for wishes of the spectators, the remains of a voice which is already past its prime. But what art and science in her conduct of it, and what exquisite delicacy in her method! A word of praise must also be given to Mme. Fosia, who, although not rising to the height of Mme. Penco, occupies an honorable rank, and receives a large share in the applause of the public.

ENFORCING THE EXCISE LAW.

THE BROADWAY AND CHATHAM STREET CONCERT SALOONS CLOSED—THE PROPRIETORS ARRESTED—ACTION OF THE POLICE.

The Police Department has appealed to the Excise Department to aid it in suppressing the concert saloons and other houses of ill-repute by enforcing the Excise law upon the proprietors, all of whom are necessarily without licenses, having been refused them by the board on the ground of the disreputable character of their business. The Excise Commissioners have promised to do all in their power in the matter, and have through their Inspectors already effected some salutary results. On Monday night last a number of raids were made along Chatham street by Inspectors Wendover and Newburgh, assisted by the Police, resulting in the closing of the following places and the arrest of the proprietors: No. 2 New Chambers street; Nos. 107, 133, 149, 153, 155, 157, 165, 175, 77, 78, 105, 138, and 128 Chatham street. The total number of girls and women found in these saloons was ninety. Nos. 77, 79, 105, 135, 128 have since remained closed, and it is probable will not attempt to resume business. On Wednesday night the Inspectors visited Broadway and vicinity and arrested the keepers of Nos. 556, 626, (the "Oriental,") and 632, ("Boulevard Hall,") No. 50 Bleecker street, a notorious den known as the "Burnt Rag;" No. 149 Fulton street, No. 15 State street, and No. 4 North William street. The concert saloons on Broadway known as the "Dew Drop Inn," the "Oriental," "Boulevard Hall," and other places of a similar character, which have for a long time past flourished, were closed last night. This action on the part of the proprietors of these resorts was caused, it is understood, by fears of Police restrictions, the Excise Board having peremptorily refused to license them while they employed female waiters. As is stated above, the proprietors of the "Oriental" and "Boulevard" were arrested on Wednesday night and are now under bail pending trial. The Excise Commissioners are determined to rid the Metropolis of these establishments as soon as possible, with the promised aid of the Police. Further arrests of unlicensed liquor-dealers were effected throughout the week. Yesterday Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, arrested the following dealers who failed to comply with the law: Patrick Oakley, No. 113 Mott street; George J. Chivoney, No. 12 Frankfort street; John H. Klander, corner of Pell and Doyer streets; Wm. Stripe, No. 251 Centre street; Patrick Farley, No. 11 Coenties slip, and James McGoldrick, No. 40 Crosby street. The prisoners were all brought to the District Attorney's office, where Chivoney, Stripe, and Farley gave $500 bail each for trial. The other dealers expressed their willingness to take out licenses at once, and were released on their own recognizances. Frederick Eidenberg, No. 105 Sixth avenue; Michael Tobin, No. 192 Bleecker street, and Bernard Bray, No. 36 Grand street, were brought before Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market, during the day, charged with the same offense. Eidenberg and Tobin were admitted to bail in $100, and Bray was discharged.

The following is the statement of the business transacted by the Excise Board during the week ending yesterday: Monday, March 22, twenty-five applications, amount deposited, $1,330; Tuesday, fourteen applications, amount, $830; Wednesday, sixteen applications, amount, $1,060; Thursday, seventeen applications, amount, $710; Friday, ten applications, amount, $750; Saturday, ten applications, amount, $610; total number of applications, 92; total amount, $5,290.

THE ICE-GORGED RIVERS.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

CUTTING A CHANNEL THROUGH THE ICE—A GORGE COMMENCING TO FORM NEAR THE RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 27.—An additional gang of men was set to work on the ice to day at Loyalsock, four miles below this point. They will cut a channel clear up to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bridge, to give passage to the ice cut higher up the river, which has already commenced to gorge near the bridge. The men engaged in cutting the ice above the town have reached within a short distance of the Linden Bridge. There is no change at Milton, or at any other point where the ice has gorged between this town and the mouth of the West Branch.

THE WATER IN THE WEST BRANCH CONTINUES TO RISE—THE FLOOD EXPECTED IN A DAY OR TWO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RENOVO, Penn., March 27.—No rain fell here to-day, but the sun shone out strongly, causing the snow on the mountains to thaw with great rapidity. The water in the river still continues to rise, but it has not yet attained sufficient height to start the ice. At Glen Union the gorge, from its great weight, is settling down to the bottom of the river. If the present weather continues, the flood must come in a day or two.

NO CHANGE IN THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS AT LOCK HAVEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., March 27.—There is no change in the aspect of affairs at this point. The work of cutting the ice is still continued with unabated vigor. In the Bald Eagle, and in two other smaller tributaries of the West Branch above this town, the ice has commenced to gorge.

THE ICE GORGE AT PORT DEPOSIT GROWING WEAK.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 27.—The ice gorge is growing weak very fast. Several channels are working their way through it from Rock Run down. The people here hope now that all danger of another flood is passed. Everybody is busy getting things straightened.

THE GORGE AT PITTSTON—PEOPLE WALKING ACROSS THE ICE.

PITTSTON, Penn., March 23.—The weather is very warm. The rain of yesterday has had no perceptible effect as yet on the river and people are walking across on the ice. A break is not expected before to-morrow, perhaps later.

WEATHER REPORTS FROM THE ENDANGERED DISTRICTS.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., March 27.—The weather is clear and warm, with no change in the river.

SUNBURY, Penn., March 27.—The weather is clear and warm. The river is rising.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 27.—There is no change in the river from last night. The weather is warm and cloudy, but no rain has fallen since yesterday afternoon.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 27.—The weather is much warmer. The river is unchanged.

CHICKIES, Penn., March 27.—The river is low and unchanged.

MIDDLETOWN, Penn., March 27.—The weather is warm. The river is unchanged.

THE CONDITION OF THE RIVER AT WILKESBARRE.

WISKESBARRE, Penn., March 27.—It has been thawing rapidly all the afternoon, but the rise in the river was not perceptible. At Towanda it has risen four inches. The thaw must continue for several days before the gorges will be moved, but a rainstorm would hasten their exit. All plans for blasting or cutting the gorge here seem to have been abandoned, but preparations for giving an alarm at the approach of the flood from above have been made.

THE CONDITION OF THE DELAWARE.

THE SNOW RAPIDLY DISSOLVING—A RISE IN THE RIVER EXPECTED—MAKING A CHANNEL THROUGH THE ICE—THE DANGER TO THE VILLAGES IN THE VALLEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., March 27.

The snow is rapidly dissolving under the heat the sun is now bringing to bear upon it. Patches of earth are appearing in sight for the first time in many weeks, and the frowning rocks and steep mountains are sending from their lofty summits and down their bold escarpments hundreds of little rivulets, the silvery purl and tinkle of which, as they drop from crag to crag, and glide over less precipitous beds among the dark-green pines and hemlocks, fail to hide the danger that they are collectively carrying along with them to the river. The thick crust that covered the snow two days ago has disappeared, and snow-banks are undermined with water several inches deep. As this rapid conversion of snow into water is progressing all along the line of the river, the volume that reaches the stream in the course of a day is very great, and a rise in the river may naturally be looked for within the next twenty-four hours. Meantime, the railroad company is proceeding with the work of making a channel through the solid ice, thereby doing all that lies in its power to break the force of the impending freshet.

From the Water-Gap House, perched 400 feet above the river, overlooking the less imposing Kittatinny, a grand sweep of the Delaware Valley is brought beneath the eye. The point where the threatening wall of ice first formed is distinctly visible, and the jagged mass that lies behind it can be traced in sinuous line up the stream for miles. The continuation of the lofty Blue Ridge, extending in an unbroken range from Mount Tammany, the high peak forming the New-Jersey boundary of the Water Gap, may be followed clear across that State, becoming less and less defined in the mazy distance until it dies away in a purple halo far off in the Catskill region. From the hotel looking down the river a fine bird's eye view of much of the imperiled country below the Gap is obtained. But a few days hence, in all human probability, the quiet, peaceful Winter landscape will present a far different scene. The rural villages that have been generations in pushing their way from rude settlements to their present measure of prosperity; the great railroad thoroughfare which twenty years ago cut its way through these forbidding granite hills and climbed the steep mountain range a few miles beyond, which separates the geological formation of Central Pennsylvania from the East; the costly bridges that span the river—will probably suffer as much from the now over-due ice flood as have the villages and railroads and bridges in the upper valley. Their situation is fully as precarious—the damage possible to be done is much greater. So, to say that the feeling that prevails above and below here in the Delaware Valley is one of vague unrest, is to state the case very mildly.

THE NEW ERIE RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE DELAWARE.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 27.—Through passenger train No. 5, going west, was the first to pass over the new Erie Railway bridge, crossing at 4 o'clock this afternoon. No. 12 will be the first passenger train going east, due at the bridge about 3:30 Sunday morning. Twenty-six freight trains, comprising over 500 cars, will be sent east to-night.

PROBABLE MURDER.

At about 11:30 o'clock last night George Fellman, accompanied by another man whose name has not been ascertained, entered the lager beer saloon of Edward Steudinger, No. 81 Bowery, and walking up to the bar called for some beer, which was furnished them by John Hagenback, the bar-tender. Fellman remained standing while his companion went to the rear of the saloon. He remained there a few moments, and as he came out and passed along to the front of the saloon Hagenback detected the stranger in the act of stealing some bottles of wine and beer, which he attempted to secrete in his coat pockets. Hagenback thereupon took hold of the stranger and endeavored to eject him from the saloon. The stranger resisted, and a scuffle ensued, during which the unknown man drew a knife and stabbed Hagenback in the head, inflicting a dangerous, and, it is feared, fatal wound. In the confusion and excitement consequent upon the affray the assailant fled from the saloon and made his escape. Fellman was arrested, but either would not or could not give any information about his companion, who, he said, was a stranger to him. Hagenback was taken to the Eldridge Street Police Station, where he was attended by a Police Surgeon, and was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. Fellman is detained at the station-house, and Capt. Ulman, of the Tenth Precinct, having obtained a description of the assailant, dispatched several officers in pursuit of him. Up to 1 o'clock this morning he had not been arrested.

FIRE COMMISSIONER VAN COTT.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES PRESENT HIM WITH A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS—HIS OFFICIAL RECORD INDORSED.

Fire Commissioner Van Cott was last evening the recipient of a testimonial, in the shape of a beautifully engraved complimentary letter, signed by a number of prominent citizens and leading fire insurance men. The presentation took place in one of the parlors of the Brevoort House, and was made by Col. Conkling, in behalf of the Board of Fire Underwriters and the fire insurance companies generally of the City, who, fully cognizant of the increased efficiency attained in the Fire Department while under the administration of Mr. Van Cott and his associates, adopted this mode of paying the latter a fitting tribute prior to his retirement from the commission on May 1. About twenty gentlemen were present, among them being Postmaster James, Alderman Morris, ex-Senator Benedict, several representatives of the fire insurance companies, and members of the Lincoln Club. Letters regretting inability to attend and tendering congratulations to the recipient were received from Hon. Thurlow Weed, Hon. Frederick W. Seward, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Hon. James W. Husted, Hon. James W. Booth, Hon. Andrew H. Green, Gen. P. H. Jones, Sheridan Shook, Prof. George W. Clark, and Dr. James C. Forrester. Col. Conkling, in presenting the testimonial, which is framed in handsomely designed, variegated woods, delivered a brief address in which he referred to the part taken by himself in suggesting the appointment of Mr. Van Cott as a slight expression of the implicit confidence which he placed in that gentleman after an acquaintance with him of twenty-five years. That Mr. Van Cott had proved himself fully worthy of that confidence was manifest in the most creditable manner in which he had performed his duties, and in the fact that he, in connection with his colleagues, had won the highest estimation of the entire body of insurance men of New-York. Their sentiments, he remarked, could not be more admirably expressed than in the language of the testimonial. Col. Conkling concluded his address by reading the latter, which is as follows:

Hon. Cornelius Van Cott, Commissioner of New-York Fire Department:

DEAR SIR: Your term of office as Commissioner of the Fire Department being about to expire, we desire to commemorate in some trifling manner our appreciation of the service you have done the City by the faithful discharge of your official duties. Through the efforts of yourself and your associates the Fire Department has been so greatly improved as to render it a model for the imitation of the whole country. The regular and inevitable increase in the number of fires, in connection with the marked decrease in the amount of resulting losses, is alone sufficient to stamp your administration of the Fire Department as the best with which the City has ever been favored. If merit alone under our system were the condition for the further retention of office you would be continued in a position where you have so well served the public. Being fully satisfied that the public interests would be served by your retention in office, we greatly regret that a supposed political exigency may accomplish your retirement. With our best wishes for your future welfare, we beg to tender you our congratulations upon the enviable record you have made as a member of the most important of our Municipal commissions.

Thurlow Weed, W. K. Lothrop, President Ridgewood Fire Insurance Company; Edmond Briggs, Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company; D. F. Carey, Secretary Republic Insurance Company; R. M. C. Graham, President Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company; W. C. rary, Secretary Relief Fire Insurance Company; E. C. Benedict, G. H. Montgomery, Exchange Fire Insurance Company; Alfred Douglas, Columbia Fire Insurance Company; A. L. Soulard, President Sterling Fire Insurance Company; George A. Jarvis, President Lenox Fire Insurance Company; T. T. Jeremiah, Pacific Fire Insurance Company; Theodore W. Dwight, George W. Clarke, Leonard Kirby, O. S. Bogert, Ætna Fire Insurance Company; W. Jaffray, President Park Fire Insurance Company; J. C. Forrester, M. D.

After Mr. Van Cott had returned his thanks, the healths of ex-Senator Benedict, Postmaster James, and Alderman Morris were toasted, and responded to by those gentlemen, each of whom took occasion to bear testimony to the sterling worth and merit of Mr. Van Cott as a public officer.

THE LATE JOHN L. VAN BOSKERCK.

A meeting of Inspectors and Custom-house officials generally, is to be held in the Barge Office at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to take suitable action respecting the death of John L. Van Boskerck, whose decease at the age of eighty-four years, was recorded in yesterday's TIMES. Collector Arthur, Surveyor Sharpe, Naval Officer Laflin, Appraiser Darling, Postmaster James, and the various heads of local Governmental departments will take part. Resolutions of condolence will be passed, and such officials as can be spared will be detailed to attend the funeral, which takes place in Trinity Church to-morrow afternoon. The fact of Mr. Van Boskerck's death was officially communicated to Collector Arthur in the following letter:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, March 26, 1875.

Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Collector of the Port:

SIR: It becomes my duty to inform you of the death of John L. Van Boskerck, an officer of this department. Mr. Van Boskerck was appointed an Inspector of Customs on the 7th day January, 1831, and has consequently filled a continuous service of forty-four years. During the greater part of that time he has been the Inspector assisting the Surveyor at the Barge Office, and has constantly proved himself equal to the growing importance of his duties. He leaves the memory of a blameless life, an unsullied reputation, and strict performance of duty as a rich legacy to his family.

I am informed that his funeral will take place on Monday next, at Trinity Church, but the hour is not yet named. I shall take occasion to invite the presence of as large a number of officers of this department as can be spared from their duties, and shall be pleased to have the co-operation of the offices of the other departments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Surveyor.

The Collector at once ordered the flag of the Custom-house to be lowered to half mast. The Barge Office has been draped in mourning. Gen. Nichols, who formerly had charge of the Seizure Bureau of the Custom House, has been appointed to the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Van Boskerck's death.

THE ORDER FOR THE MEETING TO-DAY.

There will be a meeting of the officers of the Surveyor's Department at the Barge Office, No. 6 State street, to-day, Sunday, March 28, at 2 o'clock, to take proper action concerning the death of the late Inspector John L. Van Boskerck. All officers of the Customs are invited to be present and unite in the action taken. The funeral will take place on Monday at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church. The Inspectors and Night Inspectors will form at the Barge Office at 1:30 P. M., and proceed to the Custom-house, where they will be joined, at 1:45 o'clock, by the other officers of the Surveyor's Department and proceed to the church. The Collector and his Deputies, the Naval Officer and his Deputies, the Appraiser and his assistants, and the officers of their departments, all former officers of the Surveyor's Department, and the officers of other departments of the Government service are invited to unite with this department at the last-mentioned time and place.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Surveyor.

A CONTEMPTIBLE SWINDLER.

Edward Reilly, alias Blake, against whom it is said there are several charges, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with obtaining money by "trick and device." The complainant was Mrs. E. Mason, of No. 603 Eighth avenue, who stated that about a week ago the prisoner called on her and said his name was Blake, and that he was the proprietor of the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia. He was about engaging a company to go on there at once, he said, and he desired to engage a good hair-dresser. Thinking she would suit, he offered her a weekly salary to accompany the troupe. She at once agreed to his terms, and the following day he called by appointment, and told her to get ready to start the same night. At the same time he told her that the fare to Philadelphia was $3 25, but that he had made arrangements to have the company transported at $2 50 per head, which sum he demanded of her. Mrs. Mason at once paid the money and went to the Jersey ferry to meet "the company," but has not yet found them. Convinced that Mr. Blake was a swindler, she caused his arrest, and Justice Kasmire yesterday held him for trial. Reilly, alias Blake, is the same man who made complaint some time ago against a Spiritualist of Scranton, Penn., named Warren, whom he charged with stealing $20 from him. Warren was discharged.

THE READING BY CATHOLICS OF THE MONTREAL WITNESS FORBIDDEN.

MONTREAL, Canada, March 27.—The reading by Catholics of the *Witness* newspaper, which published Father Chiniquy's lectures, was forbidden yesterday from the pulpit of Notre Dame Cathedral on pain of refusal of the holy sacrament.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 27.—A telegram from Aden reports the total loss of the ship Thomas Boyne, of Halifax. The vessel and freight are insured for $70,000, of which $38,000 is in marine offices in this province.

The schooner Abby M. Heath, of Gloucester, Mass., arrived here last evening for repairs, having dragged anchors on Thursday and gone ashore.

EASTER FESTIVITIES.

PREPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATING THE HOLIDAY.

ELABORATE DECORATIONS IN THE LEADING EPISCOPALIAN AND ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES—FLORAL AND OTHER ADORNMENTS.

The austerities of the Lenten season give place to-day to the joyous festivities of Easter, and all the churches have made the customary preparations for the observance of the festival. As Easter ranks next to Christmas in the Christian calendar, so its celebration stands in the same relation to that great occasion of rejoicing and thanksgiving. To-day the Christian Church emerges from the gloomy and sombre surroundings of Lent, and wears its customary tokens of joy and gladness. The altar of every temple is to-day rich with flowers, and the ministrations are attuned to a key of rejoicing. The decorations, which are the main feature of Easter observances, are not so extensive as those of Christmas, but in the vicinity of the altar they are quite as elaborate. Owing to the perishable nature of the flowers used as garniture, most of the churches did not begin to decorate until late yesterday afternoon, and in a few the task was not undertaken until this morning. The florists of the City have had their resources taxed to the utmost for some days past, and some of them have succeeded in producing very beautiful floral designs. Trinity Church takes, as usual, a foremost position in the observances of the Easter festival. The font and altar will be profusely decorated with white flowers, and the candelabra on each side of the communion table will be ablaze with tapers. Many beautiful designs, including a floral harp and some very handsome floral stars, will be displayed in St. Thomas' Church. The decorations of the altar in Grace Church were not commenced until this morning, as it was feared that the flowers would be withered by the heat of the building. In the Church of the Holy Trinity two very beautiful azaleas in full bloom occupy positions on either side of the altar. In St. Alban's the altar is elaborately decorated with lilies and rosebuds and a multitude of lights, and on the gospel side a lofty Pascal candle is placed in position. The Church of the Heavenly Rest will number among its most attractive decorations a large bed of white flowers and a very beautiful floral cross. Trinity Chapel is decorated with growing plants and cut flowers, and in the centre of the chancel is placed a cross five feet in height. An ivy cross, ornamented with lilies, tulips, and hyacinths, is the chief feature at St. Stephen's Church. At St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, handsome beds of flowers are disposed on either side of the altar. At the Anthon Memorial Church a white cross, rising from a red vase, occupies a conspicuous position; and in St. Mary's Church, Forty-fifth street, are a variety of floral designs.

The Roman Catholic Churches will be decorated with great elaboration. Every portion of St. Patrick's Cathedral within the sanctuary will have ample decorations, and the lights will be distributed with great profusion. St. Peter's, St. Andrew's, and the Church of the Holy Innocents will also display the customary tokens of rejoicing. The memorial offerings this year promise to be unusually numerous, as all the florists in the City have had extensive orders. The musical selections, which are choice and varied, will be performed in accordance with the programme published in THE TIMES of yesterday.

CONFIRMATION SERVICES AT TRINITY CHURCH.

Trinity Church was filled yesterday afternoon with a congregation gathered to witness the confirmation of some fifty candidates. Previous to the service the regular chimes, followed by an Easter hymn, were rung by Mr. J. E. Ayliffe. The candidates for confirmation issued from the vestry-room and occupied seats in the central aisle, immediately in front of the altar. They were specially attired for the occasion, the young ladies wearing white dresses and head-dresses of white tulle, with lace trimming, and the young men black suits and white neckties.

The service opened with the entrance of the full choir, chanting a solemn processional hymn. Then followed the regular evening service, at which Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, and Rev. Dr. Ogilby officiated. After the delivery of the introductory prayers, the Lord's Prayer, "Cantate Domino," Psalm 98, and "Deus Misereatur," Psalm 67, and the Nicene Creed were chanted by the choir. The third chapter of St. Peter's First Epistle, and the twenty-seventh chapter of St. Matthew, followed by the usual lessons of the day, were then read. At the conclusion of the regular service the candidates slowly ascended the chancel, and stood in front of the altar, the males on the right and the females on the left, the choir singing a confirmation hymn. The candidates then knelt in silent prayer, and, as they knelt, the Bishop placed his hand upon the head of each, at the same time pronouncing the blessing: "Defend, O Lord, this Thy child, with Thy heavenly grace, that he may continue Thine forever, and daily increase in Thy holy spirit more and more until he come to Thy everlasting kingdom," to which the choir chanted the response, "Amen." All then joined in the chanting of the Lord's Prayer and the confirmation collect. The newly-enlisted soldiers of the cross then arose and were addressed by Bishop Potter, who exhorted them to bear in mind the importance of the step they had voluntarily taken, and impressed upon them the necessity of careful preparation for their various duties. The Bishop concluded by giving expression to the hope that they would always continue faithful followers of Christ and coworkers in His cause. After the benediction had been pronounced the choir slowly retired chanting the recessional hymn, and the congregation dispersed.

EVENING SERVICES AT ST. ALBAN'S.

St. Alban's Episcopal Church in Forty-seventh street near Lexington avenue was well filled last evening. The Easter decorations attracted general attention. The service was the regular evening choral service of the Church, the Processional hymn 114, the anthem "Christ being Raised from the Dead," the Magnificat, and the Recessional hymn being sung.

THE SERVICES AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL TO-DAY.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral low mass will be celebrated at 6, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock this morning, and a solemn Pontifical High Mass at 10:30, at which Cardinal McCloskey will officiate. The sermon is to be preached by Very Rev. Father Quinn, Vicar General. Rev. Messrs. Doyle, Farrell, Kean, Hogan, Kearney, and Farley will assist at this mass and at solemn vespers and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At the high mass Prof. Gustavus Schmutz will preside at the organ, assisted by a double quartet choir and an excellent volunteer chorus. The high altar is beautifully decorated with lilies, vases of flowers at each end, a magnificent floral decoration in front of the tabernacle, bouquets on all the niches, and a dove bearing choice flowers near the apex of the tabernacle. At the top of the screen which surrounds the high altar will be an illuminated floral sunburst, having eight illuminated stars on each side. The arrangements for illuminating the high altar are of the most elaborate character. The Madonna on one of the side altars will be attired in robes of laces of the finest texture, and will be surmounted by a wreath of rare flowers.

DELAWARE PEACHES.

The Milford (Del.) *News* of March 26 says: "It is generally admitted that the peach buds in this vicinity have received no injury to impair the crop, so that the prospect now is good for a fine yield. This cold weather is very favorable, in keeping down the sap."

HOW TO DO IT.

Secure a new lease of life and health by taking Russian baths at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. Nothing like it for ladies or gentlemen.—*Commercial.*

The most stylish collar you can wear is the Warwick. Ask for it at the gents' furnishing stores. *Exchange.*

Safes that are Fire-Proof.

THE REAL TEST.
RED-HOT FOR HOURS.

FIRE AT ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 16, 1875.—"My books, papers, &c., were in good condition after the fire, when taken from the safe, (HERRING'S PATENT,) The safe was a solid square *block of fire, red hot*, before any water was thrown upon it."—*From Letter of G. W. Jack.*

SAVED UNHARMED.

FIRE IN WILLIAM STREET, NEW-YORK, MARCH 20, 1875. —"I should have suffered a severe loss were it not for one of your HERRING'S SAFES, which *saved, unharmed*, my valuable books and papers."—*From Letter of Joshua S. Tucker.*

PERFECT AS BEFORE THE FIRE.

FIRE AT GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH, 1875.—"The safe of J. G. ROST & CO. went through the fire, and was taken from the débris yesterday morning. * * * The books, &c., were found in as *perfect order as upon the night previous*, not having been scorched or injured in any way by the fire."—*Galveston Paper.*

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 6, 1875.—"We inclose report of a late fire in which were two HERRING'S SAFES. The ROST safe was a folding door one: contents were not injured. The other, belonging to Charles Jordan, fell from the upper story, and was exposed to intense heat. The contents were well preserved."—*From Letter of H. Hirsch & Co.*

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES,
Manufactured by
HERRING & CO.,
NOS. 251 AND 252 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK;
NOS. 56 AND 60 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON.
—*Advertisement.*

"BLUSHING," ITS CAUSE AND ITS CURE.—How very embarrassing and annoying to "crimson" in every feature at the slightest criticism. How can we overcome it? See ANNUAL OF PHYSIOGNOMY for 1875. Sent first post for 25 cents by S. R. WELLS, No. 737 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

E. R. Durkee & Co.'s Salad-Dressing,
A LUXURY AT MODERATE COST.

For meat and vegetable salads, combining in perfection all the requisites of an exceedingly rich and delicious dressing. With it a thoroughly good salad is always assured. Sold by grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. S. S. FITCH may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at 714 Broadway, N. Y., on Consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver, Bowel, Kidney, Skin Diseases, and Rheumatism. His Family Physician sent free. Consultation free. March 17, 1875. —*Advertisement.*

HEALTH LIFT, No. 180 5th av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; elegant rooms; best of care. Refer to Cyrus W. Field.—*Advertisement.*

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing; the results following its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

She did not say a word, and yet she said
Distinctly "SOZODONT"—for in her head
There were the whitest teeth which graced
A fragrant mouth; those teeth were placed
Within the rosiest gums. It was her wont
By her sweet breath to say, 'twas "SOZODONT."

Babies who Suffer from Cholic are Immediately relieved by MILK OF MAGNESIA, a preparation most acceptable to the infantile palate. As a laxative for children it has no equal, and it is also an excellent anti-dyspeptic. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Hall's Bronchialine, the New Discovery for lung, throat, and chest complaints is fast superseding the old-fashioned remedies. A single dose will break up a cold; price, 50 cents only. Office, No. 59 Cedar st., New-York.

Gentlemen Who Appreciate a Fine Hat, a light Hat, and a Hat of magnificent proportions, are invited to examine the Spring style just introduced by ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Dying and Cleaning.—The Empire Dying and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

Pulmonary complaints permanently cured by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Electricity, the great Pain Destroyer and health restorer, applied at No. 7 West 14th st.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Children should use them daily.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

DIED.

BEEBE.—On Friday evening, March 26, Mrs. JESSIE CASEY BEEBE, in the 56th year of her age.

Funeral services at 2 P. M. Tuesday, 30th, at her late residence, No. 25 Grace court, Brooklyn Heights.

BODINE.—On Saturday evening, March 27, CAROLINE CHESTERMAN BODINE, eldest daughter of Mordaunt and Carrie C. Bodine, in the 11th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DODGE.—On Friday evening, March 26, of diphtheritic croup, MORRIS JESUP DODGE, youngest child of Sarah H. and William E. Dodge, Jr., aged 7 years and 5 months.

FLAMMER.—On March 25, of membranous croup, HENRIETTA AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Charles A. and Margaret Flammer, aged 2 years and 22 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 448 West 51st st., Monday, March 29, at 1 P. M.

MACDOUGAL.—On Friday evening, March 26, PHEBE MACDOUGAL, aged 88 years.

Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Catharine J. Starr, No. 101 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, March 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MONK.—On Friday evening, March 26, CLORINDA, widow of Stephen Monk, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral service on Sunday, 28th inst., at 5 P. M., at the residence of her son, William W. Monk, No. 56 Charles st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Putnam County papers please copy.

MILLER.—At his residence in this City, on March 25, JACOB H. MILLER, eldest son of the late Jacob Miller, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 130 East 78th st., on Monday, March 29, at 11 A. M.

THEALL.—On March 25, 1875, ALFRED THEALL, aged 52 years.

His funeral will take place from No. 130 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMPSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, March 27, AARON Q. THOMPSON, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1,108 Elizabeth av., Tuesday, March 30, at 3 P. M.

VAN BOSKERCK.—On Thursday, March 25, after a short illness, JOHN L. VAN BOSKERCK, of this City, Outdoor Surveyor of the Port of New-York, in the 84th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Monday, March 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VERRIER.—On the 27th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, W. B. Whiting, No. 39 East 33d st., VALENTINA M., aged 26 years and 6 months, daughter of the late Florencio A. Verrier, of Havana, Cuba.

VALENTINE.—On March 26, 1875, JOHN J. VALENTINE, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, F. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 105 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, 29th inst., at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, Long Island, for interment.

HYATT LODGE, No. 205, F. AND A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to assemble at the Lodge-room, No. 89 Broadway, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JOHN J. VALENTINE.

CHARLES W. HUBBELL, Master.
C. F. LAMY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, for the teeth, and breath, is the best dentrifice in the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A WOMAN WHO WAS CONSTANTLY CRAVING food, and grew thin by eating so much, tried some of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, on the recommendation of her physicians. She was relieved of them, and then her food nourished her. Before it only fed the worms. Many people are sick only from worms.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND Family Liniment, which has wrought such wonders, is a purely vegetable preparation. It cures Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Toothache, Sore Throat, Bilious Colic, Cholera, Colds, Burns, and all kindred maladies.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On MONDAY, March 29, handsome household furniture at the private residence, No. 211 West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., all the fine furniture in said house. On TUESDAY, at store, No. 37 Nassau st., large sale of household furniture, any quantity of velvet and brussels carpets, fine parlor, basement, and dining-room furniture, &c.

A rare suit of furniture, imported from Paris at a cost of $3,000, a real work of art, most elaborately carved in rosewood, covered in rich brocade satin, now on exhibition, and will be sold at auction on TUSDAY, at our sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Applications must be made personally at her residence, No. 206 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ART NOTICE.

The MESSRS. LEAVITT beg to announce that they will open their Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY or THURSDAY next, to the public, for the exhibition of the entire collection of fine modern paintings, (more than 200,) belonging to George H. Andrews, Esq., of this City, and that they will be sold by auction on the evenings of April 7, 8, and 9.

The MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THIRTY YEARS' GATHERINGS OF A WELL-KNOWN BOOK COLLECTOR.—Private Library, comprising a large assortment of works in every department of literature, early printed books, scarce American and local histories, rare tracts; also, a large collection of autograph letters, rare engravings and prints, the whole now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms; to be sold by auction on Monday, March 29, and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE THIRD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,
Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.,
THE PASTOR, Rev. E. C. SWEETSER,
Will preach TO-DAY at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock.
SERMONS APPROPRIATE TO EASTER SUNDAY.
RECEPTION OF MEMBERS
AND CELEBRATION OF THE LORD'S SUPPER
At the conclusion of the morning service.
ALL ARE INVITED.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH av. and 20th st.—Sunday, March 28, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. The annual Easter Festival for Sunday-school scholars and other children of the parish, will be held at 3:30 P. M. All members of the Church wishing their children baptized will please present them at that time. No service in the evening.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 9th av. and 28th st., on Easter Sunday, at the 7:30 P. M. service, Rev. C. C. Tiffany will preach before the Young People's Association of the parish. The choir, numbering seventy voices, will render a selection of anthems.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRONCHINE.

CURES BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS, AND CHRONIC AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.
Prepared by the RELIEF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 46 Beaver st., New-York.

Approved by citizens exceptionally well known. Certificates, embracing names such as have never before been given in aid of any remedy, will be furnished on application.

Beware of counterfeits. None genuine without our trade-mark and signature.

For sale by Caswell, Hazard & Co.; Geo. J. Wenck, No. 381 5th av. and Gilsey House; F. Haas, 4th av. and 21st st.; A. Hudnut, Herald Building, and by druggists generally.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TWO ORPHANS" WALTZ BY Henry Tissington—Union Square Theatre—with elegant lithograph likenesses of Miss Claxton and Miss Blanchard, and embellished with scenes from the play. Pronounced by all—the gem of the season. Price, 75 cents. C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.—CAUSES, RELATIONS, treatment. A pamphlet by A. N. Williamson, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Price, 10c. Address 28 East 20th st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HENRY VARLEY,
OF LONDON.

MR. VARLEY
will preach in the RINK, 3d av. and 63d st., on
SUNDAY EVENING NEXT.

Meetings for the ensuing week will be announced there.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
EASTER SERVICE AND SERMON.
EVENING, AT 7:45 O'CLOCK,
Familiar Talks to Young People. "Why should we Worship?"

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,
Corner Madison av. and 28th st.
Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, Rector.
SERVICES FOR EASTER SUNDAY.

Litany services at 9 A. M.; morning prayer, with sermon and holy communion, at 10:30; at 3:30 P. M. annual celebration of the Church and Mission Sunday-school. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of services, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.,
Will preach in the morning and evening.
Rev. E. H. KETTELL
Will preach in the afternoon.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH—48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Easter Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Children's service in the afternoon. The Rector will preach at each service.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT, on Sunday, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av. Also a new hall, No. 1,266 Broadway. Apply as above.

BAPTISMAL SERVICE, FIRST BAPTIST Church, 37th st. and Park av.—10:30 A. M., sermon by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor. At 7:30 P. M., American Tract Society commemorates its fiftieth year. Addresses by Rev. Drs. John Hall, Howard Malcom, S. Irenæus Prime, and Thomas D. Anderson.

BAPTIST MARINER TEMPLE, CORNER Henry and Oliver sts.—Elder Stimpson, the veteran of Kansas, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 7:30. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. Come all who will; seats all free.

CLERMONT AVENUE UNIVERSALIST Church, Brooklyn.—Rev. H. R. Nye will preach an Easter sermon at 10:30 A. M. Baptismal service, reception of members, and the Lord's Supper observed. Evening lecture, "Proofs of Christ's Resurrection: the Resurrection not a Myth but a Fact; and a Fact which Demonstrates that Christianity is Divine." All cordially invited.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST.—The services on Easter Sunday will be as follows: At 9 A. M., Morning Prayer; at 10:30, A. M., the Litany, sermon by Rev. Dr. Washburn, and the Holy Communion. Afternoon service at 3:30 P. M., Easter Carol, sung by the Sunday-school of Calvary Church, and Calvary Free Chapel.

CHRIST CHURCH EASTER SERVICES.—Easter evening: Evening Prayer and sermon, "The Holy Dead," at 7:30. Easter Day: Early celebration, with double choirs, at 7:30. Morning Prayer—sermon, "The Broken Sepulchre," and second celebration, 10:30. Evening Prayer—sermon, "The Life that is Eternal," 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Henry Varley will preach at 10:45 A. M. Mr. Hepworth will preach in the evening. Subject—"A Great Revival and What Came of It." Lord's Supper at close of morning service. Special Easter services with Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, CORNER 4th av. and 82d st., Rev. J. W. Shackelford, Rector.—Easter Day: first celebration at 7 A. M.; second celebration (choral) at 10:30 A. M. Evening service, choral and carols, at 5 P. M.

CHRIST IS RISEN!—BISHOP SNOW, OF THE Church of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject, "The Resurrection of the Body the Only Hope of a Future Life."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway.—Easter Services—Low celebration at 7 and 9 A. M.; morning prayer and litany at 10 A. M.; high celebration of the Holy Eucharist, (full choral,) at 11 A. M.; vespers at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV. and 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock. Subject: "In What Sense Can Christ be Truly Called the Saviour of the World?" Children's Easter festival at 3 P. M. No evening service.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Service on Easter Day at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Easter Monday and Tuesday at 11 A. M.

E. V. WILSON, OF CHICAGO, LECTURES for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, 10:30 A. M. at Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. At 7:30 P. M. Messrs. E. V. Wilson and J. V. Mansfield will give a Spiritual Test Séance for the benefit of the society. Spirit friends are described, names and dates of incidents of life given, &c. This is the last time probably that these wonderful mediums will appear together in public. On next Wednesday the twenty-seventh anniversary of Spiritualism will be celebrated in same hall from 2:30 till 5 P. M., by addresses, music &c. Evening from 8 till 12, by a social reunion and dance.

E. V. WILSON WILL LECTURE AND GIVE tests at Armory Hall, Claremont av., off Myrtle, Brooklyn, on this afternoon, at 3 o'clock sharp. Come and hear him. Admission, 25 cents.

FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO, CAPABLE OF filling the position in any quartet, and good soloist, desires a position in a Protestant church on 1st of May. Address SFOGATO, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by a choir of children, on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Public invited.

GREEN-WOOD.—WANTED FOR CASH, A SMALL lot or part of lot in Green-wood Cemetery. Address, with full particulars, S. S. T., Box No. 4,145 Post Office.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. W. H. Mickle, and at 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Fletcher Hamblin. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. All are invited.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGIAN,) No. 114 East 35th st.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Chauncey Giles—"Doing the Lord's will on earth as it is done in the heavens." Matthew vi., 10.

PRAYER MEETINGS FRIDAY EVENINGS, with correct singing of hymns and spiritual songs, (with organ accompaniment.) Benjamin Albro, No. 353 West 36th st. Miss Cabera and Miss Hack, music teachers, will preside at the organ.

REV. W. W. ANDREWS, OF HARTFORD, will preach in the Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Sunday, 7:30 P. M., on "The Resurrection of Christ."

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are welcome.

REV. HENRY VARLEY WILL PREACH at the First Baptist Mariners' Temple, corner of Henry and Oliver sts., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

REV. W. W. ATTERBURY, D. D., WILL preach Sunday, March 28, at 8 o'clock, in Association Hall, 23d st., corner 4th av.

REV. E. H. KRANS PREACHES THIS EVENing in St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av., at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9; litany and celebration (choral) at 10:30. Children's at 3 P. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 7:30. Strangers provided with seats.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, 127th st. and 4th av., Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D.D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; children's singing-school at 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER of 53d st.—Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector. Services Easter Day: Sunrise service at 7 o'clock; Litany, sermon, and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock; children's festival at 3:30 o'clock.

SOLO SOPRANO WANTED FOR ST. PAUL'S Cathedral choir, Buffalo, N. Y.; (quartet and chorus,) full, rich, and true voice; good reader. Address HOBART WEED, Buffalo, N. Y.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—Easter morning, the Rector, Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., will preach at 10:45 A. M. Children's festival at 3:30 P. M. No evening service.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
Church of the Holy Trinity,
Madison av. and 42d st.,
at 7:30 o'clock P. M.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
will preach.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO., GRAND CENTRAL
FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

STRAW GOODS.
STRAW GOODS.

We will OPEN THIS WEEK the following EUROPEAN NOVELTIES AND STAPLES:

UNDERCLOTHING.
UNDERWEAR.

MILLINERY.
MILLINERY.
PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.

Per steamer City of Chester, 4 cases of Birmingham FANCY GOODS.
Per steamer Wisconsin, 6 cases of Nottingham HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR.
Per steamer Calabria, 10 cases of Paris FANCY GOODS,
Including BRONZES, TOILET ARTICLES, WILLOW BASKETS, FANS,
DOLLS, DOLLS' FURNISHING GOODS, and FINE TOYS. Also a

TRIMMINGS.
TOILET GOODS.
FANCY GOODS.
FANCY GOODS.
FANCY GOODS.

HOSIERY.
HOSIERY.
NOTIONS.

Job lot of LADIES' SCARFS, and a Lovely Line of
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SPRAYS, and MILLINERY GOODS,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING and KEEPING GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES.
WHITE GOODS.
KID GLOVES.

NOTIONS.
LACES.

FOURTEENTH ST. AND SIXTH AV.

STATIONERY.
BOOKS.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

BROADWAY, 5TH AV., AND 22D ST.

SPRING OPENING,

Monday, March 29, 1875.

LYONS SILKS.

1,000 pieces Plain Colors, in all the new shades and tints.
500 pieces Heavy Gros Grain, striped, $1, worth $1 50.
1,000 pieces Black Silks.

The production of the best

LYONS MANUFACTURERS,

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapissier, Gurnet, &c.

PARIS AND ROUBAIX DRESS GOODS.

CAMEL'S HAIR,

PLAIDED, STRIPED, PLAIN, AND MIXED.

NEW FABRICS.

THEBESIERINE CLOTHS
IN
PLAIDS, STRIPES, AND PLAIN.

ORIENTAL MANUFACTURES

EXHIBITED
For the first time in America.
DAMAS ORIENTAL,
HAGAI MERVEILLEUSE,
BASSRAH DE TOIL, &c., &c.

THE SUIT DEPARTMENT

Is now replete with the latest European models. SUITS, CUIRASSE, AND TABLIER AND POLONAISES in Camel's Hair and Guipure Laces in Ecru White.

A COMPLETE NEW ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S LADIES' and GENTS' MERINO UNDERCLOTHING.

DENT, ALLCROFT & CO.'S

CELEBRATED GENTS' LONDON

KID GLOVES.

HOUSEKEEPING FABRICS
in various qualities.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
In unsurpassed variety,
and a most extensive stock
of

UPHOLSTERY GOODS AND CARPETS.

Samples sent gratuitously to all parts of the country on application, thus enabling out of town parties to shop as advantageously as residents of New-York City.

Goods forwarded by mail or express to any part of the country.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,
Broadway, 5th av., and 22d st.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SO. CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, WEDNESDAY, Mar. 31.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD SATURDAY, Apl. 3.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

Excursion tickets to Charleston and return will be issued for $30, good from 20th March to 10th April, available to all officers and members of the military of Boston, New-York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia to visit the Grand Easter Fair of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C.

The Big Bonanza! | **5th Av. Theatre.**
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 31 from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 3 from Pier No. 48 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, April 7, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ANDES	April 3.
ATLAS	April 17.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ALPS	April 9.
ETNA	April 26.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, April 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, April 15.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

PORT ROYAL AND FERNANDINA STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Only through line to Florida without change.

The steam-ship LEO, DANIELS, master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will be dispatched for Fernandina, via Port Royal, on THURSDAY, April 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

Rates of Passage.

New-York to Fernandina, first class	$20 00
New-York to Jacksonville, first class	22 50
New-York to Augusta, first class	20 00

These rates include state-rooms and meals on the steamer.

Through tickets to all points in Florida.

The steam-ship NORTH POINT will follow on the 8th of April.

For freight or passage apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new)	Thursday, April 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, April 18

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, April 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 3 and April 24 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

·A.·

GRAND DISPLAY OF RICH SUITS.

Rodgers & Orr,

183 EIGHTH AVENUE, 183.
183 EIGHTH AVENUE, 183.

Ladies, in addition to our grand opening of Tuesday last, we will on Monday, 29th March, show many other Novelties in rich imported Suits and Cloaks—which arrived too late. Also we will offer

Black and Colored Silk Suits.

HANDSOME SILK SUITS, $32 50, $35, $38 50, $45, UPWARD,
Worth at least one-half more.

POPLIN SUITS.

Rich Poplin Suits, made up in one or two shades, from $6 50 to $20, worth at least from $5 to $10 each more.

Black Suits.

Black Alpaca Lustre, silk finish, at $8 50, $10 50 and $12 50; material alone worth one-third more.

PURE MOHAIR SUITS.

Pure Mohair Suits, $14 85, $16 50, $19 50; cheap at $20, $25, and $30.

Ladies wishing to procure first-class Garments, at extremely low prices, would find it greatly to their advantage to make a call of inspection.

RODGERS & ORR,
No. 183 8th av.

Dress Goods Department.

All the latest novelties now on exhibition, at prices far below the market value, in endless variety. With the view of still further increasing our large business, we will offer special inducements this week.

289 PIECES ALPACA, 18c.; WORTH 25c.
3 CASES BASKET PLAIDS, 25c.; WORTH 40c.
2 CASES FRENCH POPLIN, 37 1-2c.; COST 50c., TO LAND.
ELEGANT PLAID CAMEL'S HAIR, PLAID POPLINS, PLAID DE BEGE, IN NEUTRAL SHADES; LATEST DESIGNS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Rich Silk Poplins, less than cost of importation.

BLACK SILKS.

Rich Black Silks at low prices, warranted best goods imported, 98c., $1 05, $1 10, $1 25, $1 37, $1 50, $1 65, $1 75, $1 85, $2 25, $2 50 up; worth fully one-third more.

3 cases Japanese Silks, only 30c., 45c., 55c.; very cheap.

As we advertise only when fully prepared to offer inducements, this will be found a rare opportunity for bargains.

BLACK GOODS.

Black Cashmeres, 70c., 75c., 85c.; remarkably cheap.
Alpacas, 20c., 25c., 30c.; worth double.
Drap de Venice, 45c., 55c., 65c.; very cheap.
Silk warp Henrietta Cloth, pure mohairs.
Drap d'Ete, "Drap de Dame," best goods imported and low prices.

RODGERS & ORR,
No. 183 8th av.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS,
HOSIERY, AND NOTIONS,
in endless variety, and at prices far below cost of importation.

For the accommodation of ladies who are unable to visit the City, full lines of samples will be sent, and orders by mail filled with the greatest possible care. Samples free. Goods sent to all parts of the United States.

RODGERS & ORR,
No. 183 8th av.,
between 19th and 20th sts.

The Big Bonanza! | **5th Av. Theatre.**
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

The Big Bonanza! | **5th Av. Theatre.**
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

A GERMAN PHYSICIAN, RESIDING IN A pleasant and healthy town of Silesia, North Germany, will receive a few young ladies or gentlemen as boarders in his family. Parents desiring to secure for their children the advantages of a thorough German education and the comforts of a home will find this a most acceptable opportunity. The town contains several excellent high schools and colleges. A French governess boarding with the family teaches her native tongue. For further particulars call or address Mrs. F. M. PEYSER, No. 68 West 47th st.

$15.—BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, qualifying for business, $15; writing lessons, $3 monthly; foreigners and backward persons advanced privately. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery; Uptown, Broadway and 34th st.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by a Parisian gentleman; unexceptionable City references. Address PARISIAN, Box No. 253 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys. Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

PROPOSALS.

The Big Bonanza! | **5th Av. Theatre.**
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 2d day of April, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new Grammar-school Building, on 128th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
JOHN N. TONNELE,
ANDREW SMITH,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
CHARLES CRARY,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.

STREET SWEEPINGS, GARBAGE, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department till 10 o'clock A. M., April 10, 1875, for purchasing Ashes and Street Dirt, Garbage, and Manure.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

FIFTH AV. THEATRE. | **THE BIG BONANZA!**
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

OPENED—THE "SHADES," KNOWN FOR THE past twenty-five years as JOHN C. FORCE'S SHADES, with the choice stock of ales, wines, liquors, &c. The collection of Paintings on view.

WIDOW OF THE LATE JOHN C. FORCE,
No. 152 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICHS',

NOS. 287 AND 289 EIGHTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

SUITS,

New Styles on Exhibition Every Day.

Nicely-trimmed Suits, $3 75, $4 50.

Gray Camels' Hair and English Poplin Suits, all handsomely trimmed, at $6 75, $8 75, $10 50, $12 50, $18 75, $20, $24 50, $30, and up to $75.

Black Silk Suits, beautiful designs, at $37, $48, $64, $85, $98, and upward.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN BLACK ALPACA AND CASHMERE SUITS, STRIPED SILK SUITS, BASQUES, AND OVERSKIRTS, &c., &c.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE STYLE, FINISH, AND EXTRAORDINARY PRICE OF OUR SUITS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS AND COLORED DRESS GOODS.

MILLINERY.

☞ LADIES WHO WISH TO PURCHASE A TRIMMED HAT OF THE BEST PARISIAN STYLE AT HALF THE BROADWAY PRICE SHOULD VISIT OUR LARGE MILLINERY PARLORS, ON SECOND FLOOR.

EXTRAORDINARY ASSORTMENT OF UNTRIMMED HATS

in CHIP, NEAPOLITAN, LEGHORN, MILAN BRAID, &c., &c., in all the

NEW SPRING SHAPES.

Finest French flowers, RICHEST SASH and TRIMMING RIBBONS, VEILS and VEILINGS, &c., &c.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

UNDERWEAR

Our assortment of Ladies' and Infants' wear is unmatched in the United States. Special attention is called to our HAND-SEWED and HAND-EMBROIDERED UNDERWEAR. Our goods and prices must be seen to be appreciated.

LADIES' CHEMISES, elaborately trimmed with embroidery, tucking, puffing, &c. at 75c., 85c., 92c., $1, $1 15, $1 25, $1 40, $1 50, and up to $3 50.

LADIES' NIGHT-DRESSES, yoke and robe front, beautifully trimmed, at $1, $1 15, $1 40, $1 50, $1 85, and up.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS INDESCRIBABLE. COME AND SEE. FRENCH PERCALE NIGHT-DRESSES, trimmed down the front with three rows of magnificent hand embroidery, entirely hand sewed, $4 75.

LOOK AT THE PRICES OF OUR
CORSETS,
LADIES' WRAPPERS,
MARSEILLES DRESSES,
COATS AND CAPES,
CLOAKS, &C.
LADIES' AND BOYS' WAISTS, &C.

We cordially invite ladies to pay us a visit of examination. We cannot enumerate the numberless attractions which will be found in every department.

By connecting with the Twenty-third Street Railway Line, you can reach our establishment very conveniently from any part of the City.

EHRICHS',

NOS. 287 AND 289 EIGHTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, CORNICES, &c.

ALL NEW GOODS,

BOUGHT DURING THE LAST MONTH, AND AT PRICES LESS THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE 1857.

Body Brussels....from	$1 50 per yard and upward
Eng. Tapestry Brus'ls..from	1 10 per yard and upward
English Three-ply....from	1 25 per yard and upward
Eng. Kidderminster....from	1 00 per yard and upward
Super Carpets....from	75 per yard and upward
Two-ply, all wool....from	60 per yard and upward
Ingrains, all wool....from	40 per yard and upward
Oil-cloths....from	.25 per yard and upward
Paper Hangings....from	5 per piece upward.

AT THE POPULAR CARPET STORE,
No. 293 8TH AV., next door above EHRICH'S,
Between 24th and 25th sts.

The Big Bonanza! | **5th Av. Theatre.**
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED.
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns NOW READY. CLOTH MODELS with every pattern. Cutting and fitting. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

DIVIDENDS.

The Big Bonanza! | **5th Av. Theatre.**
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF APRIL, 1875, on consolidated bonds, will be paid at the National City Bank.
W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 25, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 12th of April.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Two and a half per cent. will be paid by this Company, April 20. The transfer books close March 31 and open April 21, 1875.
FREDERICK H. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this Company, due April 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of the State of New-York, No. 33 William st. HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1875.

TEACHERS.

The Big Bonanza! | **5th Av. Theatre.**
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, QUALIFIED to teach higher English, mathematics, Latin, German, and music, wishes a position in a Seminary or as governess; would go abroad. Address or call on L. WIGHTMAN, No. 731 Broadway, New-York.

EDELBERT JEANRENAUD, PROFESSOR of French language and literature, No. 278 6th av. Also, a fine furnished room, first floor, to let.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF GERMANY gives lessons for thirty cents per lesson. Address TEACHER OF GERMAN, No. 100 East 23d st.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR DESIRES PUPILS; best of references. Address H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

STEAM-BOATS.

The Big Bonanza! | **5th Av. Theatre.**
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

367 SIXTH AVENUE. 367.
110 WEST 23D ST. 110.
371 SIXTH AVENUE. 371.

HAVING COMPLETED THE NUMEROUS ALTERATIONS AND ENLARGEMENTS OF THEIR PREMISES, IN CONNECTION WITH ADDING THEIR NEW STORE,

371 SIXTH AVENUE,

WILL HAVE A

GRAND EXPOSITION OF SPRING NOVELTIES ON Wednesday and Thursday, MARCH 31 AND APRIL 1,

to which they most cordially invite their FRIENDS, PATRONS, AND THE PUBLIC without further notice, as, through pressure of business, they have been unable to send out their usual circulars.

THEY DESIRE TO CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION to the display of

MILLINERY GOODS AND RIBBONS,

TO WHICH THE ENTIRE STORE, NO. 371 SIXTH AVENUE, WILL BE DEVOTED TO A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF ENTIRELY NEW AND NOVEL STYLES OF

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

TO AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDERGARMENTS, IMPORTED HAND-MADE UNDERWEAR, INFANTS' WEAR,

ALL OF THE VERY BEST MATERIALS AND WORK, AT A REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT. FROM LAST SEASON'S PRICES.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

PIQUE GOODS.

THE LARGEST LINE IN THE CITY.
ALL STYLES, SIZES, AND QUALITIES,
WHICH THEY ARE EXHIBITING ON THEIR GREATLY ENLARGED FLOORS OF THEIR SIXTH AVENUE BUILDING.

TO THEIR ENLARGED

Trimming Departments,
Fancy Goods Department,
Lace Departments,
Glove Department,
Hosiery Department,
Ruffling Departments,
Silk Department,
Notion Department,
Toilet and Perfumery Department,
White Goods Department,
Worsted Embroidery Department,

IN ALL OF WHICH WE WILL DISPLAY MAGNIFICENT LINES OF GOODS, AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO BE VERY ATTRACTIVE.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

The Big Bonanza! | **5th Av. Theatre.**
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST.
NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY
WILL BE OFFERED BY
DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 29,

and will continue until the entire stock is sold.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

having purchased the large stock of Dry Goods from Mr. H. B. Clapp, No. 269 Grand st.,

AMOUNTING TO ABOUT

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

consisting of Silks, Suits, Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, and Domestic Goods, are determined to offer the entire stock at

Extravagantly Low Prices.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI

would respectfully inform their old customers and the public

THAT THE ABOVE GOODS
WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES

that will astonish and amply repay them for their patronage.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST.,
South-west corner of Grand and Forsyth sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE BIG BONANZA! | **FIFTH AV. THEATRE.**
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY COACH-HOUSE, No. 318 Henry st., near Grand, 100 feet deep, suitable for ice, express, truck or other stables; extension 40 by 50; connecting stables, No. 312 Henry st., together or separate.

WM. L. SHARDLOW,
National Hotel, No. 5 Cortlandt st.

TO LET.—PRIVATE STABLE, ROOMS FOR coachman; possession 1st April or May; rent, $900. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner of 50th st., Or Broadway, corner of 58th st.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT PARISIAN NOVELTIES AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, MARCH 29, AT 11 A. M., THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE EXPOSITION OF THE VERY HIGHEST CLASS OF

PARISIAN NOVELTIES

THEY HAVE EVER OFFERED IN
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, AND
VELVET STRIPED GRENADINES,
PARIS AND NEW-YORK
READY-MADE DRESSES,
PARIS AND NEW-YORK TRIMMED HATS,
SACQUES, CLOAKS, POLONAISE,
VERY ELEGANT LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
AND AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF
SPRING FANCY SHAWLS.

THEY WILL ALSO OFFER ON 4TH AV. SIDE, CENTRE SECTION.

HANDSOME PLAID POPLINS, fashionable colorings, only 25c. per yard.

1,000 PIECES YARD WIDE PRINTS at 12 1-2c. per yard, good value, 18c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS LENGTHS at 6 1-4c. per yard, TO CLOSE.

ON 4TH AV. SIDE, 9TH ST. SECTION. EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS ARE OFFERED IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS,
BLEACHED DAMASKS AND NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, &c.
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
BROWN AND BLEACHED
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS
AT MARKED REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

Their Friends, Customers, and Residents of neighboring cities are RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO PAY THEM A VISIT.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF

CARPETS AND CARPETINGS,

Presenting one of the LARGEST COLLECTIONS of RICH AND ELEGANT FABRICS EVER PRODUCED, many of which were EXPRESSLY MANUFACTURED for their RETAIL TRADE.

AXMINSTERS, AUBUSSON,
INDIAN, PERSIAN, AND BERLIN
CARPETS,
IN ONE PIECE, CHOICE AND SUPERB COLORINGS.
LARGE AND COMPLETE LINES OF
FRENCH MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS, CROSSLEY'S VELVETS,
BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.
In THE LATEST DESIGNS AND NEWEST STYLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TAPESTRIES, embracing some CHOICE PATTERNS, at $1 10 per yard.

FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, EXTRA QUALITY, only $1 75 per yard.

EXTRA HEAVY ENGLISH
OIL-CLOTHS, BOULINIKON,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING,
CHINA MATTING, RUGS, MATS, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

CAREFULLY SELECTED, embracing NEW DESIGNS in SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS, TAPESTRIES, REPS, &c.

TAMBOURED, BRUSSELS, GUIPURE, AND NOTTINGHAM

LACE CURTAINS

IN NEW DESIGNS, comprising the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT in the City.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

The Big Bonanza! | **5th Av. Theatre.**
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

UNION SQUARE.

We invite special attention to our large assortment of RICH

FRENCH MILLINERY

just received from the leading PARIS HOUSES.
ALSO,
a large assortment of our own manufacture, copied from our best PARIS STYLES, at less than HALF THE COST of our

FRENCH BONNETS.

STRAW GOODS.

We have just opened 350 cases of Round Hats and Bonnets, in Milan, Leghorn, Hair, and Domestic Chip, all new shapes, at very low prices.

Received per steamer ODER, invoice of 2 cases of French Trimmed Bonnets and 25 cases of French Chip

ROUND HATS AND BONNETS,

the latest styles which we will exhibit on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

RIBBONS.

We beg to call particular attention to our line of French Damask and Soft Serge Trimming Ribbons, of which we have a large assortment of patterns in all the new shades, comprising the following: Creme, Cuir, Condre, Cardinal, Ecru, Cinnamon, Havanna, Blanc, &c., &c.

TRIMMING SILKS,

We have a large and elegant assortment of Damask and Gros de Naples, in all shades, to match with the above Ribbons.

We will open, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31,

FIVE THOUSAND

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,

the largest stock of Fine Goods ever offered in this City, at extremely low prices.

The following departments are now replete with the latest novelties of the season:

Flowers and Feathers, Laces and Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

NOS. 34 & 36 EAST 14TH ST.,
UNION SQUARE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Big Bonanza! | **5th Av. Theatre.**
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
FURNITURE,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Chrystie st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester st., New-York.

DO NOT FAIL TO READ OUR ADVERTISEMENT IN NEXT SUNDAY'S HERALD AND TIMES.

Something new, never before offered to the public.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING DAYS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Tuesday and Wednesday, March 30 and 31,

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET.

Silk Department

GRAND OPENING DISPLAY OF

SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS.

Novelties in colors and designs, exclusively our own production. Prices very low, and every piece of goods warranted as represented.

FANCY SILKS.

100 Pieces Striped Silks, 65 cents, worth $1.
CHECKED SILKS, $1, $1 25.

COLORED SILKS.

500 Pieces New Spring Shades, 20-inch, $1 50, worth $2.

Our best $5 and $6 goods marked down to $2 50.

We respectfully invite an inspection of the positive bargains offered in this department.

BLACK SILKS.

"STANDARD MAKES."
"LYONS SILKS,"
Warranted to wear.
CACHEMIRE SUBLIME
DE NOVI,

Reputed superior in brilliancy of color, soft and mellow finish, to any other Black Silk manufactured.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

BLACK SILKS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

A celebrated LYONS CACHEMIRE SILK, warranted to wear, at 25 per cent. below regular prices.

$2, usual price $2 75.
$2 50, usual price $3.
$3, usual price $3 75.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

EXPOSITION OF SPRING NOVELTIES.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Walking, Carriage, and Evening Costumes, in all the latest styles and newest fabrics, for Spring wear, and which are now being offered at extremely popular prices.

Children's Pique suits in splendid variety.

Ladies' and Misses' Lawn Suits in new and elegant designs.

Infants' Shirts, Slips, Dresses, Robes, Lace Caps, &c., &c., in unequaled assortment.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear of Superior quality and finish, at great reductions on former prices.

All orders for Dress-making will be promptly executed in the latest styles in a superior manner at reasonable prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Just received, an elegant assortment of plain Striped and Plaid

FRENCH GRENADINES.

Striped Shetland BAREGES and Plain Cicilian CASHMERES, in all the latest shades.
MEXICAN BATISTES.
ALGERIAN GRENADINES,
ETRUSKEN and HACIEN NETS,
For overgarments, in new and beautiful designs.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Sole agents for the United States of the celebrated

Vve. Jouvin KID GLOVES.

Just received, full lines of all the new Spring Shades.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Are now exhibiting full lines of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S PLAIN AND FANCY COTTON AND LISLE HOSE, in great variety.

Also a very handsome assortment of GENTS' FANCY COTTON HALF-HOSE.

A full assortment of
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Celebrated Undergarments for Spring and Summer wear.

Ladies' and Gents' Silk Underwear, suitable for the present season.

The Big Bonanza! | **5th Av. Theatre.**
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

FURNITURE.

The Big Bonanza! | **5th Av. Theatre.**
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant.
EVERY NIGHT.

GRISWOLD'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 Washington place.

Household Furniture carefully stored and guarded at moderate rates, either by load or in bulk; sections rented by the month or quarter; every precaution taken to prevent injury of any kind; furniture for sale, public or private; placed on exhibition in sales-room.

SAMUEL GRAHAM.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES for storing all kinds of property. FAMILY GOODS A SPECIALTY. The buildings are all new and first class, and divided in separate compartments.

Principal office, No. 384 3d av.

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All the new shapes of Bonnets and Round Hats, of chip, straw, and Leghorn.
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New shades in Silks.
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New figured Ribbons.
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The cheapest Ribbons to be found in the City.

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The largest and finest assortment of rich French Flowers in the City.

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OPENING, NEW STYLE.
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Rich Passementerie Gimp with and without Beads.

Silk Fringes, all colors.
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Large variety of Black Silk and Bead Fringes.

POPULAR PRICES.

25,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries, 3c. to 75c. yard.

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Bargains in Linen Damask Towels, Napkins, &c., &c.

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Special Bargains in Real Laces.

Lot of Real Valenciennes, 10c.
Lot wider, warranted real, 15c.
Lot still wider, real, 20c.
Lot finer, worth 60c., at 25c. yard.

Real Lace Collars, 25c.
Point Laces, closing.

Real Guipure Laces, low.
Real Yak Laces, low.

2,000 Llama and Pusher Lace Coiffures, $1, worth $3.

TIES.

3,000 dozen imported Silk and Crape de Chine Ties, seven inches wide, worth 75c., closing at 25c. each.

KINZEY.

Bargains in Hankerchiefs.

In Underwear I have some of the cheapest Goods to be found in the City. Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, Night-dresses, Sacques, &c., way below value.

Misses' and Infants' Goods.

French Woven Corsets, 50c.

Hosiery, great bargains.

Ladies' regular made, 22c.

500 dozen English striped Hose, all sizes, 25c. pair.

GLOVES.

Opening three cases Kid Gloves, two buttons, warranted, new Spring shades, every size, at 61c. pair.

Nillson two-button Kids, 75c.
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Fine Vienna Kids, 39c. pair.
Lot of one button, 25c. pair.

Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Misses' Gloves in great variety.

Our genuine Jouvin real Kid, two-button, seamless, every pair warranted, $1 75.

Our 75c., 97c., and $1 25 Kids; every pair warranted.

Bargains in our Fan and Jewelry department.

Swiss Carvings, Silverware, Bronzes, Parian Goods, &c.

Toilet Department.
Soaps, Perfumes, Powders, &c., of every make, popular prices

Fancy Frames, every style.

Cash buyers at wholesale will find it to their advantage to examine prices before buying down town.

Milliners supplied with cut lengths.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,
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The Big Bonanza! | **5th Av. Theatre.**
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Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

REAL IRON GRENADINES.

Two yards wide, warranted PURE SILK and WOOL, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 50.

A SPLENDID QUALITY at $1 25.

100 pieces 3-4 PURE SILK and WOOL, 50 cents. This is really about half their value.

50 pieces MOST DESIRABLE STRIPES, 65c.; worth 90c. A great bargain.

Also, just received, full lines of CASHMERES, HENRIETTAS, English and French BOMBAZINES, TAMISE, PARISINES, BYZANTINES, FLORENTINES, MOHAIRS, BRILLIANTINES, and ALPACAS.

Black Silks a Specialty.

A splendid line of STRIPED SILKS, 90c.; worth $1 15.

ENGLISH CRAPES, SHAWLS, &c., together with full lines of the MOST DESIRABLE MATERIALS FOR SECOND MOURNING.

SUITS AND BONNETS READY MADE.
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N. B.—One case ALPACAS, elegant quality, 50c.; really worth 75c.

JACKSON'S,

NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The Big Bonanza! | **5th Av. Theatre.**
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

THE FIRM OF HOMANS & LEMMON IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the late firm will sign in liquidation—New-York, March 27, 1875.
E. C. HOMANS, WILLIAM LEMMON.

E. C. HOMANS will continue the Stock Commission Business at No. 5 Wall st.—New-York, March 27, 1875.
E. C. HOMANS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of LEMMON & DUNHAM, for the transaction of a Stock Commission business at No. 11 Broad st.—New-York, March 27, 1875.
WILLIAM LEMMON,
S. T. DUNHAM.

MILLINERY.

THE BIG BONANZA! | **FIFTH AV. THEATRE.**
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

K. W. & T. S. EVANS,

(Late of No. 62 University place,) have removed to their new rooms, No. 925 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

SPRING OPENING.

We will exhibit on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 30 and 31, a stylish selection of Paris Bonnets and English Round Hats, together with a choice assortment of our own manufacture. Also, fine flowers, wreaths, and feathers. Dress-making done in all its branches.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

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PLAIN AND JETTED YAK LACES.

HAMBURG, GUIPURE, SPANISH, AND MALTESE NETS.

MILLER & GRANT. NO. 879 BROADWAY. N. Y.

N. B. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SAMPLES BY MAIL.

THE TURF.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE APPROACHING CONTESTS.

THE INTEREST EVINCED IN THE BELMONT AND WITHERS STAKES—SOME OF THE STABLES TO BE REPRESENTED.

With the advent of the vernal equinox, the hopes of the trainers of thoroughbreds are strengthened, and an appreciable improvement in the prospects for early work is consequently having its effect in producing an awakened interest in the affairs of the turf. The severe Winter we have passed through has had its effect in retarding preparations, as the frost has penetrated so deep into the earth that the trainers must be content with walking and trotting their horses under cover, until the ground is sufficiently safe to receive the impressions of flying hoofs.

In the meantime, the proprietors of the racing stables, with their friends, congregate at the rooms of the American Jockey Club, discuss the merits of their favorites and quietly invest as their judgments dictate in the betting books of Mr. Morrissey, which are fast filling up, especially the books on the Belmont and Withers Stakes. And it would appear from the interest taken in these events by the speculators, that every horse likely to start will carry a lot of money. There can be no better proof of the extraordinary vitality of the turf than the large number of horses at present undergoing preparations for the campaign. Each year adds its quota to the swelling lists of turfmen who appear as proprietors of formidable stables to contest the honors with the veterans. The continual acquisition of these fresh men, with horses representing the most honored strains of blood, acts as a preventative to the sport becoming insipid and in a measure superannuated. By severer competition, the worn-out racers are forced into retirement to perpetuate their qualities earlier than in years gone by, and so do not dull the edge of the sport or command the pity or commiseration instead of the admiration of the spectators with their painful efforts to cope with young and fresher competitors.

This fact is demonstrated by the comparatively small number of aged horses among the host of youngsters now being handled for the coming season, especially in this vicinity, where the most important stables are found. We shall have our old friends Preakness and Mate, and Spendrift, Tubman, Abd el Koree, Shylock, and one or two others, running on the flat, and these, with one exception were judiciously saved last year for special occasions, particularly Preakness and Mate, for Mr. Sanford is shrewd and humane enough to let up on his horses when his quick perception informs him of their inability to stand a proper "winding up."

Of the leading Eastern stables, the young and popular turfman, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, will present to the public for its amusement a grand array of thoroughbreds under the supervision of William Brown, who for several seasons trained the horses of Mr. Francis Morris. This stable is numerically the strongest in the country, and doubtless the cherry-and-black will be seen well in front on many a field, as it was last year. Mr. Lorillard's string comprises thirty-five horses. There are two five-year olds, Stanford by Bay Dick, dam by imported Scythian, and Free Lance by Kentucky out of Parachute. Neither of these horses scored a victory last year, out of seven starts for Stanford and two for Free Lance.

There is a quartet of four-year olds in the list that will cause trouble to the best that start against them. These are Attilla, by imported Australian, out of Ultima, by Lexington, the champion of last season, who started three times and each time was a conqueror. In the memorable race for the Kenner Stakes his leg gave way in running off the dead heat with Acrobat, and he was turned out for the remainder of the season. He is all right again, and he will be formidable. Next to him in importance is imported Saxon, by Beadsman, (winner of the Derby in 1858,) out of Girasol. Saxon started four times last year, and his triumph in the Belmont Stake is still fresh in the memories of turfmen. This was his only win, as he ran second to Brigand in the Jersey Derby, and subsequently threw out a curb in the contest for the Ocean Hotel Stakes, after which he was turned out, like his stable companion. Vaultress, by Vandal, dam by Childe Harold, made a most promising début as a two-year old, but as a three-year old she was a failure. She started four times without crediting herself with a single victory. Persuader faced the starter but once, (in the Withers Stake,) but he was among the last to cross the score.

In the three-year-old list there are eight head, which includes James A., by imported Leamington, out of Maiden, by Lexington; imported Sangara, by Beadsman, out of Girasol, being a full sister to Saxon; Vivian, by imported Leamington, out of Coquette, by Lexington; Springlet, by imported Australian, out of Springbrook, by Lexington; imported Echo, by King John, out of Second Hand, (imported,) by Stockwell; Vernango, by Vandal, out of Woodbine, by Lexington; Risk, by Revolver, out of Siren, by Oliver; Lotto, by Jerome Edgar, out of imported L'Anglaise, and Vassal, by Vandal, out of Sadowa, a remarkably fine colt, whose performances last year did infinite credit to himself and his sire. On his first appearance he won the Young America Stakes at Nashville, after which he was purchased from Abner Turner by Mr. Lorillard, who entered him in the private sweepstakes at Saratoga, and he ran a tearing race with Rhadamanthus. These were his only public performances.

Of the three-year olds, however, James A. was considered the bright particular star, but from what we hear there is much doubt of his appearing during the coming season. Springlet is a fast filly, and much is expected from Sangara. Mr. Lorillard will bring out a host of two-year olds, representing choice strains of foreign blood and the best of our own. These "babies" have all been named, and are embraced in the following list; Baronet, by imp. Australian out of Mattie Gross by Lexington, thus being a full brother to Mate; Bertram, by imp. Leamington out of Ulrica by Lexington; imp. Demoiselle by Saunterer out of Jessie, (imp.;) Merlin, by imp. Eclipse out of imp. Merry Wife; Cyrill, by Planet out of Fairy, the dam of Artist; Lord Carlisle, by Lexington out of Maggie Hunter; Bambino, by Baywood out of Goneril; Review, by imp. Leamington out of Coquette; Parole, by imp. Leamington out of Maiden, full brother to James A.; Durango, by Jack Malone out of Fannie Barrow; Shirley, by Lexington out of Miss Carter; Alaric, by imp. Leamington out of Susan Beane; Pera, by Leamington out of Maggie B. B., Barricade, by imp. Australian out of Lavender, being a full brother to Helmbold; Malcolm, by Lexington out of imp. Cairn Gorme, full brother to Pilgrim; imp. Estelle, by Marsyas out of Second Hand, (imp.;) Evasive, by imp. Canwell out of Evadne and imp. Asphasia, by Beadsman out of imp. Asterope.

It will thus be seen that winning families are conspicuously prominent in this stable, and should therefore give a good account of themselves. We were speaking to a prominent turfman, a short time since, in regard to the large number of horses to be brought out by Mr. Lorillard. "Yes," said he, "Mr. Lorillard is going in rather heavy; but what does the stable amount to as a speculation?" Time alone can answer that question; and surely the roster of the Rancocus stable, as above given, should justify the expectation of at least a reasonable amount of success, if so large a lot can be brought to the post in proper form by one trainer.

The second largest stable that commands the attention of the enthusiast is the veteran Col. McDaniel's establishment, which presents, as usual, a most formidable appearance. The old war-horse fights his battles on the turf as systematically, and with as much caution, as an experienced General moving upon a hidden foe. His forces are divided into two divisions, and, being as wary as the fox, the old Colonel is never cornered. If his pickets are driven in upon his main force in the Spring, he calls upon his reserves at Saratoga and turns defeat into success. He did this in the memorable campaign of 1872. Harper, with Longfellow, plucked the honors from the brow of McDaniel in the Monmouth Cup, and Meteor shot across the victorious path of Joe Daniels in the Jersey Derby. During the excitement and the exultation in the ranks of his opponents, the Colonel stole quietly away to his retreat at Saratoga, reorganized his forces, and with the dash and *abandon* of Napoleon, rushed upon his opponents, placed Longfellow *hors de combat*, and sundered the slender thread of life that had kept poor old Harper from sinking in his grave. Joe Daniels defeated Meteor in the Travers, and once more McDaniel was the King.

For years he has stood at the head of the winning list, and with twenty-five horses under his tuition for the approaching carnival, he will again make a determined effort to keep the blue jacket and red sash at the front. In his string are to be found two aged horses, viz., Tubman, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, and Abd el Koree, by imp. Australian, out of Rescue. Both are seven years old, and Tubman, who was laid up last year with a bad leg, is said to be perfectly sound again. Abd el Koree was a wonderfully good three-year old, but his prospects were ruined after his four-mile contest with Helmbold at Jerome Park in 1871, which he won in 7:33. It was too severe a tax upon the powers of a three-year old and the victory was dearly bought. The main reliance of the stable will be upon that grand horse Springbok, by imp. Australian out of Hester, now five years old, and Madge, also by Australian out of Alabama, four years old.

No five-year old ever created a more profound impression than Springbok. He was victorious nine times in ten starts last year, receiving his only defeat at the hands of Preakness in the Jockey Club Handicap at Jerome Park. Madge, too, proved herself an extraordinary good filly, and of her sex she met her only superior last year in Vandalite. She passed through a severe campaign, and won six out of fourteen races. The other three four-year olds in the stable are: Josie B., by Asteroid, out of Canary Bird, Bassett's dam; the bay colt by Asteroid out of Sue Washington, and Mattie W., by Red Dick out of Etta Shippen, by Breckenridge.

Neither of these have shown to advantage, but it is often the case that horses showing poor form as two and three year olds, mature into good race nags, and there is still hope for so skillful a tutor as McDaniel to make something out of them.

Of three-year-olds the Colonel will prepare half a dozen, as follows: Willie Burke, by Baywood out of Katinka by imp. Australian; Joe Cerns by imp. Australian out of Bettie Ward; Paul Pry, by Enquirer out of Mary Churchill; Mattie A., by imp. Australian out of Minnie Mansfield; chestnut colt, by Enquirer out of Leisure, and a brown filly by Asteroid, dam by Planet. In this lot Willie Burke is the best, so far as public performances go. He has been described before in these columns as an aspirant for the "blue ribbon" event. Joe Cerns did not win a race last year, but was well up every time he ran. He is also in the Belmont, as is the Enquirer-Leisure colt.

There are a large number of two-year olds to be introduced this season by McDaniel. There are twelve of them, but not one of them have been named; the value of the stock, however, can be partially ascertained by the pedigrees of the younsters: bay colt, by Lexington out of Canary Bird, full brother to Harry Bassett; brown filly, by imp. Australian out of Miss Carter; chestnut colt by Australian out of Sue Washington; bay colt by Oyster-man, (the noted steeplechaser,) out of Spotted Fawn; bay colt by Baywood out of Lax; black colt by Virgil out of Lute; bay filly by imp. Leamington out of Sarah B.; gray filly by Planet out of Etta Shippen; black filly by Brown Dick out of Nubia; and chestnut filly by War Dance out of Helen Douglass. In addition to all these we believe it is the Colonel's intention to train Harry Bassett for a grand effort in the Fall, after he has concluded his stallion season. Bassett has had his day, and it would be best to allow him to win fame as a sire, and not to tempt humiliating defeats. The merits of the other noted stables in our vicinity will be passed upon in succeeding articles.

FRENCH CATECHISMS.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing March 12, says: "It would be difficult to suppose that under a republican form of government the French clergy will be permitted to inculcate the doctrines they at present teach in the communal and other schools. M. Sarcey draws attention to Abbé Gaume's *Catechism of Perseverance*, which has received the approbation of the Pope and several Bishops, and which is now taught in France. In chapter 53 the question is put, 'What was the life of Voltaire?' Answer—'The life of Voltaire was not only unworthy of a Christian, but also of an honest man. On leaving college he was driven from home by his father, then put in prison; he afterward deceived one publisher and ruined another by his knavery; he indulged in all kinds of corruption till the time of his death, which took place in 1778.' First of all, M. Sarcey complains that no mention is made of the college which Voltaire left—a Jesuit college; and long did the wit, poet, dramatist, novelist, and historian keep up a correspondence with Father Porée, who was his Professor of Rhetoric. Nor is it explained that Voltaire was thrown into the Bastile on a false accusation by means of a *lettre de cachet*. As for the publishers, they had not much to complain of in their dealings with Voltaire. Then comes the question, 'What was his death? His death was that of a despairing man. He was heard to repeat with fury the words, "I am abandoned by God and man." He had demanded a priest, but his friends prevented him from arriving.' People nowadays are pretty well acquainted with the last moments of Voltaire and the overdose of laudanum administered by the advice of Richelieu. Next to Voltaire we have Rousseau, who, we are informed, was born at Geneva, and in his youth committed theft; he abjured the Protestant religion to become a Catholic, and then went back to Protestantism; he lived in public libertinage for twenty-five years. M. Sarcey pointedly asks what explanation those who teach this catechism can give to account for the reputation which Voltaire and Jean-Jacques have left behind—a reputation which sheds its lustre over France. Is the first only celebrated owing to his corruption, the second on account of his libertinage? How unpatriotic is all this. And what have French children not been taught in their time? The catechism in vogue during the first Empire laid down that boys owed the Emperor love, respect, obedience, fidelity, military service, and fervent prayers. 'Q.—Why these duties? A.—Because God in loading our Emperor with gifts established him as our sovereign, and gave him His image on earth. To honor and serve our Emperor is, therefore, to honor and serve God.' And the Papal Legate who composed this catechism did not fear to add that all those who failed in their duty toward the Emperor would render themselves liable to eternal damnation. The children who learned this catechism were, no doubt, under the Restoration instructed in the history of Pere Loriquet, who ignored Napoleon altogether."

PROPOSED SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "According to information in the *Aftonbladet*, a new expedition of discovery to the Arctic Seas, the entire expenses of which are to be paid by a rich merchant in Gothenburg, is to leave Norway during the coming Spring, under the direction of Prof. Nordenskjöld. It is proposed that the expedition should leave the port of Tromsö, one of the towns situated in the most northern part of Norway, some time early in June, and thence proceed direct to Nova Zembla, where some time will be spent in geological, botanical, zoological, and ethnographic researches; and then, if possible during the latter part of August, the expedition will proceed to the extreme northern point of the island, whence excursions will be made toward the north-easterly part of the Polar Seas, which as yet have never been explored, as well as toward the south, with the object of reaching the mouth of the rivers Ob and Jenisel, where large quantities of fossil mammoths and other prehistoric animals are to be found. If the ice permits, Prof. Nordenskjöld will here leave the vessel and ascend the rivers in a boat specially prepared for the purpose, returning through Siberia and Russia to Stockholm, while the vessel will proceed through the Matotshkin Shar or the Caric Sound, and return to Tromsö, where it is expected to arrive early in October. The voyage is thus only expected to last about four months, but sufficient provisions to last fourteen months will be shipped. Although Norwegian whalers have been in these regions, they are as yet to all intents and purposes a *terra incognita* from a scientific point of view. Thus, for instance, it is not yet known if the Caric Sea is a perfect salt-water basin, free of animal and vegetable life, like the shores of Spitzbergen, or if it be as poorly provided with plants and animals as the Baltic. On the so-called "White Island," close to the mouth of the river Ob, no scientific man has ever yet put his foot, and even the west coast of Nova Zembla has never been explored. The expedition may therefore be expected to obtain information of great value to science if otherwise successful."

THE LATE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

Prof. Orazio Silvestri, of Catania, has just published a long scientific account of the eruption of Mount Etna that occurred on the 29th of August last. The public knows already that the phenomenon was preceded by violent shocks of earthquake within a radius of 80 kilometres (50 miles) all round; but that, to the surprise of the inhabitants, the eruption abated after seven hours, and was completely extinct within two days. Prof. Silvestri, who had predicted the event as early as the 1st of July, enters into a minute description of all the particulars attending it, from which we merely glean the chief points, viz.: 1, that a considerable rent, 3 kilometres in length, and a width varying from 3 to 60 metres, began from the lower edge of the new crater situated on the side of the hill, and followed a N. 8° E. direction; 2, that a new mountain was formed in the course of a few hours; and 3, that the lava constituted two torrents, one 150 metres, the other 400 metres long, the total mass of that matter brought to the surface amounting to 1,351,000 cubic metres, occupying a surface of 239,734 square metres, or about sixty acres. Our author then gives it as his opinion that the violent shock felt on the north north-east side of the mountain may have created an underground outlet for the lava extensive and deep enough to allow of its deviating from the axis of eruption, and lodging itself in subterranean caves and channels instead of seeking an issue from the crater. This would explain why the eruption stopped so suddenly, and why the thirty-five mouths that had opened and were smoking threw up no lava; besides, in their immediate neighborhood a rumbling noise was heard, resembling that of flowing matter. This idea would also tend to support the theory which maintains that the cause of earthquakes is the completion of some subterranean eruption, if we may so designate a flow of liquid and gaseous matter in the interior of the earth. Shortly before the eruption of Etna, Stromboli experienced an extraordinary one, and in September-October, 1873, the Island of Vulcano had one after a century's quiescence.

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

The San Francisco *Alta* says: "At 10 o'clock last night, when the bell announced the fire on First street, some indiscreet person in the gallery of the California Theatre yelled 'Fire;' the bright light shining in at the gallery windows completed the terror caused by the mischievous cry, and in an instant the occupants of the upper tiers were on their feet to seek safety. The stairs connecting with the dress circle were thronged with the fear-stricken fugitives, and the panic was spreading to the dress circle, where ladies were fainting from dread of the unseen danger. Mr. E. B. Gates, door-keeper of the lower part of the house, barred his doors and checked the headlong rush, at the risk of being trampled to death. As the crowd surged upon him he shouted 'There is no danger! The fire is a mile away from here! Stand back!' The firmness and presence of mind brought the crowd to their senses, and they sheepishly returned to their places in the auditorium. Master Peyser, at the opera-glass stand, was knocked down and tramp ed on before the tumult was quelled by the voice of the self-possessed door-keeper. The guardian of the gallery entrance, overwhelmed by the rush, was knocked down one flight of stairs, and borne out into the street, but fortunately escaped with a few bruises."

COLORED LAWYER IN VIRGINIA.

At the session of the Hustings Court, in Petersburg, Va., one day last week, R. D. Ruffin, a colored man, was, on his own motion, admitted to the Bar, and allowed to practice law in the courts of Petersburg. He was duly sworn by the clerk, who administered the usual oaths, and then quietly took his seat within the railing. The new member is of very dark color, about thirty years of age, and is said to be a graduate of Howard University.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Capt. Thomas Feeley, of Company F, First Battalion Infantry, has received his commission.

Company G, Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo, will attend the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia next year.

The left wing of the Third Regiment Cavalry, Col. Budke commanding, will hold a battalion drill at the State Arsenal next Tuesday evening.

The Martini-Henry rifle will shortly be issued to the several divisions of Royal Marines, in order that they may begin the annual course of musketry instruction.

Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, Capt. Willis L. Ogden commanding, held its closing drill at the regimental armory, in Clermont avenue, last Thursday evening.

Special orders from General Head-quarters order a new election for the office of Lieutenant Colonel in the Third Regiment Cavalry, owing to the failure of Capt. Henry Fischer to pass the necessary examination.

The Fifteenth Battalion, Infantry, Brooklyn, will hold a dress parade and promenade concert at the State Arsenal next Wednesday evening. Edwin F. Lindridge has been appointed surgeon in this command, vice Samuel Showell, resigned.

The members of Gen. Woodward's staff held their first annual reunion at the Brooklyn Club last Thursday evening, the entire staff, sixteen in number, present. Gen. Woodward presided, and a pleasant interchange of sentiment occurred.

Mr. J. S. Conlin, the well-known marksman, has received a token of recognition from Mr. John Rigby, of the Irish team in the late International contest. The trophy is a representation of a bullet, executed in silver, and intended to be worn as a scarf pin.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment paraded for drill and instruction at the State Arsenal last Tuesday evening, equalizing in four companies of twelve files. Lieut. Col. Schilling was in command, and was not able to obtain any satisfactory results. Col. Gilon was absent, and the drill was conducted about as badly as it could be.

Col. Wingate, Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of the Commander in Chief; Lieut. Col. Mitchell, of the First Division Staff; Capt. Fulton, of the First Brigade, and Capt. Wentworth, of the Third Brigade, are making a tour of inspection of the various regimental armories for the purpose of ascertaining the requirements of the several regiments toward the promotion of rifle practice.

First Lieut. Thomas Comiskey, of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, has resigned after fourteen years' faithful service in that company. Lieut. Comiskey enlisted as a private in September, 1861, and accompanied his company through the late war, and retires with an honorable record as a soldier and officer. First Lieut. William R. Davis, of Company K, has also resigned. At a recent election in Company K, John Sabin was elected Second Lieutenant, vice Bunker, resigned.

The programme for the entertainment to be given by the members of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday, April 15, will comprise a drill by the non-commissioned officers, in the "school of the company," and manual of arms, to be followed by drills of the bayonet squad, and beating of the "tattoo" by the drum corps. The exercise will be interspersed by vocal selections rendered by the regimental glee club. Company I, of this command, will give a promenade concert and hop at the Assembly Rooms, Academy of Music, at the close of the foregoing entertainment.

A meeting of the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment will be held at the regimental armory next Wednesday, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business. A meeting of the association will also be held at the armory of the Seventh Regiment on Tuesday, April 13, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving and acting upon reports of committees. The annual meeting of the association will be held at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street, on Monday, April 19, at 8 o'clock P. M., at which time an election for officers of the association will be held. Polls to be open from 8 to 9 o'clock. The board will assemble on each evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The National Guard in the State of New-Jersey is to be reorganized, and several useless companies will be disbanded. Among the latter are Company F, First Regiment, and Companies D and F, Third Regiment. The number of absentees unaccounted for at the regular inspection of the following companies has created a doubt as to their efficiency, and a special inspection has been ordered to ascertain whether they are fully up to the requirements of the service: Companies B and F, Fourth Regiment; Company D, Sixth Regiment, and Company A, Ninth Regiment. The State appropriation has also been withheld until an inspection has been completed in the First, Second, and Fifth Regiments.

At the election for Lieutenant Colonel in the Fourteenth Regiment last Thursday evening, Major Charles Schurig was chosen to fill the vacancy. An election was next held to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Major Schurig, resulting in the election of ex-Capt. Harvey W. Mitchell. Capt. Mitchell is one of the veterans of the regiment, and served with his command during the war of the rebellion. In the year 1862 he was appointed aid de camp on the staff of Gen. James C. Rice, and subsequently acting Assistant Adjutant General, Second Brigade of Wadsworth's Division; was captured at the battle of the Wilderness, in the Spring of 1864, and contiued in various Southern prisons for about a year; was one of the Union officers under fire at Charleston, and tells some thrilling stories incident to that memorable occasion.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, held a drill last Monday evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in sabre exercise. This command is directed in orders to assemble in fatigue uniform for drill and instructions, at the armory, on Wednesdays, April 7, 14, 21, and 28, at 8 P. M. The Rifle Club attached to this command will hold its first regular meeting next Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. All the members who may enroll themselves on that occasion will be considered charter members, and no initiation fee will be imposed. After that meeting, any party wishing to become a member will be subject to a fee of $5, exclusive of the annual dues of $3, for a membership in the National Rifle Association. Henry Kleinknecht, a private in this command, was shot, and it is thought fatally wounded, by an employe in his factory, last Monday.

The funeral of the late Capt. Adolphus W. H. Gill, of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, took place at his late residence, No. 370 State street, Brooklyn, last Wednesday afternoon. The company of which he was lately a member attended the services in full uniform, and acted as military escort. The War Veteran Association and the Loyal Legion of the United States were also present. Special orders No. 5, from head-quarters of the Fifth Brigade, provide for a regimental court martial at the head-quarters of the Fourteenth Regiment on Wednesday, April 7, for the trial of delinquents in that command. Detail for the court: Major John H. Bergen, Judge Advocate of the Fifth Brigade. The annual reunion of Company E, in this command, better known as the "Woodward Guard," will be held at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, to-morrow evening. At a recent election in this company, Peter J. Brannigan was elected Second Lieutenant.

The Washington Grey Cavalry, Capt. L. T. Baker commanding, assembled in full uniform at the State Arsenal last Monday evening for dismounted drill, parading sixteen files front. The movements were confined to sabre exercise and marching drill. The latter was very well performed, the alignments and wheelings being perfectly executed. Some errors occurred on the part of the Lieutenants, who apparently have not thoroughly studied the tactics. Marching in platoons was very well performed, the distances being carefully kept and alignments perfectly maintained. The sabre exercise was not as satisfactory. Several inexcusable blunders were made, and a half-concealed desire was manifested by nearly all to execute the command "Draw sabres" with a rattle, similar to the action of some infantry organizations in responding to the command "Order arms." Capt. Wylie, formerly in command of this troop, was present during the latter part of the evening.

The right wing of the Twenty-second Regiment held a battalion drill at the armory last Monday evening, parading five companies of twelve files. Col. Porter was in command, and exercised the battalion in the new tactics. A similar drill was held by the left wing on Thursday evening. The entire regiment will assemble in full uniform for drill and inspection on Monday, April 5, at 7:30 P. M. It is expected that the Inspector General John B. Woodward, will be present, and conduct the inspection. At the close of the drill a reception and hop will be held. The following enlisted men having been expelled from their respective companies for habitual neglect of duty and nonpayment of fines and dues, the action of the company commanders has been approved by Col. Porter: Private Henry R. Holdrege, Company A; Anthony B. Little, Rinaldo S. Little, and Washington W. Smith, of Company C. A complimentary benefit was tendered to Drum Major Strube by the drum corps attached to this regiment, last evening, at Bleecker Building, corner of Morton and Bleecker streets.

The right wing of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. David E. Austen commanding, assembled in full uniform, for battalion drill, at its armory, last Tuesday evening, parading four companies of twelve files front. The occasion was the first time that Col. Austen has been in command at a drill this season, he having been in command of the Eleventh Brigade since the resignation of Gen. Woodward. The drill commenced with exercises in the manual of arms; first with open ranks, and subsequently in close order. Several important errors were make which the commander promptly corrected, and on repetition an improvement was perceptible. This was succeeded by loading and firing drill, which was well performed by battalions, but the company volleys were susceptible of considerable improvement. The subsequent movements comprised "advancing and retreating in line of battle," and a series of ployments and deployments in close column, followed by movements in divisions. The drill was, on the whole, very good, and the command showed the effect of the careful instruction which it had previously received from its commander.

The armory of the Eleventh Regiment presents an instance of the manner in which the work on many of the public buildings erected for the City is performed. It was comparatively new when the Eleventh took possession, after the ejection of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, and now, after the expiration of a little over a year, the roof leaks badly in many places, and on several occasions the arms used by the regiment have been damaged by the water which drips from all parts of the dilapidated roof on every rainy day. The latter might be prevented by the provision of racks, which have not yet been furnished to the regiment. Closets for the protection of uniforms are also urgently required. The doors at the main entrance were constructed of unseasoned wood, and have shrunk to the extent of several inches, and the armorer has been obliged for a long time to secure them for the night by bracing them with pieces of timber. One chimney, situated at the south end of this structure, is expected to carry off the smoke from all the stoves used in the market beneath, and in damp weather the armory is filled with smoke, which is often so dense as to necessitate a postponement of drills on those occasions. Thus far no action has been taken toward remedying this state of affairs by the authorities, although it is not from absence of proper notification. Col. Vilmar still retains command of the regiment, as his commission as General of the Second Brigade has not arrived. The proper papers and certificates of election have been forwarded to Albany, and it is probable that he will take command of the brigade during the coming week. An election for Second Lieutenant will be held in Company F of this command next Wednesday evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Gustavus Schuman. Company K, Capt. Narvesen commanding, held its annual reception at the Germania Assembly Rooms last Monday evening. A large attendance was present, including the regimental field officers and representatives of other organizations. Capt. Otto Heintzman, of Company I, in this command, has issued an order to his company, in which he states that it is with deep regret he has observed for several months past an evident want of zeal and lack of interest on the part of a great portion of this command for the prosperity and welfare of this organization. Other companies of the regiment are rapidly filling up and exceeding it in numbers present at drills, and for no other reason than because there has been of late a want of desire on the part of the members to keep in advance of the other companies in this respect, and he requests that from this time forward the members will attend more regularly meetings, regimental and company drills, that no one will be absent from the wing drill March 30, 1875; also to give that strict attention to every duty as shall make I Company the best in the regiment. He also takes occasion to inform the non-commissioned officers that, for any neglect of their special duties, the prompt service of all notices for drills, meetings, &c., they will be reduced to the ranks, and that every case of absence from drills, &c., and of neglect of military duties, shall be brought before the court-martial soon to be appointed.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, paraded for drill and instruction at the State Arsenal last Wednesday evening. The command was equalized in eight companies of twelve files. There were several blank files in the rear ranks. Adjt. Murphy turned over the command to the Colonel in a very handsome manner. Col. Ward then exercised the battalion in the manual of arms, which was well done, the only fault observable being the movement in response to the command, "order arms," in which the guns were dropped with a "bang," which elicited murmurs of admiration, but was not according to the tactics. The battalion was next broken into column of fours, right in front. "To the left, close column of divisions," and reforming in column of fours was well executed. The next movement was "marching by the flank of subdivisions from column of fours and the several changes of direction." The distances were well preserved, and the alignments were perfect. The execution of "forming line by two movements from column of fours," was not well performed, owing perhaps to the failure of the left wing to hear the order. Advance and retreat in line of battle was executed in true Twelfth Regiment style. The line was correct, the step good, and the alignments were well preserved. Col. Ward made a very singular error in giving the command "from double column of fours, fours left and right," instead of the order "centre forward, forward fours left and right." The double column was formed, and deployed, both from a halt and on the march, in both cases in fine style. The close column having been massed at one side of the hall, direction was changed by the right flank. Lack of space prevented all the divisions from forming column of fours simultaneously. In other respects the movement was correct. Line having been formed by two movements, the command was marched to the rear. This movement was well executed. "Close column on the First Division, right in front," and the accompanying deployment, were next performed, subsequently followed by right of companies rear into column, and wheeling into line. Companies right wheel, marching in column of companies, and wheeling into line, were admirably performed, the battalion again breaking into column of fours. Companies left front into line was next ordered. The left wing apparently did not comprehend this command, and instead of forming in companies, formed in divisions, but subsequently discovering their error, rectified it at once in such a manner as not seriously to interfere with the march in column. Double column of fours was next formed, which, after making a circuit of the hall, reformed line by two movements in a very handsome manner. The evolutions concluded by the movements of "breaking from the right to march to the left in column of fours," "wheeling into line, and advancing and retreating in line of battle." The drill was highly creditable, and the few errors committed would occur in many a regiment in the regular army. The rank and file of this regiment apparently take a greater interest in the proper interpretation of the new tactics than any other regiment in the National Guard. They have an advantage in possessing an Adjutant who thoroughly understands the tactics according to the author's interpretation, and as they take a personal interest in the multifarious movements contained therein they will always be ready to proceed to active service at the first intimation, according to the original intention of the National Guard.

A HEBREW WEDDING.

A wedding was solemnized in the Masonic Temple in Baltimore a day or two ago, the principal parties being Miss Rosa Stern, daughter of the late Bernhard Stern, and Mr. Solomon Hochschild, both of that city. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Mr. Brettenheim, of the Howard Street Hebrew Congregation. The bride and groom, and also the bridesmaids and bridegrooms, stood in the centre of of the hall beneath an arch of flowers and under a bell arranged in lillies, white roses, and japonicas. The bride and groom wore over their shoulders shawls of white satin, with bullion fringes extending to the floor, as are worn by the male worshipers in orthodox Hebrew congregations. The rabbi had a similar covering, and he, as well as the groom, retained their head coverings during the service. Mr. Brettenheim chanted the customary prayers in Hebrew, a prominent feature in the ceremony being the benediction pronounced over a goblet of wine, which was handed first to the groom and then to the bride, both of whom sipped the beverage. The groom placed a golden ring on the bride's finger as a sign that she was wedded to him according to the laws of Moses. The bride was given away by Mrs. B. Wiesenfield. The marriage contract was read in Hebrew at the conclusion of the ceremony. A reception and ball at the Masonic Temple concluded the festivities.

THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERS IN JAPAN.

In 1872 the Japanese Government constituted a great number of colleges, most of which were speedily brought into working order, and among them one of special importance—the College of Engineers at Yeddo. The prospectus for the year has lately been published in Dutch and English. The course is of six years duration. During the first four of these, six out of each twelve months are passed by the pupil in the schools, and six in practical study of the branch he has selected. The examinations take place in English. The college seems "to have supplied a want." Young Japan flock to it, which in the case of a people whose most distinguishing characteristic is ingenuity, is what might have been expected. Three of the Professors are Scotch, one is Irish, two come from London. The hours of study daily are six. The next quarter of a century will doubtless witness some marvels in engineering in Japan.

A WISE SPEECH.

During the Senatorial contest in West Virginia, Major Hotchkiss, of Staunton, made a sensible speech. He said: "Gentlemen—If no one will make a speech I will, and I will stop when I get done. Citizens of West Virginia, if you would all take the same interest in developing the resources of your country by opening your rich mines, cultivating the soil, improving your stock, and cultivating habits of industry, that you take hunting public offices for yourselves or friends, you would soon have one of the first and best States in the Union."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400	Pacific Mail	44	4400	West. Union	77
700	do.	44¼	3000	do.	76⅞
1000	do.	44¾	300	do.	76¾
1000	do.	45	200	do. c.	76⅞
1500	do.	44¾	200	Rock Island c.	106⅜
2500	do.	44⅝	1500	do. c.	106½
1500	do.	44½	700	do.	106½
1600	do.	44⅝	200	do.	106¼
5500	do.	44¾	200	Han. & St. Jo.	24½
400	do. c.	44¾	700	do.	25
4300	do.	44⅞	100	do.	25⅛
3200	do.	45	500	do.	25¼
600	do.	45⅛	1200	do.	25½
200	do. c.	45⅛	600	do.	25⅝
1600	do.	45	400	Lake Shore	74½
800	North-western	45¾	300	do.	74⅞
600	do.	45⅝	300	do.	74¾
300	do.	45¾	1000	Union Pacific	58½
2200	do.	45½	500	do.	58¾
100	do. c.	45½	100	do.	59
1400	do.	45⅝	1000	do.	59¼
200	Atlantic & Pac. Pf.	14	1800	do.	59½
1500	Erie Railway	32	500	do.	59⅜
1400	do.	32⅛	500	do.	59¼
5000	do.	32¼	3000	do.	59⅛
500	do.	32⅜	500	do.	59⅜
2000	do.	32½	3000	do.	59¼
100	do.	32¾	1000	do.	59⅛
800	do.	32½	1800	do. s3.	59
3000	do.	32⅜	2600	do.	59¼
5400	do.	32	800	do.	59
600	do.	31⅞	1400	do.	58⅞
300	do. c.	31¾	400	do.	58¾
1000	do.	31⅞	400	Toledo & Wab.	13⅛
5300	do.	32	200	do.	13¼
3000	do.	32⅛	100	do.	13¾
800	do. c.	32	200	do.	13⅜
700	do.	32	300	do.	13½
1700	do.	32⅛	100	do.	13⅝
1500	do.	32¼	300	do.	13¾
200	do.	32⅜	200	do.	14
2000	do.	32½	100	do.	14⅛
500	do.	32¾	200	do.	14¼
800	do.	32⅞	100	do.	14⅜
1800	do.	33	100	do.	14½
400	do.	33⅛	100	do.	14¾
1500	do.	33¼	100	do.	14½
1300	do.	33⅜	200	do.	14⅜
500	do. c.	33½	400	do.	14½
500	do.	33¾	200	Del., Lack. & W.	112
900	do.	33⅞	700	St. Paul	36¾
200	do.	34	100	do.	36⅝
500	do.	34⅛	100	do.	36¾
1500	do.	34¼	100	St. Paul Pf.	56½
1500	do.	34⅛	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	33
5400	do.	34	400	Ohio & Miss.	27¾
3100	do.	33⅞	100	do.	27¾
1200	do.	33¾	100	do. c.	27⅞
400	do.	33½	200	do. b3.	28
900	do.	33½	200	do.	27⅞
600	do.	33⅝	100	C., C. & I. C.	5½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....119⅝	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....120⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..12.119¾	10,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 C....12.115⅝
50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new..b. c.119⅜	25,000 U.S. 5s,10-40 R....b. c.114¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, old ex coup.	48	10	Mich. Central	77
5,000	Tenn. 6s, N. S.	47	40	C. & Pitts. g'd. b.c.	91¾
1,000	B'lyn 6s, W.L.	102½	200	do. s3.	91¾
10,000	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. b. c.	20	500	Chic. & N. W. b.c.	45⅝
4,000	N.Y.S.7s, B.C.	106⅝	100	do.	45½
1,000	N. Y. S. B.L.R.	106¾	200	do.	45⅝
2,000	Ch. & Al. 1st.	108¾	200	do. b3.	45¾
1,000	C., R.I. & P. 7s.	107⅜	500	do.	45⅝
2,000	N. J. C. 1st, C.	106	1700	do.	45¾
5,000	do.	106¼	25	do.	46
11,000	M.&S.P. 1st, C.	74¾	100	do. b30.	45¾
4,000	do.	74½	200	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	58¼
15,000	Chic. & N. W. Con. C. G. bs.	83½	200	L. S. & M. S. b.c.c.	74⅝
9,000	do.	83¾	66	do.	74½
2,000	M. & Es. 1st.	111¾	400	do.	74¾
1,000	Erie 4th	99½	2600	do.	75
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	96⅞	1200	do.	74⅞
10,000	do.	97	3900	do. b3.	75
2,000	H.&St.J.8s, C.	82	500	do. b3.	75
1,000	do.	82¼	200	do. s3.	75
5,000	do.	82½	5000	do.	75⅛
1,000	C.C.C.&I. 1st.	107¼	800	do.	75¼
1,000	B. & S. L. 7s.	102	100	do.	75⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 b. c.	101	1000	do.	75½
3,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	100¼	27	do.	75
2,000	do.	100⅛	300	do.	75⅝
50,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	90¾	100	do.	75½
10,000	do.	90⅞	3500	do.	75⅜
13,000	do. b.c.	91½	400	do.	75⅝
1,000	Gal. & Ch. 2d.	102¾	1100	do.	75¼
3,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st.	109¾	2000	do.	75⅛
2,000	C.C.& I.C. 1st.	51½	100	do.	75
1,000	S.L.&I.M. 1st.	86	100	Panama b.c.s3.	115
3,000	C. P. G.B. b.c.	98½	10	Chicago & Alton	102
6,000	D.M.& T. 1st.	100	300	Union Pacific b.c.	58¾
7100	West. U. Tel. b.c.	76¾	500	do.	58⅝
100	do.	76⅞	300	do.	58½
200	do. c.	76¾	100	do.	58¼
1000	Pac. M. S. S. b.c.	44⅞	900	do.	58⅜
1200	do.	44¾	100	do.	58⅝
600	do. s3.	44⅝	100	do.	58¾
2500	do.	44¾	300	do. s3.	59
2000	do.	44⅞	100	do.	59⅛
100	do. u.r.b3.	45	500	do.	59¼
2400	do.	44⅞	1600	do.	59⅜
1100	do. s3.	44¾	600	do.	59½
200	do. c.	44⅞	100	do.	59⅝
1300	do. b3.	45	2700	do.	59¼
2900	do.	45⅛	100	do.	59⅛
1400	do.	45¼	1000	do. c.	59⅛
600	do. c.	45⅛	2300	do.	59
2700	do.	45	500	do.	58⅞
1300	do.	44⅞	500	do. s3.	58¾
900	do.	44¾	200	do. s3.	58⅞
100	do.	44½	1000	Chic. & R. I. b.c.	106¼
400	do.	44⅝	100	do.	106⅜
300	do. s3.	44⅝	200	Ch., M. & St. P. b.c.	36⅞
100	do.	44⅝	500	do.	37
1200	do. s3.	44⅞	100	do.	37⅛
200	do. c.	45	1000	do.	37¼
300	do.	44⅞	100	do.	37⅜
800	Erie Railway b.c.	33½	200	do. s3.	37½
1000	do.	33⅜	400	do.	37⅜
400	do.	33¼	100	Chic., Mil. & St. P. Pref. b.c.b10.	57
1000	do.	33⅜	100	do.	56¾
3300	do.	33½	300	Tol., Wab. & W. b.c.	14¼
1500	do.	33⅝	300	do.	14⅛
900	do.	33¾	250	do.	14
1700	do.	33⅞	100	do.	13⅞
300	do.	34	1000	do.	13⅝
500	do.	33⅞	200	Han. & St. Jo. b.c.	25⅝
300	do.	33⅝	200	do.	25¾
800	do.	33½	300	do.	25½
1600	do.	33⅜	100	do.	25⅜
5	do.	33	100	do.	25½
1350	do.	33½	100	H. & St. J. Pf. b.c.	34
600	do.	33⅝	100	Pac. R. of Mo. b.c.	48¼
300	do. s15.	33⅜	200	do.	48½
300	do.	33⅝	500	N. J. South'n. b.c.	5¼
4100	do.	33¾	200	At. & Pac. Pf. b.c.	13¾
1900	do.	33⅞	200	D., L. & W. b.c.b3.	112
1900	do.	34	243	do.	111⅞
100	do.	34⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. b.c.	27⅞
100	do.	34	600	do. b3.	28
700	do.	33⅞	400	do. b30.	28
400	do.	33¾	100	do.	27⅞
900	do.	33⅝	700	do.	27¾
500	do.	33⅝	20	Col., C. & Ind. C. b.c.	5¼
300	do.	33⅜	10	Am. Exchange Bk.	118⅝
1200	do.	33½	100	Del. & Hud. C. b.c.	113¾
			1000	N.Y. Cen. & H. b.c.	101
			200	Amer. Express	64
			25	do. b.c.	63¾
			50	Adams Ex. b.c.	104
			10	do.	104¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 c.	120⅝	100	Union Pacific c.	59
2,000	D., L. & W. 2d.	108½	1200	do.	59
5,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	91¼	400	do.	59⅛
5,000	do.	91⅝	700	do.	59¼
5,000	do.	91½	300	do.	59⅜
90,000	do.	92	1000	do. c.	59⅜
5,000	Har. 1st, Reg.	111	4500	do.	59½
100	Consol. Coal	48	500	do. c.	59½
100	At. & Pac. Tel.	23¾	1200	do.	59⅝
600	West. Union	76⅝	1700	do.	59¾
800	do.	76¾	600	do.	59⅞
200	do. s3.	76⅝	3800	do.	60
500	do.	76⅞	2600	do.	60⅛
500	do.	76⅝	200	do.	60⅜
300	do.	76¾	900	do.	60¼
1700	Pac. Mail b3.	45	2500	do.	60
300	do.	45	1000	do.	59⅞
2700	do.	44⅞	2210	do.	60
5200	do.	45	2700	do.	60⅛
4800	do.	45⅛	1000	do.	60¼
100	do. c.	45	3700	do.	60⅛
200	do. c.	45	100	Rock Island	106⅛
1300	Erie Railway	33⅞	500	do.	106¼
500	do.	33¼	200	do.	106⅛
400	do.	33⅜	200	Tol. & Wabash	13¾
900	do.	33½	900	do.	14
200	do.	33⅝	200	North-western	45⅝
500	do.	33⅞	700	do.	45¾
1500	do.	33⅞	1200	do.	45⅞
500	do.	33¾	100	do. c.	45½
1300	do.	33⅝	300	do. c.	45⅞
4700	do.	33½	1700	do. b3.	46
800	do.	33⅜	800	do.	46
1400	do.	33½	100	do. c.	45⅞
200	do.	33¾	100	N. W. Pref. b3.	58½
2900	do.	33¾	200	Del., L. & W.	111⅞
700	do.	33⅝	100	At. & Pac. Pref.	14
1900	Lake Shore s3.	74¾	500	Ohio & Miss. b3.	27⅞
100	do.	75	200	do.	27¾
1500	do.	74⅞	100	Han. & St. Jo.	25¼
20	Pittsburg	92	200	do.	25½
800	St. Paul	37¼	200	do.	25⅞
50	do.	37	100	do.	25¾
100	do. b3.	37¼	100	do.	25⅞
100	do.	37⅜	260	Mor. & Essex b3.	99
400	do.	37½	300	N. J. Southern	5½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000	N. Y. State 7s, B'ty L. R. b.c.	107	400	Erie Railway b. c.	33⅝
10,000	Un. Pacific S. Fund. b. c.b3.	92	800	do.	33⅞
5,000	do.	91⅞	3200	do.	34
1,000	T. & W. 2d. b.c.	58	600	do.	34⅛
10	D. & H. Canal. b.c.	114	200	do.	34¼
100	Con. C. of Md. b.c.	48	5300	do.	34⅛
400	W. U. Tel. b. c.	76⅞	100	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	74⅞
800	do.	76¾	300	do. s3.	74¾
100	Quick. Min. b. c.	32⅜	200	Cl. & P. G'd. b. c.	91⅞
100	do. b3.	32½	500	Union Pac. b. c.	60⅛
100	do.	32⅛	1800	do.	60
30	American Ex.	64	100	do.	59⅞
10	do. b. c.	63⅝	400	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	45⅞
200	United States Ex.	61	100	do. s3.	45¾
20	W. F. Ex. b. c.	88⅛	200	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	58⅝
100	Pac. Mail b. c.	45	1000	C., Mil. & St. P. Pref.	57
300	do. b3.	45	300	do.	56⅞
800	do.	44⅞	100	C., M. & S. P. b. c.	37⅜
3400	do.	44¾	43	C., C., C. & I. b. c.	60
2300	do.	44⅝	300	Del., L. & W. b. c.	111¾
200	N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R. b. c.b3.	101	200	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	27⅞
6	Erie Pref. b. c.	50	100	Han. & St. Jo.	25⅞
100	H.&St.J.Pf. b. c.b3	34	600	do. b. c.b3.	26
60	Morris & Essex	99	200	do.	25⅞
50	do.	99½	100	N. J. Southern	5¼
			100	At & P. Pf. b. c.b3.	13¾
			100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	5¼

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	Reg. 6s, '81	120	100	North-west s5.	45¾
11,000	U. S. C. 6s '81	121¼	200	do.	45¾
8,000	U.S. 5-20C., '68	120½	300	do. b3.	46
10,000	U.S. 5-20C., '67	120½	600	do.	46
5,000	U. P. L. Gt.	100⅛	1200	do.	46
35,000	U. P. Sink. F.	91⅞	100	do.	46⅛
100	Con. Coal	48	400	do. s3.	46
900	West. Un. s3.	76⅝	1300	do. b3.	46⅛
1000	do.	76¾	1700	Rock Island	106½
1300	do.	76⅞	600	do.	106⅝
600	Pac. Mail	44⅝	400	do.	106¾
100	do.	44¾	700	do.	106⅞
1200	do.	44⅝	200	do.	106¾
1200	do. s3.	44⅛	200	St. Paul	37½
800	do.	44¼	800	do.	37⅝
3400	do. b3.	44½	100	do.	37½
1800	do.	44⅜	1100	do.	37¾
500	do.	44⅜	100	St. Paul Pf. b3.	57
300	do.	44½	200	do.	57
600	do.	44⅝	400	Ohio & Miss. b3.	28
3200	do.	44¾	1000	do. b60.	28
700	do.	44⅞	200	do.	27⅞
100	do.	45	200	do. b30.	28
2300	do.	44⅞			
1100	Erie	34			
300	Erie	33⅞	200	Del., L. & West.	111¾
50	do.	34⅛	100	Tol. & Wab.	13⅝
1300	do.	34	400	do.	13⅞
200	do.	33⅞	500	do.	14
100	do. s20.	33⅝	100	do.	14⅛
700	do.	34	200	do.	14¼
600	do.	34⅛	500	do.	14⅜
1700	do. b3.	34¼	400	do. b3.	14½
500	do.	34⅛	100	do.	14¾
3100	do.	34⅜	200	do.	14
2800	do.	34½	200	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	35
900	do. b3.	34⅝	100	do.	35⅛
10	do.	34⅜	100	do.	35¼
1900	do.	34⅜	300	do.	36
300	North-W. Pf. b3.	59	100	do.	36¼
100	do.	59¼	200	do.	36½
900	Union Pac.	60	100	do.	37
200	do. c.	60	100	do.	37⅛
200	do.	60⅛	100	do.	36½
200	do.	60¼	100	Han. & St. Jo.	26
2200	do.	60⅛	100	do.	26¼
200	do.	60	100	do.	26½
400	do.	60⅛	100	do.	26¾
900	do.	60¼	100	do.	27
300	do.	60½	100	do. b30.	27⅛
600	do.	60⅝	300	do.	27⅜
500	do.	60¾	500	do.	28
300	do.	60⅞	300	do.	28¼
100	do. b3.	61	800	do.	28⅛
1000	do.	61	600	do.	28⅜
700	do.	61⅛	100	do.	28¼
200	do.	61	100	do.	28⅜
200	do.	60⅞	100	do.	28¾
200	do.	61	500	do.	29
700	do.	61⅛	200	do.	28⅞
500	do.	61¼	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	48½
100	do.	61⅜	200	N. J. Southern	5½
1000	do.	61½	200	Lake Shore	74⅝
300	do.	61⅜	500	do.	74¾
1500	do.	61¼	500	do.	74⅞
1400	do.	61⅛	500	do.	75
100	do.	61½	1300	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101
100	do. n. r. c.	61⅜	100	Quicksilver	31¾
500	do.	61¼			

SATURDAY, March 27—P. M.

The exhibit of the Associated Banks to-day was favorable, a gain of $1,705,400 having been made in the legal reserve, which raises the excess to $6,501,175.

The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week, as compared with last:

	March 20.	March 27.	Differences.
Loans	$283,358,100	$279,052,800	Dec. $4,305,300
Specie	7,268,800	8,282,800	Inc. 1,014,000
Legal-tenders	52,131,800	51,899,500	Dec. 232,300
Deposits	218,419,300	214,724,500	Dec. 3,694,800
Circulation	22,231,900	21,534,800	Dec. 697,100

The close of the week, so far from exhibiting a diminution in the excitement which has recently prevailed on the Stock Exchange, displayed, on the contrary, increased buoyancy and activity, and the highest prices of the year were attained in some cases. The transactions reached the enormous total of 433,000 shares, of which 123,000 were in Erie, 93,000 in Pacific Mail, and 93,000 in Union Pacific. As compared with the closing prices of Thursday, Erie opened at an advance of 1½ ℘ cent., Union Pacific ½ ℘ cent., and the other active shares, (except Lake Shore, which was steady,) ¼ @ ⅜ ℘ cent. Erie, after selling at 32 @ 32¾ @ 31¾, rose steadily to 34¼. There was a subsequent reaction of 1 ℘ cent., but in the final dealings sales were made as high as 34⅜. Pacific Mail advanced from 44 to 45¼, reacted to 44⅜, and closed at 44⅞. Union Pacific advanced from 58½ to 59½, declined to 58¼, and during the afternoon reached 61½, closing at 61¼. The advance in this stock during the afternoon was attended with great excitement, which was intensified by reports of a large increase in the earnings, and the fact that the company had made an arrangement with the Kansas Pacific to use the Denver Pacific road, between Cheyenne and Denver, which would enable the Union Pacific to tap the Colorado trade, and thereby add largely to its traffic. North-western Common ranged from 45½ to 46⅛, and the preferred from 58¼ to 59¼, closing at the highest prices. Lake Shore reached 75⅝, but afterward fell back ¾ per cent. St. Paul Common advanced 1 per cent., and the Preferred ½ ℘ cent. The Hannibal and St. Joseph were active and higher, advancing to 29 for the common and 37½ for the preferred, an improvement for the day of 4½ ℘ cent. in each. Western Union was firm at 76¾ @77. Wabash rose from 13⅛ to 14¾, fell off to 13⅝, and closed at 14¼. Investment shares were firm on a moderate business.

The demand for Money was limited to-day, while the offerings continued large. The rates for call loans ranged from 3 to 5 ℘ cent., with the latest business at the intermediate quotations. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5½ to 7 ℘ cent.

The foreign advices were unimportant, with no material change noted, except an advance in Erie to 28½ @ 28¾, which is attributed to purchases for American account. Consols closed at 92⅞ @ 93, both for money and the account, 1865s, old, and 1867s at 107½, 10-40s at 102¾, and new 5s at 103⅛. The Sterling Exchange market was dull and weak. The nominal asking rates were reduced to $4 82 for prime bankers' 60 days' sterling and $4 86 for demand, with actual business at $4 80½ @ $4 81 and $4 84½ @ $4 85 respectively. Gold was dull and steady at 116⅛ @ 116¼. The chief interest centred in the loan market, which was stringent at the opening, but afterward became easy. As high as 3-64 was paid for the use of cash gold, but after Clearing-house hours loans were generally made flat and at 2 ℘ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were strong and prices advanced a fraction. 1867s coupon were in particular request, and rose to 120⅝. In railroad bonds, Union Pacific Sinking Funds advanced from 90¾ to 92, closing at the latter figure. The demand was active and a large business was transacted. State bonds presented no important feature.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1875.

Gold receipts	$547,650 46
Gold payments	1,484,592 23
Gold balance	53,479,004 34
Currency receipts	643,746 93
Currency payments	484,469 05
Currency balance	45,978,045 55
Customs	220,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,293,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 27.

	Thursday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s, coup., 1881	115½	115⅝
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	117¾	118
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	120⅛	120⅜
American Gold	116	116¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 81 @ $4 81½	$4 80½ @ $4 81
New-York Central and Hudson	101	101
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅛	106¾
Pacific Mail	43⅝	44⅞
St. Paul Common	36½	37¾
St. Paul Preferred	56½	57
Western Union	76¾	76⅞
Union Pacific	58	61¼
Lake Shore	74½	74⅞
Toledo and Wabash	13	14¼
North-western Common	45½	46⅛
North-western Preferred	58½	59¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	112	112
New-Jersey Central	111½	111½
Panama	114	115
Erie	30½	34⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅝	28
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅛	5¼
Harlem	130½	130½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101	101	2,600
Erie	34⅝	31¾	123,650
Lake Shore	75⅝	74½	32,720
Wabash	14¾	13⅛	7,750
North-western	46⅛	45½	20,400
North-western Preferred	59¼	58¼	1,100
Rock Island	106⅞	106¼	8,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37¾	36¾	9,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	57	56½	2,200
Pittsburg	91⅞	91¾	420
Del., Lack. & Western	112	111¾	1,050
Michigan Central	77	77	100
Atlantic & Pacific Preferred	14	13¾	400
Union Pacific	61½	58½	93,800
Morris & Essex	99	99	320
C., C. & Indiana Central	5½	5¼	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	29	24½	9,900
Han. & St. Joseph Pref.	37½	33	1,600
Ohio & Mississippi	28	27¾	6,700
Missouri Pacific	48½	48¼	400
Panama	115	115	200
Western Union	77	76¾	22,500
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	24	23¾	100
Pacific Mail	45¼	44	93,600
Quicksilver	32½	31¾	300
Quicksilver Preferred	38	38	100
New-Jersey Southern	5½	5¼	1,000
Consolidation Coal	48	48	200
Am. Mer. Union Express	64	64	300
United States Express	61	61	200
Total sales			443,310

The following were the closing quotations of Governments bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119⅜	119½	5-20, 1865, n. c.	119⅜	119¾
6s, 1881, r.	119¾	120⅛	5-20, 1867, r.	120⅛	120¼
6s, 1881, c.	121⅛	121½	5-20, 1867, c.	120⅜	120½
5-20, 1862, r.	117½	118¼	5-20, 1868, r.	120¼	120½
5-20, 1862, c.	117¾	118¼	5-20, 1868, c.	120⅜	120½
5-20, 1864, r.	118	118½	10-40, r.	114¼	114½
5-20, 1864, c.	118⅜	118⅝	10-40, c.	115	115½
5-20, 1865, r.	119½	119¾	5s, 1881, r.	115½	115¾
5-20, 1865, c.	120⅝	120¾	5s, 1881, c.	115½	115⅞
5-20, 1865, n. r.	119½	119⅝			

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Georgia 6's	85	N.Y. 5s, G'd Loan '75	110
Ga. 7s, new bonds	96	N.Y. 5s, G'd Loan '76	110
Ga. 7s, indorsed	90	N.C. 6s, N. C. R. J.&J.	50
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	85	N.C. 6s, N.C.R.A.&O.	50
Illinois War loan	102	N.C. 6s, N.C.R.Co.J.&J.	37
Kentucky 6s	101	N.C. 6s, N.C.R.Co.A.&O.	37
Louisiana 6s	30	N.C. 6s, S. Tax class 1.	3½
La. new bonds	30	N.C. 6s, S. Tax class 2.	3½
La. 6s, new fl't'g debt	30	N.C. 6s, S. Tax class 3.	3½
La. 7s, Penitentiary	30	Ohio 6s, 1875	101¼
La. 6s, Levee bonds	30	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
Michigan 6s, '78-79	104½	Ohio 6s, 1886	106
Michigan 6s, '83	104½	Rhode Island 6s	105
Michigan 7s, '90	107	South Carolina 6s	31
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100⅜	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	30¼
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	31
Mo. 6s, due in '77	99	S.C. 6s, Fnd'g Act, '66.	30
Mo. 6s, due in '78	98	S.C. 6s, L.C. '89, J.&J.	30
Mo. 6s, due in '79	98	S.C. 6s, L.C. '89, A.&O.	30
Long bs., due '81-'91	97⅜	South Carolina 7s, '88.	30
Asyl'm or Univ. d '92	95¾	Tenn. 6s, old	64
Han. & St. Jo., due '86	95¾	Tenn. 6s, old, Ex. C.	48
Han. & St. Jo., due '87	95¾	Tenn. 6s, new bds	64
N. Y. Reg. B'y L'n	106½	Tenn. 6s, n. bds, Ex. C.	47½
N. Y. Cou. B'y L'n	106½	Tenn. 6s, n. bds., n. ser.	46⅝
N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '75	110	Va. 6s, Con. bds	58
N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '77	110	Va. 6s, ex. matu'd C.	53¾
N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '78	110	Va. 6s, Con. 2d ser.	36½
N. Y. 6s, G'd Loan '91	114	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	8½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.	108⅜	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.	106	Clev. & Tol. n. bs.	103
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.	22½	C., P. & Ash., old bds.	102
Bos., H. & Erie G.	25	C., P. & Ash., new bs.	103
Ches. & O. 6s,	43	D., M. & Tol. bds.	99½
Ches. & O. 6s, x c.	36	Buff. & Erie new bs.	102
Chic. & Alton 1st.	108	Buff. & State L. 7s.	102
Chic. & Alton Inc.	105	L. Shore Div. bds.	102
La. & Mo. 1st G.	90	Lake S. cons. c. 1st.	102
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	101	Lake S. cons. r. 1st.	101
C., B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st.	113	Lake S. cons. c. 2d.	92
C., B. & Q. con. 7s.	104	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	104
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	107⅜	Mich. C. con. 7s, 1902.	103½
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.	109½	Mic. C. 1st, 8s, '82, S.F.	114½
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st C.	105⅞	Mich. C. Equip. bds.	103¼
Cen. R. of N. J. 2d.	103	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	103½
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C.	108¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	101½
Amer. D. & I. bs.	102½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	99⅞
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P.D.	107⅝	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	96
M. & S. P. 1st 7-30 P.D.	90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	96
M. & S. P. 7s G. R. D.	82	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	101½
M. & S. P. 1st La C. D.	85	N.Y. Cen. & H. 1st r.	110¼
M. & S. P. 1st H. & D.	74½	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S.F. '85.	106⅛
M. & S. P. 1st C. & M.	81¼	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, S.F. '75.	102
M. & S. P. 1st Con.	74½	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.	110½
M. & S. P. 2d.	80	Harlem 1st 7s, reg'd.	110½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	103	Ohio & Miss, C. S. F.	97
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	90	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	81½
Chic. & N. W. E. bs.	85	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	98½
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	97½	Cen. P. San. J. B.	88½
C. & N. W. C. G. bs.	83½	Cen. P. Cal. & Ore. 1st	86¾
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	105	Cen. P. State Aid bds.	105¾
Gal. & Chic. 2d.	102¾	West. Pac. bds.	90
Penin. 1st Con.	95	Un. Pacific 1st Bds.	96⅞
Chic. & Mil. 1st.	94	Un. Pacific L. G. 7s.	100
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s S.F.	106	Un. Pacific S. F.	91½
Del., L. & W. 1st.	103	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st	89¾
Del., L. & W. 2d.	108½	P. R. of Mo. 1st, C.B.	74
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	111¼	Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.	100
Morris & Essex 1st.	111¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	109½
Morris & Essex 2d.	104	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104½
Erie 1st Ext.	106	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	96
Erie 2d 7s, '79.	101	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	51¾
Erie 3d 7s, '83.	99	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.	18
Erie 4th 7s, '80.	99½	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	85½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	99	Alton & T. H. 1st.	104
B., N. Y. & E. L. bs.	87	Alton & T. H. 2d, Inc.	77
Han. & St. J. L. G.	106	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.	81½
Han. & St. J. 8s C.	82½	T. & W. 1st, St. L.D.	62
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75.	103	Tol. & W. 2d.	57
Dub. & S. C. 1st.	100	Tol. & W. cons. conv.	38
Dub. & S. C. 2d Div.	100	Han. & Naples 1st.	47
Ced. F. & M. 1st.	82½	Gt. West. 1st, '88.	77
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	31	Gt. West. 2d, '93.	57
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d.	102½	L. Bl'n & Miss. 1st.	59
M. So. & N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c.	107⅛	Pekin, L. & D. 1st.	61

And the following for the City Bank shares:

Amer. Exchange	118½	Manhattan	147
Butchers' & Drov'rs'	130	Market	121
Chemical	1600	Mechanics'	141
City	300	Merchants'	121
Continental	93	Merchants' Exch'ge	101
Corn Exchange	130	Nassau	107
First National	200	New-York	131
Fourth National	98½	Pacific	165
Gallatin National	134	Park	142
Greenwich	210	Peoples'	140
Grocers'	100	Republic	99⅞
Import'rs' & Trad's'	195	State of New-York	112
Irving	127		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 23.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	....
City 6s, New	105¼	....
Camden and Amboy Railroad	131	131¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	57¾	35⅞
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	59⅛	57¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63⅞	64¼
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	43	44
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20	20⅛
Northern Central Railroad	32⅞	....
Lehigh Navigation	50⅛	50¼

The following are the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for March 24:

1874	$21,225 88
1875	38,423 40
Increase	$17,197 52

And the following for March 25:

1874	$24,672 60
1875	35,806 57
Increase	$11,133 97

The increase for the first twenty-five days in March is $147,676 72.

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Road for the third week in March, show an increase of $23,000, and for three weeks, $97,000.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $22,000 for interest and $87,800 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$62,282,000
Gold balances	1,385,975
Currency balances	1,728,393

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$27,145,712
Currency balances	2,189,281
Gold exchanges	1,524,447
Gold balances	294,369

WEEKLY CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$419,438,325
Currency balances	17,949,476
Gold exchanges	27,614,539
Gold balances	4,742,672

The following is the official Custom-house return of the exports of gold and silver from this port for the week ending to-day:

March 23—Steamer Herder, Hamburg—Silver bars	$17,780 88
March 23—Steamer Ontario, St. Thomas—American gold coin	12,000 00
March 24—Steamer Abyssinia, Liverpool—Silver bars	18,559 46
March 24—Steamer City of Montreal, Liverpool—Silver bars	3,900 00
March 24—Bark Cleone, Cienfuegos—American gold coin	10,000 00
March 25—Steamer Crescent City, Havana—American gold coin	25,000 00
Spanish gold	411,572 00
March 26—Steamer Holsatia, Hamburg—Silver bars	64,887 70
March 26—Steamer Holsatia, Paris—Silver bars	20,895 00
March 27—Steamer Rhein, Paris—Silver bars	35,000 00
March 27—Steamer City of Chester, Liverpool—Silver bars	19,680 40
Total	$639,283 44

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of *Two and a half ℘ cent.*, payable April 20.

The United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company have declared a quarterly dividend of *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ℘ share* on the capital stock, payable April 10, at the office, No. 57 Broadway.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. Investors can realize, with perfect safety, ten per cent. annual interest on either large or small sums —interest payable semi-annually at the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK, New-York—by investing in the Iowa real estate loans which the subscriber is negotiating. Loans are made only on improved and productive real estate, entirely unincumbered and in every way desirable security. All mortgages are made directly to the lender and COLLECTION OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IS GUARANTEED. Call or send for circular. The most thorough examination is invited. Personal references to prominent bankers and capitalists in this City and elsewhere will be furnished on application.
H. H. HAYDEN, No. 239 Broadway,
(Elevator entrance, No. 1 Park place.)

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 27—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞ @ 93; for the account, 92⅞ @ 93. United States 10-40 Bonds, 102¾. Erie, 26¾ @ 27.
1:30 P. M.—Erie, 26¾.
3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 27¼ @ 27½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f.

COTTON RECEIPTS.

The net receipts of cotton at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, are as follows:

Galveston	320,255	New-York	131,042
New-Orleans	997,647	Boston	28,835
Mobile	306,105	Port Royal	27,309
Savannah	568,298	Indianola	10,800
Charleston	382,149	Providence	5,212
Wilmington	69,023	City Point, up to Feb. 5	15,861
Norfolk	334,020		
Baltimore	16,049		
Philadelphia	29,914	Total	3,150,296

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE OF THE WEEK.

BESSIE TURNER'S DIRECT EXAMINATION CLOSED—CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. FULLERTON FOR TWO DAYS—MR. PERKINS' TESTIMONY—EVIDENCE OF THE COLORED SERVANTS OF THE WOODHULL ESTABLISHMENT.

The court-room on Monday morning was beseiged by a larger and more eager crowd than had been seen for some days before Miss Bessie Turner came on the stand. Her testimony was evidently regarded as of that sort which best tickles the palates of the class of persons who throng court-rooms where trials of a character similar to this are in progress, and the cross-examination of the witness was looked forward to with special anticipation. Mr. Porter continued the direct examination of Miss Turner. She first corrected a mistake she has made in her testimony given on Friday, placing the dates of Mr. Tilton's visits to her room as 1868 and 1869, instead of 1867 and 1868. She then said that the letter she had written to Mrs. Tilton, stating that Mrs. Morse had attempted to bribe her to tell certain persons stories injurious to the character of Mr. Tilton was written at Mr. Tilton's suggestion, but it was true that Mrs. Morse had offered her "something nice" if she would tell the story about Tilton's visits to her to Mr. Beecher. The letter, or note, in which the witness characterized the story of Tilton carrying her "screaming from her bed" as a "wicked lie," the witness said was written at Mrs. Tilton's special solicitation. Witness first declined to "write herself a liar," for she had told this story, she said, to five persons, but afterward she consented to Mrs. Tilton's wishes.

The cross-examination of the witness was then taken up by Mr. Fullerton. Questions as to dates of certain matters, which tested the memory of the witness, very soon made it clear that it was by no means an accurate one. Some few specific facts and scenes were stuck firmly in her mind, like nails in a board, but apart from these, her recollections seemed to be of the most vague character. She had left Mrs. Tilton's to take service at a Mr. Dows', at Tarrytown, and had subsequently returned. She was asked if she had not made a mistake in saying Mr. Tilton visited her room in 1869; she replied in the negative. Counsel then showed her a letter to Mrs. Tilton, written in May of that year from Tarrytown. Witness did not acknowledge the authorship without considerable hesitation. Finally, she said it was hers, but she must have much improved her handwriting since then. Counsel asked her how it was that Mr. Tilton visited her room while she was at Tarrytown; she replied that it must have been after her return from there. Her recollection as to the time when she returned was very confused; but after looking at Mrs. Tilton's diary (during recess of court) she was able to say that she remained with the Dows family till their return from California. Tilton's first visit to her room was in the Spring or Summer of 1868. Witness again detailed all the circumstances of the visit, and Tilton's talk about affinities and physical expressions of love. She thought them very strange, and considered them a good deal, but did not then tell Mrs. Tilton. Counsel here took up the record of her evidence given before the Church Committee. It was found to vary considerably from her story as told in court; but the witness explained that she did not have time to think over what she was going to say till ten minutes before she went before the committee. She had been brought on from Pennsylvania to testify, and for a day before she had done so had been in company with Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Ovington, and others; but not a word had been said between them about what she had been brought on for or what evidence she should give until ten minutes before she went before the committee. She repeatedly adverted to this ten minutes, averring it was all the time she had to consider what she would say. As the examination went on it was found that the witness had a week or two before gone over her story to Mr. Shearman and a stenographer, and that Mr. Shearman had given her the book containing all the evidence taken before the Church Committee and the several "statements." She denied, however, that she had read this. She had found, on reflection, and without the aid of anybody, that she had made several mistakes in her testimony before the committee. Her intention was to tell all she knew at that time, but she had forgotten many of the things she had testified to on the witness-stand. The persons to whom she had communicated what had occurred between herself and Mr. Tilton, were Judge Morse, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Beecher. She saw them all on the same day, Dec. 14, 1870. She made it her business to go round and tell the story to them. She wanted to show that Mr. Tilton was not the good man he was supposed to be, and that Mrs. Tilton was the real sufferer. She had done this without solicitation from any one. The witness denied that she had ever told any one what Tilton had said to her about Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher.

TUESDAY.

Miss Turner's cross-examination extended over the entire day, but it was frequently interrupted by objections, argumentative addresses to the court, and hard words between opposing counsel. Mr. Fullerton's inquiries were close and searching, and the witness' answers were given with steadiness and self-possession. She denied that she had ever been accused of falsehood by anybody but the plaintiff; and the cross-examination turned on her testimony before the committee of Plymouth Church. The point relied on in this connection by the cross-examining counsel appeared to be that Miss Turner testified to many things on the stand which she did not then mention. After this the inquiry touched on a woman's rights meeting held at Mr. Tilton's, at which, according to witness, Mr. Tilton said to his wife, "Elizabeth, don't stand near me; I don't want any comparisons drawn; the contrast is too great:" after which the picture-hanging transactions came in for due reference. She described Mr. Tilton as hanging pictures while in his night-dress, on one or two occasions, but could only recollect the circumstances connected with one. The other was only vaguely impressed on her mind. Then came Mr. Tilton's alleged nocturnal journeyings through the house in quest of a soft bed. She was asked whether it was a habit of Mr. Tilton to go round trying every bed in the house before he could make up his mind which to sleep in, but after much inquiry the "habit" came down to one occasion only on which he did this. The cross-examination then went into an inquiry in reference to the allegation that Mr. Tilton used to lock his wife up in a room. This, the witness stated, occurred in 1867, 1868, and 1869. She was asked when was the first occasion, and she commenced her answer by saying that it was about the time she began to notice his unkindness. Mr. Beach objected; then a good deal of argument followed, and after it had subsided the witness further testified that Mr. Tilton had locked up his wife in a room over a dozen times. Subsequently she said it was "three dozen times." Counsel inquired if it was not the habit of Mr. Tilton to read his lectures over to his wife. Witness, however, was satisfied that Mr. Tilton was not so engaged. His voice, she said, was loud and its tone angry. She also referred to other occasions of a similar nature. One time she knocked at the door, which was opened by Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Tilton was standing by the bureau, and his face, she said, was "as red as fire." Before knocking at the door she heard Mrs. Tilton sobbing and crying. Here another long legal contest followed about a question put by Mr. Fullerton, and the examination being again resumed, the witness rehearsed several of the transactions testified to on her direct examination. At times the young lady became imitative, and reproduced Mr. Tilton's style and manner, to the evident amusement of the spectators. The alleged knocking down of the witness by Mr. Tilton, the allegations against Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and the story of the "red lounge" and its unclean traditions were, in turn, made the subject of inquiry. The last point of the investigation was as to whether Miss Turner had testified before the committee as to Mr. Tilton having stated to her that Mrs. Tilton had confessed her adultery with Mr. Beecher. She said that if she had so testified it was a mistake.

WEDNESDAY.

Miss Turner's cross-examination concluded at recess on Wednesday. At the opening of it in the morning, after some minor affairs had been inquired into, Mr. Fullerton took up the subject of the interview between the witness and Tilton, in which the "red lounge" figured. He again tried to get from the witness an admission that Mr. Tilton told her in the course of that interview that Mrs. Tilton had confessed her criminality with Mr. Beecher, but she strenuously denied that he had ever done so. She then testified to the occasions on which Mr. and Mrs. Tilton were locked up in the front bedroom of the second story, and after this to a conversation with Tilton after Mrs. Tilton's return from New-Brunswick, in which he spoke of "her sin," and the witness was asked if Mr. Tilton did not then mention his wife's confession of criminality with Mr. Beecher, but she denied that he had ever made mention of such a subject. She was then cross-examined in respect to Mr. Beecher's visit to Mrs. Tilton's sick room. She saw Mr. Beecher sitting beside the bed, but did not notice any writing materials in the bed chamber. Inquiries were subsequently made concerning Miss Turner's having lived with a number of persons before going to reside at Mr. Tilton's. It appeared that she had been with quite a number of families, and among other places had been at the "Dollar Store" on Broadway. She had no difficulty with the proprietors of that establishment. She was discharged from her place there by the gentleman who paid the young ladies. She was not informed, she said, for what she was discharged. She had no recollection of the circumstances under which she came to get a place at the "Dollar Store." It also appeared that Miss Turner had run away from one lady with whom she was living on Staten Island. She was boarding at Mr. Tilton's while in the "Dollar Store." After this the circumstances attending the writing of the letters concerning Mr. Tilton were searchingly inquired into, which brought the examination up to the hour of recess, and Miss Turner finally left the stand.

Mr. George L. Perkins, a gentleman of eighty-seven years, and a resident of Norwich, Conn., was next called. His testimony was brief, and was in effect that he had seen Mr. Beecher and a lady, whom he identified as Mrs. Beecher, on the cars of the Boston and Northern Railroad at Worcester on June 4, 1873.

After the retirement of Mr. Perkins, two witnesses, (both young lawyers,) gave evidence that they saw Tilton marching in the Communistic procession, and one of them said he was marching between two ladies, and he believed was carrying a banner. These gentlemen were rather shaken up on cross-examination.

Mr. John C. Southwick, partner of Mr. Schultz, testified to certain pecuniary transactions with Tilton and Mr. Woodruff in the establishment of the *Golden Age;* and how it was sought to bring Mr. Claflin into that enterprise. Mr. Tilton said that if Mr. Claflin consulted Mr. Beecher, Mr. Beecher would advise him to take stock in the *Golden Age.* Mr. Claflin, witness said, did consult Mr. Beecher, but the latter did not advise him to take stock, and told him to treat it as he would any other enterprise. Witness told this to Mr. Tilton, who was greatly surprised. The publication of the life of Mrs. Woodhull in the *Golden Age* was then referred to, and witness detailed a conversation which he had with Mr. Tilton on the subject, when the latter said he gloried in having written so noble a woman's life. At another conversation had with Tilton in reference to the Woodhull scandal, Tilton had said that there was no truth in the statement that Henry Ward Beecher has been guilty of adultery with his wife, but that there was a wheel within a wheel. The terms on which Mr. Tilton was returned his notes, and the subscribers allowed to withdraw the unsubscribed half of the capital from the enterprise, was the last matter inquired into.

THURSDAY.

The omnium gatherum net of this great trial brought to the surface on Thursday three colored witnesses, who had been servants in the office or in the household of the Woodhulls, and the purpose of their evidence was to show the extent of Tilton's relations with this interesting family. James B. Woodley had been general helper at both the house and the office, and his testimony was of sufficient importance to cause him to be subjected to a long cross-examination, an honor not accorded to the other two. On his direct examination he told briefly the story of his having been a slave who was freed by the surrender of the Southern armies; that shortly after that event he came North, having saved a little money by working at his trade as a carpenter; that he worked at one or two places in New-York and Jersey, till some one gave him a note to the Woodhulls, who, on his application, employed him as steward and general assistant in the house, and subsequently employed him at their office. It was here he met Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Woodhull telling him that Tilton had done great things for his [witness'] people. Tilton was sitting between Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin, and the former asked the witness if he was a "free-lover." He said he did not know what that was, and she then explained the meaning of the term. Witness replied that he did not believe in that doctrine, whereupon she replied that Mr. Beecher was a free lover, and he was the greatest man in the country. Witness afterward went to hear him preach, but did not hear anything about free love. Tilton used frequently to lunch at the office, and used to commonly sit there with his arms around the two ladies, which witness thought quite natural, because he saw it so often. It was at the office, and on two occasions, Monday and Tuesday, that he heard the two women, Col. Blood, and Tilton discussing the publication of the Beecher article. Blood was frightened, and persistently refused to have anything to do with it. Mrs. Woodhull railed at him for his cowardice, and Tilton tried to persuade him, but without effect, that it would be the making of them if they would publish it. Tilton said he could not do it, for they would crush him if he did; that Plymouth Church was a rich corporation and would pay $100,000 to have it suppressed. Blood replied that they would all go to jail for it. At this time proofs of some article (the witness did not know what) were in their hands, and all ready to go up to the printing office for publication. The witness was sick for some weeks after this. When he left his bed he went over to the Woodhulls' house, and the next morning was arrested by Comstock for putting the *Weekly* in the Post Office, and was "throwed" into Ludlow Street Jail. At the close of the direct examination the witness gravely requested that his Honor Judge Neilson would not allow him to be detained too long, as he was suffering from rheumatism contracted in his damp cell.

The cross-examination then commenced, and, despite of its length and closeness, the witness was not broken down on any material point of his story. Mr. Fullerton never showed himself to better advantage in the handling of a witness than on this occasion. It was important that he should keep his man in good humor, and the perfect command of temper he displayed under sometimes rather trying circumstances, the suave persuasiveness, wit, and grave humor with which he conducted his examination were admirable. "James," he commenced. "Yes, Sir," replied the witness. "Don't answer before you hear the question, James." He then made him repeat with much detail his personal history before coming North, with the evident view of testing his memory. The witness said he came North because he heard he could get ten per cent. interest for his money. "And how much money did you have when you came?" inquired the counsel. "Well, I don't think," replied the cautious James, "it would be of any use for me to tell you." "Tell me," said Mr. Fullerton confidentially; "I won't tell anybody." But the witness was not to be deceived; he was certain some one else would hear; and Mr. Fullerton dropped the subject, as being quite too delicate to be pursued further. As the examination into details went on, the witness was not slow to express his opinion about it, suggesting that counsel was getting things mixed up. One of the questions asked of him he was of the opinion that he had answered before. "I know it," said the imperturbable Mr. Fullerton; "its my dullness. You will have to tell me again." "Oh, no, Sir," replied James, sagaciously; "it's not your dullness, Sir. Oh, no." This style of response, which was not uncommon, was too much for the audience in the court-room; the laughter was continuous, and even Judge Neilson was not always proof against the unconscious humor of the colored gentleman.

Richard Allan Gray, another colored servant of the Woodhulls, was the next witness. He had boarded in their house in Thirty-eighth street; had seen Tilton there; had seen him late at night, and when witness went away next morning early he was there; had seen him in the dining-room, in Mrs. Woodhull's bedroom, and in the parlor. The witness also testified to familiarities between Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull. In regard to the Steinway Hall meeting he had heard a conversation between them, when Mrs. Woodhull said that Beecher had better preside or she would make it hotter for him on earth than hell below. Tilton replied: "Oh, he has got to preside; he will do it. I will go to Brooklyn and see about it."

Lucy Ann Giles, the colored cook, testified positively to Tilton's having spent the night at the house several times, and that on the night of the 4th of July, 1871, she had taken up refreshments to Mrs. Woodhull's bedroom, when she saw that lady in her night dress, and Tilton without coat or vest, and in his stocking feet.

The court did not sit on Good Friday.

THE ENGLISH OF THE TRIAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe with pleasure your criticisms on the character of the language used in the great trial by counsel and witnesses. It is abominable that men who ought to know better should be instrumental in perpetuating in the community such solecisms as you mention, and yet both lawyers and clergy are continually doing so. I notice repeated instances in every printed sermon of Beecher.

Allow me to add another very common error to those you have recited—the use of the relative pronoun "who" as in the objective case—thus: "Who did you see there?" "Who did you speak to?" &c. It is greatly to be desired that men whose language is heard and read by so large a multitude should aid, rather than prevent, purity and precision in the use of our tongue, which is so terribly slaughtered even by those of whom we have reason to expect better things.

SCRATCH.

ANOTHER DUTCH WAR.

The Dutch have had to prepare for another little war in the land of the Malay. This time there is a lady, or rather two ladies, in the case. A Borneo chief finding that he is getting into years, and having a specially tender appreciation of the charms of two of his wives, gave orders that these delightful young women should be put to death as soon as possible after he himself had gone to glory, as he desired their companionship in the happy hunting grounds of the future. But women, notoriously unreasonable, are sometimes ungrateful too, and these fair Borneans, instead of appreciating this handsome compliment, forthwith made tracks for the Dutch settlement of Teweh. On learning this the chief called a family council, and for the sabre of his papa, and proceeded at once to make arrangements to recover these fair fugitives, and the Dutch have had to send a steamer with reinforcements to Teweh in anticipation of his attack.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* has changed from the folio to the quarto form, and is now a very neat-appearing paper. It announces that it will continue to advocate Republican principles as enunciated by the national organization, believing that the interests of the people, and especially those of this community, are and will be best subserved by their maintenance. But it reserves to itself the right to criticise, and condemn if need be, partisan measures that are no part or parcel of well-defined principles. It will also continue to criticise the acts of all public officers, be they Republicans or Democrat, and when censure is deserved it will not be spared.

LAW REPORTS.

AN ORDER VACATING ASSESSMENTS REVERSED.

A JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION OF THE ADVERTISING ACT OF 1870—OPINION BY JUDGE DANIELS.

In the matter of the petition of Patrick F. Conway against the Mayor, &c., in which an order was made at Chambers vacating an assessment on the petitioner's property, and from which order an appeal was taken to the General Term, a decision was rendered by the latter court, yesterday, reversing the order appealed from. The assessment was for the expense of paving Thirty-second street with trap-block pavement, between Second avenue and the East River, and in delivering the opinion of the court Judge Daniels states the law governing the imposition of such assessments as follows:

"The proofs produced upon the hearing of the petitioner's application showed that a previous pavement had been laid upon Thirty-second street, for which his property had been assessed and the assessment paid. And as it was made to appear that the resolution providing for the repavement was not published in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation before its final passage or adoption, as required by section 7, chapter 446, of the laws of 1857, the assessment for that reason was objected to as unlawful. The proof showed a failure to publish in the newspaper called the *Leader*, and that, under the act of 1857, had been held to be a fatal defect in proceedings of this nature. (Matter of Douglas, 46 N. Y., 42; matter of Astor, 50 Id., 363; matter of Smith, 52 Id., 526, and matter of Phillips, not yet reported.) But it is claimed on the part of the appellant that this principle is inapplicable to the present case, for the reason that the resolution for the pavement mentioned was not finally passed or adopted until after chapter 137 of the laws of 1870 went into effect, and that a single publication was sufficient to satisfy all that was required by that act. The proof showed that the resolution for the repavement was reported to the Board of Aldermen on the 12th day of May, 1870, and passed on the 20th of the same month, and that it was received by the Board of Assistant Aldermen on the 21st and adopted on the 24th of that month, while the act of 1870 was enacted and went into effect on the 5th day of April of that year, before the resolution was either voted upon or adopted by either of the boards. That act provided that it should be the duty of the clerks of the respective boards to publish all resolutions and ordinances and amendments thereof which should be introduced or passed, except such as required secrecy; and that "no vote shall be taken in either board upon the passage of a resolution or an ordinance which shall contemplate any specific improvement, or involve the sale, disposition, or appropriation of public property, or the expenditure of public moneys or income therefrom, or lay any tax or assessment until after such notice shall have been published at least three days; and whenever any vote shall be taken, such resolution, or ordinance shall, before the same shall be sent to the other board or the Mayor, and immediately after the adjournment of the board at which the same shall have been passed, be published, with the yeas and nays, and with the names of the persons voting for and against the same, as part of the proceedings. (Vol. 1, laws of 1870, p. 369, section 20.) At the time when the resolution in question was considered, this was the only existing law providing for its publication. For by the last section of the act containing it, the preceding acts of 1830 and 1857, requiring the publication to be made in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation, were expressly repealed. The first of those acts was passed on the 7th of April, 1830, the other on the 14th of April, 1857, and they were repealed by an express reference to those dates, as well as the titles by which they had been enacted. (Vol. 1, laws of 1870, p. 396, section 120.) Another act was passed afterward in the same month, having relation to the publication of proceedings in the cases of assessments. But it did not require them to be published, as the statutes which were repealed had, in all the papers employed by the Corporation. It merely provided that all advertising for the City Government, including street and assessment proceedings, should be done in not more than seven daily and six weekly newspapers, to be designated from time to time by the Mayor and Controller. (Vol. 1, laws of 1870, p. 882.) The evident object of the enactment was to have the papers provided in which the advertising required by other laws and regulations should be done without in any way attempting to define or describe what that might be. The advertising was to take place in newspapers from time to time to be designated; and nothing appeared from which it could be supposed that any designation under this provision had been made when this provision was before either of the boards that considered or passed it, or at any time since then. When the resolution was voted upon, the proceedings of the boards acting on it were consequently regulated wholly by the act of April 5, 1870, which simply required publication of the proceedings, without stating that it be done in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation. The change made was both substantial and significant, indicating the existence of the intention to dispense with the strictness previously enjoined. The comprehensive term by which the regularity of the proceedings had been rendered dependent on a publication in all the newspapers was omitted, and the substitution of an indefinite publication was made to take its place. The omission of that term in the present act was so important as to be consistent with no other design than that of effecting a change in the law. And its existence is fully confirmed by the positive repeal of the laws by which the general requirement has been made. The act of 1870 contains no declaration of the number of papers in which the publication shall be made to constitute a compliance with its requirement. But whether it shall be in one or two, or more, newspapers was not stated. All that was prescribed was that there should be the designated publication of the resolution and proceedings, and that can be complied with by making it in one newspaper as literally and substantially as though it were made in any greater number. In either case, a publication would be made, and that is all that the act requires in order to satisfy its terms. The system provided for by the preceding statutes was exceedingly strict and precise, rendering the proceedings invalid when an accidental omission to publish in one paper occurred, even though no want of notice resulted from it to the owner applying for the removal of the assessment, for the expense of the improvement, from his property. And it was probably for the purpose of removing this special restraint, that the change was made, which the language of the act of 1870 indicated it to be the intention to make; no other design can be fairly imputed to its terms. It was obviously insufficient, therefore, to establish a failure to comply with this provision, to show an omission to publish the resolution in one of the four newspapers employed by the corporation for the publication of such proceedings. The act of 1870, which was enacted after the designation was made, did not require a publication in the newspapers previously employed for that purpose. It required only such a publication as its own terms prescribed, and making it in even a single newspaper was sufficient to perform what they declared should be done. * * * The persons charged with the duty of making publication were public officers who, the law presumes, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, performed the obligation imposed upon them. Some evidence that they failed to do their duty was required to overcome the presumption existing in their favor. The clerks of the respective boards were required to publish the resolution and proceedings, and they cannot be held to have failed to do so without some proof fairly warranting that conclusion, (Hartwell vs. Root, 19 John., 345; People vs. Carpenter, 24 N. Y., 86; Leland vs. Cameron, 31 id., 115.) And none was given which could be rationally attended with that result. When the resolution was voted upon, the proceedings of the boards, so far as publication was required, were regulated by the act of 1870, which required a mere publication only, and not that it should be made in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation, as the preceding laws had designated. The proof given by the applicant failed to show that this publication had not been made. For that purpose the proof should have gone further, (showing no publication in any designated paper.) The omission relied upon could not be established by a simple failure to publish in the *Leader*. The order appealed from should be reversed with $10 costs, besides disbursements, and the motion denied with $10 costs.

THE MASON COUNTERFEITING CASE.

The case on which George Albert Mason is charged with passing counterfeit money, was called on at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Commissioner Shields, pursuant to adjournment. Col. Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service Division, was present with the letters which he had been instructed by the Commissioner to produce; and Mrs. Catharine L. Wells, the woman who kept Mason's rooms, in one of which a large amount of counterfeit money was found, was in the Marshal's office, in readiness to testify against Mason. As soon as the case was called, Assistant District Attorney Purdy announced that the Grand Jury had ordered an indictment against Mason, which would be filed on Monday. Mason's counsel waived examination, and the accused was held, in default of $10,000 bail, to await the filing of the indictment. The prisoner complained that three letters were missing, and Col. Washburn promised to send for them. Mrs. Wells will be held as a witness at Mason's trial.

ANOTHER PHASE IN THE ROLLWAGEN CASE.

Ex-Judge Beach appeared before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday morning, and moved that an equitable allowance be made from the income of $24,000 per year yielded by the Rollwagen estate for the support of Magdalena, the alleged widow of Frederick Rollwagen, the deceased owner. He condemned the action of opposing counsel as unjust and illiberal, in endeavoring to prevent the widow from having such an allowance as would maintain her in the style of living to which she had been accustomed, and enable her to defray the necessary expenses of the litigation now pending. Counsel emphasized the conduct of Mr. Henry L. Clinton, the senior opposing counsel, in pertinaciously fighting every attempt to give the widow a proper allowance, in no complimentary terms. Mr. Clinton opposed the motion on the ground that, although there was *prima facie* proof that the alleged widow had been the wife of Rollwagen, the point of marriage was not yet settled, and would probably come up again. In any event, her proved misconduct had been of such a flagrant character as to prevent her from being entitled to the favorable consideration of the Surrogate. She was now occupying and holding the furnished residence of Mr. Rollwagen, worth over $13,000, and had had a sufficient allowance heretofore. To give her the means of squandering the estate in the continuation of vexatious litigation for manifestly unjust ends, would be a grievous wrong to the other parties interested, whose claims were of a more just character than the evidence thus far in the case had shown those of the alleged widow to be. Judge Beach rejoined that the Surrogate had no legal right to take into consideration the threat of counsel that the present proof of marriage was to be successfully controverted in the future, nor should the misconduct of the widow, even if it were proved, have any effect upon the mind of the Surrogate. It had been successfully established that a legal marriage had been consummated, and, this being admitted, the present motion asking only for her legal right should be granted. The Surrogate reserved his decision.

COURT NOTES.

A writ of error was granted yesterday in the case of "Mart" Allen to carry his case to the Supreme Court, General Term. Allen was convicted of burglary in 1873, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

The new United States Grand Jury was impaneled yesterday morning in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court by Judge Benedict, who appointed Mr. John H. Draper, auctioneer, foreman of the jury, and charged it in the usual form.

The Supreme Court, General Term, in a decision rendered yesterday, holds that in a complaint in a suit to have a mortgage marked "discharged of record," it is not sufficient to merely allege lapse of time, which raises the presumption that the mortgage has been discharged, but actual payment must also be alleged.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday made an order disbarring A. H. Hummel as an attorney and counselor of the court. The grounds of the order, as already published, is the fact of the counsel having paid Henry A. Fullen, a Westchester Magistrate, $300 to discharge some prisoners for whom Mr. Hummel appeared as counsel. The same court has made an order directing A. H. Reavey, another attorney of the court, to show cause before it, on the first Monday of next term, why he should not be disbarred. The charge against him is an attempt to obtain money from one Runyon W. Martin, by presenting a false certificate purporting to have been issued from the Court of Common Pleas.

PAY FOR PRINTING THE CITY RECORD.

Some months since Judge Pratt granted an injunction restraining Martin B. Brown from receiving pay from the City under his contract for printing the *City Record.* The injunction was granted on the application of William C. Rhodes, who claimed he had been the lowest bidder for the printing, and should have had the contract. A motion was to have been heard before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on behalf of Mr. Brown to vacate or modify this injunction, and no person appearing to represent Mr. Rhodes, the motion to vacate was granted by default.

BILL-POSTING PRIVILEGES.

"Josh" Hart, proprietor of the Theatre Comique, has sued Henry J. Paulding and Nicholas D. Roberts, composing the firm of Paulding & Roberts, bill-posters, to recover $10,000 damages, which he alleges he has suffered in consequence of the action of the defendants in having posted bills on boards, walls, fences, and other places, which he claims as his exclusively. Hart obtained an order of arrest from Judge Donohue against the defendants, and Paulding, who was arrested yesterday by Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy, gave $2,000 bail to await the result of the trial. Roberts, the other defendant, is in New-Orleans.

A COOL BIGAMIST.

Stephen Gonsoles, an engineer on the Erie Railway, left his wife Mary in Paterson, N. J., about six weeks ago, came to this City, and, under the name of John Stevens, married a widow named Mrs. Mary E. McLennan. He resided with the widow and her daughter, aged eighteen, at No. 434 West Eighteenth street, where he was discovered by his deserted wife, who caused his arrest on a charge of bigamy. Gonsoles was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, with a wife on either side, who alternately denounced him for his perfidy, each crying while the other vented her wrath on the subject of their mutual misery, who provoked increasing denunciations by an air of perfect indifference to the objurgations of the injured women. The accused was held for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Van Cott vs. Waddington.—Opinion.

Hamilton vs. Martin.—I see no reason for resetting the order as asked for by the plaintiff.

Stout vs. Chapman.—Memorandum for counsel.

Weed vs. Keleman.—Motion for a new trial is denied, with costs of motion. Opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

Rooney vs. Lazare.—Motion denied.

Potter vs. Coulter.—Granted.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Judge Davis, presiding, with Judges Brady and Daniels.

Townsend vs. Van Beuren.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Moffatt vs. Tuthill.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Knight vs. Maloney et al.—Order so far modified as to relieve the applicant from the costs of completing the foreclosure, and so far modified affirmed, and Maloney released from his bid without costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Loder, Administratrix, &c., vs. Hatfield et al.—Judgment affirmed as to legacy given to Eunice, and reversed as to the legacy given to Sarah, without costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Freund et al. vs. The Importers' and Traders' National Bank.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Bond vs. Smith et al.—Order modified so far as to permit the executors to move to strike out such portions of the plaintiff's evidence as he may be incompetent to give as a witness against them, and as so modified affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements, to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Butler et al. vs. Wehle, impleaded, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

New vs. Anthony et al.—Order reversed and motion denied without costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Gray et al. vs. Gannon.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Krom, Survivor, &c., vs. Levy.—Motion for reargument, and for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals, denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Dambman vs. Schulting.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Miller vs. White et al.—Order reversed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The Trades Savings Bank vs. Howes, impleaded, &c.—Appeal dismissed, without costs of motion or of the appeal.

The Real Estate Company vs. Keech et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

In the matter of the Petition of Conway vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Order reversed, with $10 costs besides disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Purdy et al. vs. Schlesinger et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

De Krom vs. Oppenheim et al.—Plaintiff's motion to refer cause granted.

Schriner vs. Lyon.—Motion to refer cause granted.

Blanchard et al. vs. Brigham.—Motion for the appointment of a Receiver granted.

Pentland vs. Pentland.—There should be notice to defendant's attorney of the motion to confirm the Referee's report and for judgment. 47 Howard P. R., 90.

Maryatt vs. Thayer.—Form of order settled. Memorandum.

By Judge Sedgwick.

The Presiden and Directora of the Insurance Company of North America vs. Gardner.—Case and exceptions ordered on file.

THE BOGUS MARSHALS.

Charles A. Sultsman, William J. Wolfenstein, and Samuel Eckstein, the ruffians who, on the 23d inst., broke open the doors of the apartments of Thomas Lynch in the tenement No. 1,460 Third avenue, and threw his furniture into the street without any legal process whatever, were again before Justice Murray at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Nathan Nesbit, asked for an adjournment to enable him to subpœna Justice Flanagan, who, it was alleged, authorized the dispossessing complained of. One of the accused, Wolfenstein, was placed upon the stand, and testified that he endeavored to find Judge Flanagan, but would not swear that any writ of ejectment was ever obtained from that magistrate. Wolfenstein was ordered to leave the stand, and the further examination was adjourned until Tuesday next. The bail of the prisoners was raised from $500 to $2,000 each. Cornelius Farley, the Marshal for whom the accused claimed they were executing the process, denies their allegations, and asserts that he invariably attends to such proceedings in person, as required by law.

AN EXPENSIVE RAILROAD ACQUAINTANCE.

Cornelius Van Gilder, a resident of Fort Lee, visited New-York on Friday evening, with over $90 in his pocket. On the train he met Charles L. Halstead, a news agent, and being in a communicative mood, an intimacy sprung up between them. Both being festively inclined, they visited several saloons, among others a Greene street establishment, in which the Fort Lee man charged that Halstead picked his pocket of $86, and was corroborated by Emma Smith. Money similar to that stolen was found upon Halstead's person when he was searched by Officer Martin, of the Eighth Precinct. At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Justice Kasmire held Halstead in $2,000 bail for trial.

WESTCHESTER MYSTERIES.

A LOCALITY REMARKABLE FOR ITS SUICIDES.

THE RECENT SHOOTING AT HUNT'S POINT—GHASTLY REMINISCENCES OF LYDIG'S GROVE—DEATH OF EMIL WEBER—A GERMAN'S DELIBERATE PREPARATIONS FOR SUICIDE—THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF JOHN B. MONNOTT.

The case of the boy George Gilbert, who shot himself in the head, on the 17th inst., in the house of Mr. W. W. Gilbert, of Hunt's Point, near the village of West Farms, has revived local gossip regarding various mysterious deaths in that vicinity. The shooting of young Gilbert was probably accidental. He was not quite seventeen years old, and was strong and healthy. He had been adopted by his aunt, with whom he had lived since infancy, his mother having died and his father remarried, and was the sole heir of her very considerable property. His home was a beautiful one, formerly the country seat of Mr. Hoe, the brother of Col. Richard M. Hoe, of printing-press fame, bought by Mrs. Gilbert a few years ago. He had been educated at a military school, and being fond of handling fire-arms had been in the habit of playing with an old pistol. It is supposed that in picking it up from the mantelpiece, where it usually lay, he accidentally discharged it, the ball passing directly through his head, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died in about an hour. A careful investigation by the Coroner failed to elicit any probable cause for self-destruction, and a verdict of accidental death was returned. But rumor had before this said that the boy had committed suicide, and gossip, while wondering that a mere child should have been driven to such desperation, raked up case after case of suicide or mysterious death in the immediate neighborhood.

A little distance north of the village is a grove known as Lydig's Wood, famous as the scene of a great number of deaths. In Revolutionary times it formed part of the estate of a noted Tory named Delancey, who was, according to the record preserved by history, a ruffian given to drink and deeds of outlawry. He was the Captain of a troop of "loyal" soldiers, and one day, in this very wood, he caused a soldier of his company to be hung up for some trifling offense, and, being under the influence of liquor at the time, refused to allow him to be lowered for a considerable time. When the man was lowered he was dead.

In later times the late Mr. Philip Lydig, father-in-law of Judges Brady and Daly, came into possession of the property, and the name of the grove was changed to that it now bears. But the fatal deed of old Capt. Delancey seemed to have cast a spell over the place, and for over a quarter of a century the place has been remarkable for its suicides. Indeed tradition marks a certain venerable tree as having been maimed in obedience to the requirements of *vox populi* fully twenty-five years ago. A large limb of this tree projected over the road, and was so conveniently placed for purposes of *felo de se*, and so many persons were found hanging from it at different times, that the people at length cut it down.

Among the noteworthy suicides in this neighborhood was that of Emil Weber, a hard-working German operative, very saving in his habits, who carried his economical principles to the extent of supplying his wife and himself in part with potatoes and onions which he would pick up at the grocery story in an absent-minded way, and carry home in his pocket. By similar habits of thrift the couple had accumulated about $1,900, which was placed in a savings bank subject to the order of either of them. Work became slack, and they determined to draw their money from the bank and return to Germany, where $1,900 would be a competence. They had taken passage for a certain Saturday, but on the Monday previous Weber went to the Lydig Woods, and entered an old deserted green-house, fastened himself to one of the rafters by a rope tied around his neck, and jumped into a hole six feet deep, where he was found dead. On the following day his widow drew the money from the bank, and on Saturday sailed for Vaterland. But brief as had been her widowhood, she received before sailing an offer of marriage from a man doing a small business in the village of West Farms, which she declined.

En passant, it may be observed that such hasty marriages are by no means uncommon among the German poor in the neighborhood. An instance occurred last year in the same town where a man lost his wife, who left a babe less than a month old. On the following Sunday night he had sold the babe for $10 to a neighbor, and had obtained from the undertaker a duplicate receipt for the amount of his late wife's burial expenses, (the first one being lost,) which he took with him as proof that he was a widower, and was so speedy in his wooing that the same night he brought home a new wife.

About four years ago the body of a fine-looking, well-dressed German was found in the midst of a little clump of saplings in Lydig's Wood, in a very peculiar attitude. He was hung by the neck to a low limb, and was leaning forward, his feet resting on the ground. He had made the most deliberate arrangements for certain death, having crammed into his throat a small calico bag of tobacco and tied a handkerchief tightly over his mouth, preventing the possibility of even an involuntary cry for help. The spot was evidently chosen for its seclusion, being entirely hidden from sight by the saplings and undergrowth. After fastening his neck and throwing himself forward, he had reached down and grasped some vines with his hands, and deliberately pulled at them until he had strangled himself. So firm was his grasp that the vines had to be cut away from his hands before the body could be moved. He was recognized as a man who had been seen around the place for twenty-four hours, but nothing was found on his person by which he could be identified, a few cents and two or three memoranda indicating that he was a gardener being the only things found in his pocket. The body answered exactly to the descriptions published in the New-York papers of Mr. Anderson, a baker, of this city, who was last year claimed by a woman from Germany as her husband, and it was thought in West Farms that very probably the real husband and the unknown suicide were one and the same individual.

Early in 1873 a corpse was found in a piece of woods near Belmont, which was literally devoured by worms, not enough being left for the Coroner's jury to determine what had been the cause of death.

On the 2d of April of the same year, the body of a young man was found in a lane on the estate of Mr. Vyse, the straw-goods dealer, on the boundary line between the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. A wound in the head was the evident cause of death, and beside the body lay a revolver, which had recently been discharged. A laborer working on Mr. Vyse's estate found the body, and it was immediately recognized as that of a young man who had been seen two hours before walking in the lane with a young woman. Nothing which could possibly be used as a clue for identification was found except the card of a French dyeing firm, and this proved worthless. The deceased was handsomely dressed, and appeared to be a person of social position, but no money or valuables were found on his person. Vigorous search was begun by the Tremont Police for the young woman who was seen with the suicide, but no trace of her identity was ever discovered. A Coroner's jury found a verdict that the deceased "came to his death by a pistol-shot wound from his own hands," and the corpse was buried at the expense of the town. The pistol was left at the Tremont Station-house for identification, and still remains there unclaimed.

Last October a death which was attended with totally different, but equally mysterious, circumstances occurred. Mr. John B. Monnot, who formerly kept the New-York Hotel, and who was known for many years as the owner of a number of fast horses, among which were the famous stallion Logan and the equally famous pacer Pocahontas, was found dead in his room, at Claussen's Point, in Westchester. A recently discharged breech-loading shot-gun was lying beside him, one barrel of which had been discharged, inflicting a wound from which the unfortunate man must have died instantly. Mr. Monnot owned a large amount of valuable real estate in the neighborhood, and the estate on which he lived had been transferred by him to his father-in-law, and by him to Mrs. Monnot, some time previously. He was understood to be a man of large means, although it was said that at the time of the transfer of the property mentioned he was financially embarrassed. He was a Roman Catholic, and a portion of his estate is now held by the Christian Brothers, under a lease, for which the only consideration is the payment of the taxes, although the property is valuable enough to return a handsome income to the owner. He was a Frenchman, and had been married over twenty years to a French lady with whom he had lived happily, and by whom he had had six children, four of whom survived him. From the position in which the body lay, and from the blood and brains scattered over the wall, it was apparent that when the wound was inflicted Mr. Monnot must have been standing directly in front of a looking-glass which surmounted a bureau in one corner of his room. The wound was in the forehead, and there was not room enough for any other person to have stood so as to fire the shot. The Coroner's jury, after a patient investigation, decided that design was not proved, and a verdict of "accidental death" was returned. There were, however, circumstances attending his death and burial which prevented the community from accepting this verdict, and much dissatisfaction was expressed at the finding. One of these circumstances was connected with his ownership of a trotting horse. Two years before his death one of his breeding mares gave birth to a colt, which Mr. Monnot valued highly on account of his pedigree. On the same day a neighbor's mare gave birth to a colt which its owner also valued highly. He soon after made a written agreement with Mr. Monnot to trot the colts against each other on their third birthday for $1,000 a side. Mr. Monnot was greatly interested in his colt, and trained him constantly in the proper seasons until a short time before his death, when it was noticed that he was no longer paying attention to the colt. One of his neighbors remarking the fact, Mr. Monnot replied that he no longer took much interest in the proposed race, which was thought strange. Other circumstances, joined with the disposition made of his property, led his neighbors to believe that he had lately been given to religious thoughts, which were not habitual to him.

In the room with the body was found a stick with a slight indentation; such a one as would have been made if he had rested one end on the floor and the other on the trigger, and pressed it with his foot. It was imagined that this was the manner of the shooting; but of this there was no proof. Mr. Monnot's servant who attended to his guns (of which he had some fourteen or fifteen) said that on the previous Sunday he had cleaned them all, and packed them away ready for moving, as he was on the eve of sailing for Europe. No cause for a casual handling of the fatal weapon was, therefore, apparent. The arrangements for the funeral deepened the mystery of the case. The priests of the brotherhood conducted the burial. One of his most intimate neighbors was denied a view of the remains, although he persistently demanded it. A coffin and hearse were sent for, and the remains were cared for by the priests and the inmates of the house, Mrs. Monnot and her sister. No public announcement was made of the funeral, and the neighbors, with one exception, were not invited. When the funeral cortége, consisting of the hearse and two carriages, left the door, the horses were urged to their full speed, and the body was borne to an open grave in the woods near the Catholic burial ground and buried in unconsecrated ground. These circumstances led to the opinion among the people in the neighborhood that John B. Monnot's death was the latest addition to the many mysteries of the place.

JOHN BENDER, THE KANSAS MURDERER.

A correspondent of the San Diego *Union* gives, in a long dispatch from Florence, Arizona, an account of an interview with the man recently arrested there on suspicion of his being John Bender, the head of the family accused of perpetrating a number of murders at their road-side inn, at a small settlement known as Cherry Vale, in southern Kansas. The man at first asserted that his name was Henry Deutchmiller, and denied that he had ever lived in Kansas, but on being pressed, finally acknowledged that he had lived in the State, and was there known as John Bender. Being asked what had become of his family, he replied: "I really cannot tell; we came to Texas together; there we were suspiciously looked upon; I told my wife we must separate, and we then jointly agreed to adopt the name of Deutchmiller; where they are now I can't tell, but John and Katie are with the old lady; I heard from them last Fall while in New Mexico." The remainder of the story is as follows:

Reporter—Mr. Bender, what possessed you to carry on the butchery business in the style it was performed in Kansas?

A.—Well, the fact is the boy and the girl never joined the church, nor would they work or assist to till the soil, but would lie in idleness constantly, studying devilish works; it was they that first suggested the idea of taking life, and they were the instigators of all the crimes.

Reporter—Were you present when Dr. York was murdered?

No answer came to this question. Bender sat on a mattrass, his head swaying to and fro, overovercome with his emotions. He at last muttered, "You know it all!" and then fell over backward on the bed, apparently in an exhausted or swooning condition.

Considering that rest was needed, Bender was left a few hours to meditate over what had been said. After a lapse of three hours we paid him another visit, and were somewhat surprised to see his refreshed appearance, and his willingness to continue the conversation, which he began himself, as follows:

Bender—When I arrive in Kansas do you think the authorities will immediately hang me?

Reporter—No, Sir, I do not; I think they will give you a fair trial.

Bender—I expect Mr. Harris, my keeper, who has treated me kindly, will start with me in a day or two; if you possibly can do me the favor, I wish you would ask him to take me to Topeka; I do not want to go to Independent; I have certain reasons; you see the people there would not deal fairly with me, and I would have a poor show for my life; I want a trial, and I want a Methodist minister and a lawyer, and I will prove to the world that I have never done anything wrong in my life. [He seemed greatly agitated, shedding tears freely.]

I promised to speak to Mr. Harris, as he requested, and took my leave after a few words of cheer and giving him some oranges and a few pounds of tobacco. In every respect as to personal appearance the old man answers the description given of him by the Kansas authorities. His remarkably small hands, peculiar dialect, monotonous and drawling speech, sluggish appearance, and his acknowledgments in yesterday's interview, leave no longer a doubt that the veritable John Bender will at last be brought to justice.

RAILROAD EXPERIENCES.

A correspondent of the Detroit *News* thinks it is astonishing how differently the same actions performed by different persons are regarded by the ladies. Now, if you or I, he says, were to insist on having a mouthful of fresh air in a stifling railroad car the lady passengers would rise *en masse* and protest against the outrage. "Conductor," said one lady on a Detroit, Lansing, and Lake Michigan train the other day, "go and shut that big man's window. I'm catching my death of cold." "That's Gov. Bagley," whispered the conductor. "Ah, what a fine-looking man he is. Well, I suppose he is so big he can't stand the heat. I'll try and get along."

The same correspondent gives this: A Detroit and Milwaukee train got "snowed up" near Vernor Station, and, being isolated from the rest of the world, the passengers were naturally in a discontented frame of mind. No such accident, however, could choke the good humor and spirits of one red-cheeked, burly little man, and he made such a hilarious racket on the train that he was the means of converting gloominess to mirth, and grumbling to cheerful talk. He was very kind, too, was the little man. He waded through the deep snow to the village, and brought hot coffee to the ladies, and treated the sick man on the train so kindly that he won all the female hearts in that snow-drift. A road was finally cut through the snow, and all the passengers, after some difficulty, were housed for the night, the sick man being carried from the train to the house by the good Samaritan. The kindly little man, with seven or eight others, including the sick man, were accommodated with shake-downs in one room of a private house. No sooner had the wearied passengers settled themselves to needed rest than the sick man commenced coughing. The passengers stood it for a little while, and then muttered exclamations of disgust became frequent. The cough seemed to become more violent as the night passed away, and none of the men in the room could sleep a wink. But the equanimity of the fat little fellow was wonderful. He did not utter a word of complaint, but with his head muffled up in a blanket lay silent on the floor all night. The others sat up and gathered together, and exchanged grumblings to which the steady cough of the sick man formed a never-ceasing refrain. "I would like to have a disposition like that fat man," said one passenger. "He's an awful kind little fellow," said another, and so the talk went. About daybreak the sick man, tired out, ceased coughing and fell into a sleep of exhaustion. No sooner was his regular breathing heard than the blanket of the good-natured man was cast to the other end of the room, he sprang up and in earnest and almost enthusiastic tones exclaimed, "Thank heaven, he's dead at last. Now we'll get a sleep."

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

About 8:30 o'clock Thursday evening considerable excitement prevailed in Harrison avenue, Boston, caused by the sudden outpouring of the audience assembled within the St. James Catholic Church and the cry of fire. Services were being held in honor of Holy Thursday, prior to Good Friday, and a very large audience had assembled. About the time mentioned a drop light near the chancel fell to the floor, and the sudden brilliant light emitted by the lamp gave many the impression that the building had taken fire, and raised an alarm which caused a stampede. The entrance to the vestry is through a side door about five feet in width, and thence down a small flight of stairs, and this passageway was soon blocked up, those in front being pushed by those in the rear. A large portion of the audience comprised ladies and children, and the confusion was so great that many were pushed, fell down, and were trampled upon by those behind in their eagerness to escape from the building. One girl named Katie Gallagher was quite seriously injured, and was taken home by her friends. A lady fainted, but she was removed to a place of safety and soon revived. Hoseman Allison, of Engine No. 26, and Ingersoll, of No. 7, who were in the vicinity, hearing the cry of fire, went immediately to the church, but were unable to gain admission for a while, owing to the rush, but finally quiet was restored and the excitement subsided.

THE FIVE PRIVILEGED LIBRARIES.

A serious fire broke out lately in the Library of the College of Advocates in Edinburgh. This is one of the five libraries which are entitled to demand books gratis from the publishers—the others are the British Museum, the Bodleian, at Oxford, the University Library at Cambridge, and the Library of Trinity College, at Dublin. The British Museum requires every work to be sent as a matter of course, but the rest send a requisition for what they desire. During the reign of Mr. Panizzi, the late librarian of the British Museum, perpetual squabbles took place between him and the publishers, whom he took proceedings against repeatedly for failing to furnish their wares within the prescribed period. Of late these difficulties seem to have disappeared.

A LIONESS AT LARGE.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE CINCINNATI ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

A PLUCKY MULE—EXCITING CHASE OF THE POLICE AND BY THE POLICE—A FOUR HOURS' COMBAT ENDING IN THE DEATH OF THE LION AND THE SERIOUS INJURY OF TWO MEN.

Among the pets of the Cincinnati Zoological Garden was a young but full-grown lioness. It has never been regarded as vicious. Another animal kept at the gardens, more for general utility than from its rarity or beauty, is a mule. This animal is now a hero—in Cincinnati. It happened in this wise. Wednesday afternoon, about 10 o'clock, while the sun was shining pleasantly, the cage containing the lioness was taken out of its Winter quarters, that its occupant might have the benefit of sunlight and the fresh air. Shortly afterward a boy employed on the grounds passed the cage, leading by a halter the unfortunate mule which is to figure in this narrative. Boy-like, he stepped in front of the cage of the queen of beasts to admire her beauty, and to give his friend, the mule, an idea of what he (the mule) might have been if born under different auspices. The lioness no sooner set eyes upon the ill-starred donkey than she crouched in the back part of her cage, and, with a roar that startled the echoes, sprang against the bars, snapping them like threads, and landed upon the mule's back. The boy fled. Not so the mule. That sagacious animal (we quote the Cincinnati *Gazette*) deliberately turned his head around and caught the lioness by the back with his teeth, and shook her as a dog would a rat, only not quite so rapidly. It must not be supposed from this fact that the lioness was a small one. She was full grown, and weighed at least 250 pounds. The donkey held on until his hold broke, and then the lioness made tracks in one direction, while the donkey fled in the other. The attempt to capture the donkey by the attendants drove him into the vicinity of the lioness again. She crouched and made a spring, but the donkey was too many for her, and planted two good kicks on her skull, rolling her over down an embankment. They had two or three other skirmishes before the donkey was captured and led to his stable, in all of which the donkey was victorious.

It was very exciting sport, the attempt to catch the lioness alive, and many ludicrous scenes were enacted, the chief of which were frantic endeavors to get in some other direction from that taken by the lioness. The first attempt to seduce her majesty back to her cage was made by Mr. F. W. Rutz, the keeper of the animals. He advanced very cautiously, with a big club in his hands, and commanded her in a stern voice to lie down. Now, Mr. Rutz had taught her to lie down at his command while she was in her cage, but in her newly-found freedom she disdained his authority. Mr. Rutz had got to within perhaps twenty feet of her majesty, when she slightly raised her back, and displayed a corner of her little tooth about an inch and a half long. This Mr. Rutz construed into an invitation to retire, and he accordingly skedaddled faster than a man usually leaves a menagerie. A number of attempts and failures similar to the above were made, and, as a last resort, word was sent to the city, and the services of four or five men who had formerly traveled with the menagerie to which the lioness had belonged were secured, and with them came three policemen.

By this time the news had been noised abroad, and a large crowd of men and boys surrounded the grounds. Many of the boys climbed into trees and looked eagerly on, howling like young savages the while. The circus men and the police formed a circle around the lioness, at a very respectful distance, however, armed with pistols and bludgeons, and by gradually closing in on her majesty, thought to drive her into her cage. The circle closed several times very gradually; but it had a way of enlarging remarkably fast at any little unfavorable symptom. One of these unfavorable symptoms was her jumping up about twelve feet into a large locust tree. Boys have always been taught in the story books that lions couldn't climb trees, but probably the author of the story books didn't reckon on lionesses. The boys had an ocular demonstration of the fallacy of the author's theory, and slid down from their perches as though they were specially greased for a quick transit. Her majesty did not remain long in the locust tree until she fell out. This enraged her, and she began tearing around at such a rate that the guard, Police, circus men, boys, and other spectators incontinently fled.

After she had become partly quiet the circumventing party returned, this time reinforced by several men with shot-guns. One policeman bravely advanced to within 150 yards, and, drawing a small-sized Smith & Wesson seven-shooter, delivered a broadside of one barrel, and then retreated to his fortifications to watch the effect of his artillery. For all he knew it might have struck the lioness in a vital spot, for she didn't move. Somewhat emboldened by her sudden cessation of offensive warfare, the attacking party made another advance, and commenced throwing clubs, stones, and other missiles, some of which struck her majesty, and she retreated to the top of a high grade, and sat down at a place overlooking the rustic octagon building, which is the first of the permanent improvements seen on entering the gateway, and is called the Buffalo-house.

We come now to the serious part of the lion hunt, which came very near terminating fatally to one of the employes, John Nordheim, the night watchman, and Mr. Haupt, foreman of one of the laboring gangs. As it was, the two men were severely bitten and lacerated by the teeth and claws of the infuriated beast.

Recognizing the necessity of having so precious a beast either captured or killed before night set in, John Kearney, the Superintendent of the garden, sent over to Clifton for Patrick McAvoy—a member of the Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club, who has the reputation of being a capital marksman, and is the possessor of a fine double-barreled breech-loader—to bring his weapon and kill the lioness. Mr. McAvoy, although not a lion-hunter, has had great experience among the grizzlies and panthers of the Rocky Mountains, and is a man to whom fear of wild beasts is unknown. He complied and went to the gardens.

Perched on top of the embankment, and watching for a favorable moment to spring, was the queen of beasts. With both barrels of his gun loaded with no heavier metal than ordinary No. 6 bird-shot, Mr. McAvoy advanced. Ten feet in the rear of McAvoy was John Nordheim, the night watchman, also with a double-barreled shot-gun; and ten feet in the rear of Nordheim was Mr. Haupt, armed with a revolver. To the right of this line was Mr. Kearney, the Superintendent, also with a double-barreled gun. The line advanced until within fifty feet of the lioness, when she suddenly crouched and gave one spring which took her fully thirty feet down the embankment toward Mr. McAvoy. He was ready to fire, but the lioness, as soon as she struck the earth, seemed to rebound like an India-rubber ball directly for Mr. McAvoy's head. While she was in the air her mouth was opened to the extreme of distention, her ears were thrown back level with her head, her huge paws were spread to the utmost limit, and her terrible claws, each like the beak of an eagle, were curled downward ready to strike into the flesh of her victim. Mr. McAvoy dropped, but the lioness went on over his prostrate body and struck Mr. Nordheim, knocking him down, and fastening her merciless teeth in his thigh.

In an instant Mr. McAvoy was on his feet, and his trusty gun to his shoulder. Unfortunately the prostrate Nordheim was between him and the lioness, and he was obliged to change his position before he could shoot without danger to Nordheim. Stepping to the other side, he delivered one charge, which struck the lioness about the middle of the back, tearing away a portion of the backbone, but not disabling her.

After one or two more vicious bites the lioness left the prostrate form of Nordheim, and, with a terrible roar, sprang upon Haupt, and crushed him together as though he had been paper, and it was thought that every bone in his body was broken. She fastened her fangs in his thigh and her claws in his abdomen, and in half a second more the unfortunate man would undoubtedly have been disemboweled had not Mr. McAvoy, this time with a sure aim, not more than four feet from the ferocious beast, sent a load of bird shot through its heart. The lioness fell over, and died immediately. From the tip of the nose to the end of the tail the carcass measured seven and a half feet. She was bought, together with a lion, at sheriff's sale, and cost the society about $500. Nordheim and Haupt, although painfully wounded, are not dangerously so. Their wounds are entirely in the flesh, no bones or important blood vessels being involved. It is to be hoped they will soon be able for duty again.

In justice to the boy who was leading the donkey when the attack was made, it must be stated that he has stopped running, and is at his post of duty in the gardens.

TOUGH GLASS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes: The Bastie glass exhibited at the last meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures is a noteworthy invention. "Brittle as glass" is a familiar simile. The substance I speak of is tough, as well as hard, and resists the action of the fire. It can be applied to water conduits and a number of culinary utensils instead of enamel, or the loaded tin so much used in the hardware trade in Paris. The experiments made the other night were highly satisfactory. Thin plates of this glass were thrown on a tiled floor from a height of three metres, *i. e.*, a little more than nine feet, without injury. They were then flung with violence about the room and against the walls, and held over gas-jets. A weight of 100 grammes was also dropped on them from the height of three metres. The resisting temper of the Bastie glass is obtained by means of a chemical bath, to which it is subjected when hot from the furnace. Some specimens showed more resisting power than others. Those which yielded to the blows they received only broke in the spots where they were hit. There was a remarkable absence of continuous cracks. Wherever the hammer took effect, the glass lost cohesion and transparency, and was reduced to granulous particles. A company is in course of formation to work the patent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Big Bonanza!
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.
5th Av. Theatre.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES TO make an arrangement with a family going to Europe this season, to take charge of their house for them during their absence; best of reference given. Address SANFORD, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG Englishwoman; is a very good washer, ironer, and cook; has good references; will go to the country or City. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER by the day; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; has all the latest Paris fashions. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 268, UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; City or country; can cut and fit. Call on Monday at No. 117 West 11th st., basement.

GOVERNESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS nursery governess, lady's maid, or companion; three years' reference from last place. Call at or address for two days No. 332 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY AN intelligent refined lady, of cheerful temperament, quiet domestic habits, combined with economy and good taste. Address Miss H., No. 304 West 51st st., two doors west of 8th av., present employer's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY English girl in a good family to do the general work; is a good plain cook and laundress, and likes children; no objections to the country. Call at No. 306 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN, TO GO OUT BY the day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st., first floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; a first-class laundress; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at 220 East 45th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

MAID OR NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE French girl, speaking German and English; would like to go to Europe with a family for her passage; can act as lady's maid, nurse, or companion; best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

NURSE.—A GOOD MONTHLY NURSE WANTS A couple of engagements; well recommended; terms reasonable. Call at 76 West 36th st., corner of 6th av.

NO. 745 6TH AV., NEAR 42D ST.—MISS BARBER, an old experienced dress-maker, will go out by the day or work at home.

MALES.

The Big Bonanza!
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.
5th Av. Theatre.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AND WIFE would like to take charge of a gentleman's house; can give the best of reference. Address No. 313 West 45th st., rear.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WHO HAS other employment, wishes to take care of a gentleman's private residence for a year or longer; best City references. Call or address J. Gamble, 688 Broadway.

A STENOGRAPHER (WRITES 175 WORDS per minute) desires employment for day or evening; understands book-keeping. Address STENOGRAPHER, Post Office Box No. 5,716, New-York.

CLERK.—BY A FRENCHMAN OF MIDDLE AGE, well acquainted with the wine business, in a French or American house, either in the City or country, to make himself generally useful; he has some knowledge of English. Address H. Boubee, No. 79 Washington square.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses and carriages in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; has an excellent record for sobriety, honesty, and careful driving during the last fourteen years. Call on or address J. H., No. 1,013 6th av.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a married Englishman without incumbrance; will milk and take charge of a gentleman's place; refers to present employer for capacity and trustworthiness; will be disengaged April 3. Address H. B., Box No. 262 Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CITY DRIVER; understands his business in every respect; strictly temperate; first-class City references from last employer; no objection to country. Call on or address D. L., No. 33 East 35th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; is willing and obliging; City or country; six years' best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman who has served him with fidelity; been sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy; married. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 6 West 44th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS A PROTestant; five years' City reference from last place. Call or address, R. D., No. 125 West 50th st., private stable.

GARDENER.—(APRIL 1) BY A MARRIED MAN, small family; understands the management of graperies, peach-houses, and greenhouses, the improvement of a place, or laying out a new one; good reference as to character and ability. Address B. C., Passaic, N. J.

GARDENER, COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A French couple, lately landed; man brings good references as gardener; understands hot and green houses, flowers; can drive; wife is a good cook and washer; speaks German. Call at Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands the care and management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, vegetables, fruit-growing, &c.; can lay out gardens; best testimonials. Address J. E., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands the management of all kinds of glass fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and laying out new grounds; good reference. Address R., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored man; well versed in driving and taking care of stock; lately arrived from the South. Call or address, stating wages, No. 194 Greene st.

HELP WANTED.

The Big Bonanza!
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.
5th Av. Theatre.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN OR SCOTCHMAN and wife, without family; man must be a thorough gardener and farmer; understand care of horses and cows; wife a first-rate cook and laundress. Address K. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, PROTESTANT AND married; must understand management of cold grapery, and have first-class references. Apply at No. 76 Gold st., from 11 to 1 o'clock, Monday.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A NEAT GIRL about fourteen to assist in light chamber-work and waiting; French or Protestant preferred. Call at No. 21 West 50th st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS AND chamber-maid. Apply on Monday at No. 39 West 48th st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED.—WET NURSE FOR A BABY NINE months old, with reliable references. Call at No. 9 East 45th st., on Monday before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO GOOD LETTERERS. APPLY to Cummings' Car Works, Jersey City.

WANTED—AT NO. 22 WEST 17TH ST., A COMpetent laundress; best City references required.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Big Bonanza!
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.
5th Av. Theatre.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1 will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

A. T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

The Big Bonanza!
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.
5th Av. Theatre.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD F. REQUA, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, in pursuance of an order of the court granted the 24th day of March, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by William S. Mount, auctioneer, at No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all the machinery, fixtures, and manufactured and unmanufactured stock, consisting of burlaps and bags, &c., belonging to the estate of L. F. Requa, bankrupt.

Terms of sale, cash.

CHARLES H. CURRIER, Assignee.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1875.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

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Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.
5th Av. Theatre.

FIFTH AV., NO. 140, CORNER 19TH ST.
NO DARK ROOMS.
Splendid suites of apartments, with private table, bath, &c.; to be vacated from 20th of April to 1st of May. Call from 12 to 3 o'clock, or in the evening. References.

MRS. PITKIN, NO. 235 WEST 38TH ST., having leased the two elegant connecting houses on north-west corner of Madison av. and 49th st., is prepared to make favorable arrangements for board, with families, for the Spring and Summer months; rooms en suite; houses opposite Columbia College Grounds; ready for occupancy April 15.

NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE—NEWLY-FURnished rooms and board with a private family; neighborhood fine; good table; terms, $15 and $20 per week for two; no May moving; references exchanged. No. 42 7th st.

BOARDERS WANTED IN A PRIVATE family, who own their own house, on West 45th st., near Broadway; gentleman and wife preferred; references exchanged. Address W. H. W., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARDERS WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMily on West 45th st., near Broadway; pleasant rooms and good table; references exchanged; gentleman and wife preferred. Address B. W., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A SUNNY SITTING-ROOM AND BED-ROOM, on third floor, handsomely furnished, with board, in a small family; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62, WEST.—To let, with first-class board, well-furnished rooms on second and third stories; also table board; references.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET TO GENtlemen, without board, second-floor front alcove; also, second and third floor sunny rooms; use of bath and parlor, and breakfast in room if desired.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large handsome room, third floor, front; every convenience. No. 150 West 34th st.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE—An elegantly furnished suite of rooms with private table; also two sunny front rooms for gentlemen; house and table strictly first-class.

AN ELEGANT SUIT OF APARTMENTS to let to a gentleman, with breakfast, in a central location; first-class parties only need address HOME, Up-town advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 33D ST., NEAR Madison av., have two pleasant rooms to let, with board. Address, with reference, ALPHA, Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 316 STATE ST., for one or two single gentlemen, rooms nicely furnished, with board; very desirable Summer location for business men; references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or separately; with or without private table; single rooms to gentlemen, without board.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—Desirable suite of apartments on first and third floors, with private table, in the pleasantly located double house, No. 45 5th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST, NO. 116.—AN elegantly-furnished parlor floor, with board; also other rooms en suite, newly furnished, can be secured now for occupancy on the 15th of April.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—FIRST FLOOR, THREE large rooms freshly decorated, front and rear entrance; basement and cellar if desired; two front rooms, second floor, furnished.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOM, southern exposure; board if desired; small, select family; no moving in May; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties.

FIFTH AV., NO 268.—PARLOR AND TWO BEDrooms, front, handsomely furnished; private bath, &c.; with or without private table; table board for two. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

TWO LARGE, CONNECTING FURNISHED room, with board for two, $28; or large and small front rooms $25; new house; private family; call next week. No. 235 West 46th st.

THREE VERY DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED rooms, at very moderate price, for light housekeeping. No. 257 4th av.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—SECOND FLOOR, EN suite, with private table; from April 1; by the year or season.

A LADY JUST LOCATED NEAR 32D ST. and 5th av., offers rooms en suite or singly. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a handsome parlor floor; plenty closets; private table if desired; no moving in May; references.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—LARGE SECOND-story front hall room; also, fourth-floor double room to let, with board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, to gentleman and wife, with board. No. 41 East 28th st.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST.—TO LET, WITH FIRST-class board, large and small rooms, handsomely furnished.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST. A FINE LARGE well-furnished room, third story, front, in a private family; gas, fire, ample closets, and every convenience.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM TO let to a gentleman, without meals, near the Union Club. Apply to owner, No. 5 West 23d st.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, with first-class board; delightful location; location permanent. No. 36 West Washington square.

TO FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIAN.—ONE OR more handsomely-furnished rooms; possession May 1. No. 4 East 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—TWO LARGE AND TWO small rooms, with board; Summer prices; reference.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th av.—Pleasant rooms to let, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD-floor room for gentleman and wife; superior board.

TO LET—THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM, WITH first-class board. Apply at No. 24 West 39th st.

BOARD WANTED.

THE BIG BONANZA!
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.
FIFTH AV. THEATRE.

THE ADVERTISER, (A SINGLE GENTLEMAN,) desires permanent board with a quiet family, where other boarders are not taken; location below 23d st. preferred. Address A. L., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Big Bonanza!
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.
5th Av. Theatre.

THE HOUSE KNOWN AS THE "INSTItute," Clark's Hill, will be opened for boarders April 1. For particulars address ORLO BURT, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Big Bonanza!
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.
5th Av. Theatre.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE GLEN FARM House, near Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., one mile from depot; about one hour by rail from this City; the house has all modern improvements; elegantly furnished, splendid spring beds and hair mattresses; extraordinarily healthy and romantic; fine drives, shade, boating and bathing, fruit, vegetables, pure milk, and fresh eggs; liberal arrangements made with those desiring to make early engagements. Address T. LOCKWOOD, Spring Valley, N. Y., or J. A. G., Box No. 3,849 New-York Post Office.

ELIZABETH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate three or four adults with board; house and location very desirable; three minutes' walk from the depot. Address C. P., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

The Big Bonanza!
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.
5th Av. Theatre.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, consisting of bar and all appurtenances, everything required for a first-class restaurant, to be sold cheap in consequence of the death of John C. Force. Five years' lease from May 1, 1875. Apply at No. 152 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISER WANTS PARTNER.—YOUNG man who will keep books, and invest $10,000 in installments under his sole control; should investigate this offer; profits halved; permanent partnership optional; references exchanged. Address IRON, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHing shop No. 269 Water st; long established and capable of doing a large business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply on the premises, or at No. 4 Pine st., Room No. 17.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER LIQUOR STORE IN a good neighborhood; lease; some stock; very little cash required. Inquire at No. 10 Roosevelt st. until Monday next. No agents.

AMUSEMENTS.

LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1875.

in aid of the building fund of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild.

A tableau of Huntington's Republican Court, *en costume*, will be presented, after which the guests will be invited to a tea party, presided over by ladies in costumes of that day, representing the thirteen original States. The cups and saucers used on this occasion will bear the Washington crest. Dancing will follow the reception. The entertainment will be under the patronage of the following ladies and gentlemen:

Mrs. Thomas A. Emmet,
Mrs. John D. Townsend,
Mrs. Janvier Le Duc,
Mrs. Winfield S. Hancock,
Mrs. Egbert Guernsey,
Mrs. Clarence L. Collins,
Mrs. Arthur B. Graves,
Mrs. John L. Riker,
Mrs. Abner Doubleday,
Mrs. Alexander S. Webb,
Mrs. Matias Romero,
Mrs. William H. Wiley,
Mrs. William P. Earle,
Mrs. L. V. Sone,
Mrs. M. C. Davis,
Mrs. James B. Brewster,
Mrs. Thomas L. James,
Mrs. Benjamin A. Albro,
Mrs. Luther B. Wyman,
Mrs. Herman D. Aldrich,
Mrs. Oscar Smedberg,
Mrs. Louis F. Whitin,
Mrs. Thomas B. Tweddle,
Mrs. E. C. Bogert,
Mrs. Dr. Worster,
Mrs. H. Hentz,
Mrs. W. A. Caldwell,
Mrs. David Whetmore,
Mrs. Wm. W. Thompson,
Mrs. Ferd. P. Earle,
Mrs. Geo. Hoffman,
Mrs. Harry Hoffman,
Mrs. Henry J. Scudder,
Mrs. Aug. L. Brown,
Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins,
Mrs. Simeon B. Chittenden,
Hon. Samuel J. Tilden,
Mr. Luther B. Wyman,
Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance,
James R. Wood, M. D.,
Mr. Charles W. Griswold,
Hon. William Orton,
Mr. E. W. Andrews,
Hon. George M. Van Nort,
Hon. Henry G. Stebbins,
Mr. James Thomson,
Mr. Edward L. Beury,
Mr. William Borden,
Mr. Edward A. Quintard,
Mr. William H. Guion,
Mr. John S. Williams,
Mr. R. J. Cortis,
Gen. Alex. S. Webb,
Mr. J. W. Gerard,
Mr. Franklin H. Kalbfleisch,
Mr. Charles H. Kalbfleisch,
Mr. William Brookfield,
Mr. Henry Hentz,
Mr. David Salomon,
Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Mr. William C. Conner,
Mr. John C. Southwick,
Hon. E. Delafield Smith,
Mr. John F. Plummer,
Mr. Francis P. Furnald,
Mr. A. G. Montgomery, Jr.,
Mr. Arthur B. Graves,
Mr. William J. Riker,
Mr. D. Sackett Moore,
Mr. Seymour A. Bunce,
Col. C. B. Mitchell,
Mr. George M. Groves,
Mr. David Watts,
Mr. William H. Wiley,
Mr. J. Appleton Morgan,
E. C. Seguin, M. D.,
Mr. D. H. McAlpine,
Mr. John Oothout,
Hon. J. Nelson Tappan,
Mr. John H. Draper,
Mr. Charles Lamson,
Mr. J. M. Requa,
Mr. Horace Russell,
Mr. Charles W. Clinton,
Mr. George W. Scott,
J. W. S. Arnold, M. D.,
Mr. Edward W. Scott,
George W. Thompson, M. D.,
Mr. Gustave Amsinck,
Mr. Eugene M. Earle,
Mr. Charles D. Leverich,
Hon. Benjamin A. Willis,
Hon. Thomas L. James,
Mr. John H. Hayward,
Mr. Charles Watrous,
Mr. William P. Jaffray,
Lewis A. Sayre, M. D.,
William H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Hon. William H. Wickham,
Hon. August Belmont,
Mr. William H. Cromwell,
Mr. Joseph Park, Jr.,
Mr. Edwin Bates,
Hon. Robert C. Hutchings,
Mr. Richard M. Hoe,
Mr. W. L. Strong,
Mr. A. E. Orr,
Mr. Peter S. Hoe,
Mr. Frederick Taylor,
Mr. Philip Schuyler,
Mr. Henry Draper,
Mr. Andrew W. Leggat,
Mr. F. Frederic Gunther,
Hon. George P. Sharpe,
Hon. A. H. Laflin,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,
Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps,
Hon. Henry Hilton,
Mr. William H. Appleton,
Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin,
Mr. George H. Broadhead,
Mr. John B. Norris,
Hon. Augustus Schell,
Col. Frank E. Howe,
Mr. C. L. Tiffany,
Mr. Julius Catlin, Jr.,
Mr. H. B. Claflin,
Commodore C. K. Garrison,
Mr. David Dudley Field.
Mrs. T. E. Stewart,
Mrs. Fred. Taylor,
Mrs. F. B. Elliott,
Mrs. C. H. De Lamater,
Mrs. John R. Bleecker,
Mrs. Thos. A. Wilmerding,
Mrs. John H. Draper,
Mrs. John B. Marie,
Mrs. David Lane,
Mrs. W. Gorman Sterling,
Mrs. Oscar Tibbals,
Mrs. Wm. A. Conklin,
Miss Mary A. Newcomb,
Mrs. P. C. Tallman,
Mrs. Chas. C. Leeds,
Mrs. Dr. A. F. McDonald,
Mrs. R. J. Cortis,
Mrs. Eugene M. Earle,
Mrs. S. C. Milbank,
Mrs. Albert Hendricks,
Mrs. Edward A. Quintard,
Mrs. John A. Kyle,
Mrs. Joseph Marié,
Mrs. Charles S. Lewis,
Mrs. James Hurry,
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Mrs. John F. Butterworth,
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Mrs. E. M. Peters,
Hon. Samuel Blatchford,
Mr. James L. Jones,
Mr. L. M. Bates,
Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer,
Mr. Samuel Hawk,
Mr. William P. Earle,
Mr. Ferdinand P. Earle,
Mr. William G. Schenck,
Mr. Townsend Cox,
Hon. Samuel A. Lewis,
Mr. Louis V. Sone,
Hon. John D. Townsend,
Mr. Albert Hendricks,
Egbert Guernsey, M.D.,
Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday,
Mr. Augustus G. Paine,
Mr. Theodore K. Gibbs,
Hon. S. B. Chittenden,
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Mr. John H. Kemp,
Hon. J. Van Schaick,
Mr. J. H. Breslin,
Mr. Hugh Hastings,
Mr. Albert Bierstadt,
Mr. Jacob P. Solomon,
Hon. Thomas E. Stewart,
Mr. Oscar Smedberg,
Mr. Francis H. Jenks,
Hon. Henry J. Scudder,
Mr. W. C. Browning,
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Alexander B. Mott, M. D.,
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Mr. E. L. Ludlow,
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Mr. William A. Hann, Jr.,
Mr. Edward Lambert,
Mr. George H. Bissell,
Mr. F. B. Woolsey,
Mr. Arthur J. Peabody,
Mr. Elliott F. Shepard,
Alfred C. Post, M. D.,
Thomas R. Pooley, M. D.,
Mr. J. A. Lowery,
Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther,
Mr. Robert Dunlap,
Mr. Joseph H. Brown,
Mr. Ferdinand De Luca,
Mr. C. C. Baldwin,
Mr. S. L. M. Barlow,
Mr. James S. Barron,
Mr. P. Bartlett,
Mr. David M. Morrison,
Mr. William L. Livingston,
Mr. Dorman B. Eaton,
Major J. M. Bundy,
Mr. Austin G. Fox,
Mr. Frank T. Iselin,
Mr. George Thompson,
Mr. S. Livermore,
Mr. James B. Livingston,
Mr. William A. Darling,
Mr. Martin E. Greene,
J. L. Little, M. D.,
Mr. Richard Grant White,
Mr. James M. Motley,
Mr. H. M. Silverman,
Mr. Nathan Appleton,
Mr. James Grant Wilson,
Mr. Henry P. Eggleston,
Mr. D. Henry Haight,
Mr. G. H. Robinson,
Mr. Joseph Marié,
Mr. David Lane,
Mr. John B. Marié,
Col. D. S. Lamson,
Mr. Peter B. Taylor,
Mr. Charles C. Leeds,
Mr. Philip M. Oakley,
Mr. M. B. Fielding,
Mr. Frederick Bronson,
Mr. Ferd. C. Richardson,
Mr. William Krebs,
Gen. Daniel Butterfield,
Gen. Abner Doubleday,
Mr. Sherburne B. Eaton,
Mr. Chas. H. Jacquelin.

Boxes and tickets will be ready for sale at the head-quarters of the Executive Committee, Wheeler & Wilson Parlors, No. 44 East 14th st., on and after Monday, March 22, from 10 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Tickets can also be procured of the following gentlemen, members of the Executive Committee:

JOHN P. FAURE, Nos. 198 and 200 Church st.
WM. H. GUION, Jr., No. 63 Wall st.
GOUV. K. LANSING, Earle's Hotel.
MARTIN F. HATCH, No. 59 Liberty st., Room No. 12.
CHARLES C. CONKLIN, No. 309 Canal st.
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The Big Bonanza!
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.
5th Av. Theatre.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Big Bonanza!
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.
5th Av. Theatre.

FOR SALE.—THREE (3) 7⅓-OCTAVE, SQUARE Grand Pianos, extra large improved scale; front round corners; rich rosewood case; beveled-top; fancy fret rosewood desk; ivory front keys; carved legs and lyre; solid rich rosewood serpentine moldings around the base; full agraffe all through, with three unisons; City makers of thirty years' standing, (none better;) rich, sweet tone; are new, and fully warranted for five years; are offered for $300, to realize cash; are half price.

Can be seen and fully tested at A. L. BATTERSON'S STORAGE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 690 6th av., near 40th st. These Pianos are the most absolute bargains in this City, and will be shipped if required. 7 A. M. till 8 P. M.

A GREAT OFFER!—HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will for a few days dispose of 100 PIANOS, ORGANS, and MELODEONS, new and second hand, of first-class makers, including Waters', at lower prices than ever offered before. Instruments to let. Monthly installments received. We invite the public to examine our stock. Catalogues mailed.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPing will dispose of their brilliant-toned 7½ octave four round-cornered carved piano-forte, made to order; all improvements, full patent agraffe, cost $850, for $275; stool, cover, box for shipping; guarantee for five years; in use only six months; call and examine. Private residence, No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

A GENTEEL YOUTH, FINE PIANIST, A pupil continuously of Mr. S. B. Mills, teaches at pupils' residence at $12 per quarter; reference, Mr. Mills and numerous patrons. Address TECHNIQUE, Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

"CORNETIST."—AN EXPERIENCED PROFESsional Cornet Soloist wishes an engagement in church to lead congregational or Sunday-school singing; unquestionable references. Address Cornetist, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

THE CORNET.

For instruction on this beautiful instrument from a brilliant performer, on very low terms, (in the evening if preferred,) address Box No. 3,656 New-York Post Office.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

EXCURSIONS.

The Big Bonanza!
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.
5th Av. Theatre.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN

HIPPODROME! HIPPODROME! HIPPODROME! HIPPODROME!

GRAND REOPENING
GRAND REOPENING
OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED AMPHITHEATRE,
MONDAY, MARCH 29.
MONDAY, MARCH 29.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
TWO WEEKS ONLY!
TWO WEEKS ONLY!

EVERYTHING NEW AND AUGMENTED BEYOND PRECEDENT!

GRAND TRANSFORMATION OF NEW AND STARTLING EFFECTS!

NEW PAGEANTS AND PROCESSIONS. NEW ARTISTS AND NEW ACTS.

A FORTUNE INVESTED IN NEW WARDROBE AND PROPERTIES.

THE CLIMAX OF GREATNESS, VASTNESS, AND SPLENDOR.

BARNUM SURPASSING ALL HIS PREVIOUS DISPLAYS OF MAGNIFICENCE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Previous to commencing my Summer tour through the country it is my desire to afford the public of New-York and adjacent cities a final opportunity of witnessing the glories of my ROMAN HIPPODROME, the crowning triumph of my forty years' experience as a showman. To this end I will reopen my entire establishment on the 29th inst. for a season of

TWO WEEKS ONLY.

This will be the last occasion you will have to see the wonderful pageant,

THE FETE AT PEKIN,

upon which I have expended FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. The marvelous acts upon the Grand Course and all the startling features which have made the Great Roman Hippodrome a household word throughout the land, will be reproduced afternoon and evening, but so elaborated and improved as to surpass, in magnificence and attractiveness, all former triumphs. I have made an entire change of artists, wardrobe, chariots, properties, and general paraphernalia. For these two weeks my renowned menagerie will remain intact, and probably such a vast variety of rare and costly wild beasts will never again be gathered in one collection. Don't let the present opportunity be neglected by the children of the public and private schools.

The public's obedient servant,

P. T. BARNUM.

GRAND TABLEAU.
VISION OF THE HOURIS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is called to this feature as being the greatest spectacular display ever devised by human ingenuity. Words are inadequate to convey anything like a conception of the almost illimitable magnificence and grandeur which greets the eye of the spectator as the gorgeous vision of transcendent beauty is developed to the enraptured gaze. The auxiliary Amazonian march of this scene is now produced for the first time, and embraces 200 of the most beautiful ladies of the New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia ballet, clad in gold and silver armor. This armor was manufactured in London expressly for Mr. Barnum at an enormous cost. Nothing approaching it in magnificence has ever been seen in this country. The grand tableau of the Vision of the Houris, exceeding in glittering splendor the wildest imagination, comprises 850 men, women, and children, with droves of elephants, camels, dromedaries, and giraffes, altogether forming an Oriental picture of bewildering brilliancy.

FETE AT PEKIN;
Or, HOLIDAY OF THE CELESTIALS.
[Newly Costumed.]

A Grand Oriental Scene, which for brilliancy and imposing grandeur has never been surpassed. Its gorgeous processions, its variegated lanterns and fire-works, its dazzling costumes, characteristic music, and its bewitching ballet—all combine to render this a spectacle never to be forgotten.

INDIAN LIFE!
Or, CHASE FOR A WIFE.
[Newly Costumed.]

An equestrian drama of thrilling interest, illustrative of the manners and customs of the Aborigines in peace and war. For daring equestrianism and excitement this representation excels anything ever witnessed.

THE GRAND PROGRAMME!

The wonderful pageants, processions, marches, and startling tableaux above—grand in design and magnificent in execution—are but a small portion of the brilliant three hours' programme which is to characterize each entertainment.

ONE HUNDRED NEW ENGLISH RUNNING HORSES have been imported for use only by the lady equestrians of the Hippodrome. The numerous contests upon the Grand Course are of too varied a nature to admit of mention in detail, but race will succeed race in brilliant and rapid succession to the close of the programme.

A NOVEL WALKING MATCH,

Between the famous pedestrian W. E. HARDING and MLLE. LOLA, to be continued during the week. On MONDAY AFTERNOON Mr. Harding will walk fifty miles and Little Lola thirty miles.

GRAND MENAGERIE,
with its
SIX HUNDRED WILD BEASTS.
Open daily at 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Grand Amphitheatre Entertainment at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.

Admission	30 cents
Reserved Orchestra Chairs	50 cents
Grand Orchestra	$1
Children	Half-price

Seats secured six days in advance.

Shortly to be produced the
CONGRESS OF ALL NATIONS.
Splendidly elaborated and refitted for the Great Summer Tour.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. SPECIAL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1875,
A CHARITY MATINEE,
Under the direction of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY,
In aid of
THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY OF NEW-YORK.
To begin at 1 o'clock.

I. Overture by DODWORTH'S ORCHESTRA.

II. Selected Scenes from Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S great Society Novelty, THE BIG BONANZA! Mr. FISHER, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. DREW, Mr. PARKES, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. FAWCETT, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mrs. GILBERT, Miss EMILY RIGL, and Miss GRAHAM in the principal rôles.

III. Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE and Miss ADA DYAS (through the kindest courtesy of Mr. Wallack) in the brilliant little Comedy of THE HAPPY PAIR.

Mr. HONEYTON	Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
Mrs. HONEYTON	Miss ADA DYAS

IV. Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL in his celebrated Monologue Entertainment, by the generous permission of Mr. J. F. POOLE.

V. Mr. FRANK MAYO, who has volunteered in the kindest spirit, and Miss ROSA RAND and members of the Park Theatre Company—who have liberally offered their services, by the permission and courtesy of Mr. Stuart—appearing in the Farce of A BULL IN THE CHINA SHOP.

VI. Concluding with a selection of Popular Minstrelsy by Mr. DAN BRYANT AND BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, who have generously consented to bring the entertainment to a brilliant finish.

Doors open at 12. Admission, $1. Coupon Chairs, $2. Boxes, $25 and $15.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
Mr. C. D. HESS .... Director

FIVE REPRESENTATIONS ONLY.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 29 and 31, April 1, 2, and 3.

MONDAY EVENING, March 29—Balfe's popular opera, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss CRESSWOLD, Mr. CARLETON, Mr. PEAKES, and Mr. MAAS in the cast.

TUESDAY, March 30—(Brooklyn Academy.) BENEFIT OF MR. WILLIAM CASTLE, FRA DIAVOLO, (new version.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31—Reproduction of Balfe's TALISMAN, (KELLOGG.)

THURSDAY EVENING, April 1—Benefit of Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, (MARITANA.)

FRIDAY EVENING, April 2—Last representation of Thomas' MIGNON, (KELLOGG.)

GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

Sale of seats commences THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock at Academy of Music, and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway. Reserved seats, $1 and $2, according to location. General admission, $1; family circle, 50 cents.

The Big Bonanza!
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.
5th Av. Theatre.

LECTURES.

The Big Bonanza!
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.
5th Av. Theatre.

TO LADIES ONLY.—EDITH O'GORMAN, THE ESCAPED NUN, at the request of many ladies, will give three more lectures to LADIES ONLY, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, March 30, 31, and April 1, in the lecture-room of the First Baptist Church, on Park av., corner 39th st., New-York. Lecture to commence at 3 P. M.; doors open at 2. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at No. 805 Broadway. Her three lectures in Robinson Hall were attended by large and fashionable audiences of ladies.

PROF. DOREMUS

Will give his last illustrated lecture on the AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MOSAIC AND SCIENTIFIC ACCOUNTS OF THE CREATION at Association Hall, next FRIDAY, at 8 P. M. Subject—THE SEPARATION OF THE FLUIDS FROM THE FLUIDS; THE BREAKING UP OF THE CELESTIAL MASSES; THE STORIES OF THE ASTRONOMER, THE GEOLOGIST, AND THE CHEMIST.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL!

Lecture by ISAAC H. HUNTER at COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING March 30, 8 o'clock; subject: WHAT HAVE COLORED MEN GAINED BY THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL? Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLIN will preside.

Tickets, 50 Cents.

A LECTURE ON "GEORGE FOX, THE FOUNDER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS," will be delivered by AARON M. POWELL, under the auspices of the Young Friends' Aid Association, at Friends' Meeting-house, 27th st., near 6th av., on SECOND DAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. Friends and others interested are invited to attend.

E. V. WILSON WILL LECTURE AND GIVE Test Readings of Character at Republican Hall, on MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock sharp. Again, at Harvard Rooms, corner 42d st. and 6th av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 31st inst., at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THE BIG

The Hit of 1875.

THE BIG BONANZA has established itself as the great comic success of the season, and will hold the stage indefinitely. The critics of both the daily and weekly press are unanimous in its praises, and the public show their appreciation in the most practical manner by overcrowding the theatre.

BIG BONANZA is funnier than Dundreary and better than Col. Sellers. It is a three-hours' broad laugh, without a vulgar word or an indelicate suggestion. The whole town talks of nothing else.

The *Herald* says: "The success of BIG BONANZA has only a parallel in the furor which Tom Robertson's elegant comedies met with several years ago. The box sheet has been opened for twenty days ahead."

The *Sun* says: "We have rarely seen a more amusing play, and the liberal patronage which the public bestow upon the BIG BONANZA fairly measures its attractive qualities. The BIG BONANZA has struck the popular sense of humor with the happiest precision, and will doubtless continue to draw for some time to come."

Houses Crowded! Laughter Incessant.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 29, and until further notice, the grand spectacular drama, in six acts and ten tableaux, from the novel of Jules Verne, by Messrs. Pillet and Connelly, will be produced at an expense of $25,000, with entirely new scenery, magnificent effects, elaborate properties, new music, and beautiful calcium effects; 200 beautiful young ladies, and 100 supernumeries.

AROUND THE WORD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

The whole produced under the immediate supervision of Maurice Pike, Stage Manager.

Engagement of the young American artist,
EDWIN F. THORNE.

Synopsis of some of the scenic effects.
The wager £5,000, Around the World in Eighty Days.
Tableau 2—Africa—The Detective on the Lookout.
Act 2.—Tableau 3—India.
Tableau 4—Scene 2.
AMAZONIAN MARCH, by 200 Beautiful Young Ladies.
Act 3.—Tableau 4—Calcutta. The Detective determined to follow the robber of the Bank of England around the world.
Tableau 5—Cave of the Serpents.
Act 4.—Tableau 6—San Francisco.
Tableau 7—On the Plains.
Tableau 8—The Rocky Mountains.
Act 5.—Tableau 9—Atlantic Ocean.
Act 6.—Tableau 10—Liverpool.
Scene 2.—Club Room of the Eccentrics; the wager won. Mantinee every Saturday. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

NO. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART .... Sole Proprietor
The mammoth roll of Stars increases.
First week of
Mr. M. F. LEFFINGWELL,
in his unequaled character of
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
First appearance in this country of
PROF. LEON AND SONS.
The beautiful vocalist,
MLLE. ALBERTAZZIE.
Also the
RICHMOND SISTERS,
GRIFFIN AND RICE,
and
SENOR CESAREO SANREL,
with his wonderful instrument called the
MELOVITRO.
HARRIGAN AND HART,
(by request) in their laughable sketches,
THE MULLIGAN GUARDS,
and
THE TERRIBLE EXAMPLE.
Mr. JOHN WILD, Mr. WM. CARTER, Mr. CHAS. WHITE, Miss ADAH RICHMOND, Miss KITTY O'NEIL, Miss ALICE BENNETT, and the entire company in
A NEW OLIO.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
See Sunday Herald for particulars.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Musical Director .... MAX MARETZEK
OPENING NIGHT, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1875.
Principal Artists:
EMMA SOREL,
ADA RANDALL, MATILDA HOFFMAN,
RIDENTI, ROCKHOLL,
MOHALBI,
BENFRATELLI, TOMASI,
TAGLIAPIETRA, BARTLETT,
PFLUEGER, BLUM.
(Other engagements pending.)
GRAND ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
In active preparation, Flotow's new opera and latest Parisian success,
L'OMBRA,
(THE SHADOW.)

GENERAL ADMISSION	ONE DOLLAR
Secured seats extra	One Dollar
Family circle	Fifty Cents

Particulars about the opening night in future advertisement.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor .... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager .... A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
101ST TO 107TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, April 3, SEVENTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

MATINEE AT 2.
Midnight Storm,
Enchanted Cabinet,
Leo,
Lightning Caculator,
Illuminated Panorama,

P
A
PARIS
I
S
BY NIGHT.

EVENING AT 8.
Midnight Storm,
Enchanted Cabinet,
Leo,
Trained Birds,
Illuminated Panorama.

Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

EASTER SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.
Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8.
First Grand Sunday Exposition of the magnificent and illusive cyclorama of
PARIS BY NIGHT. PARIS BY MOONLIGHT. PARIS BY STARLIGHT.

Prof. HUTCHINGS, Barnum's Lightning Calculator, will deliver his celebrated Lay-Sermon.

Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

A LADY WASHINGTON TEA PARTY

WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE
BENEFIT OF "THE SHELTERING ARMS,"
AT THE
ARMORY OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT,
Corner Broadway and 35th st.
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
March 30 and 31,
Under the patronage of the following ladies:

Mrs. Robert Aborn,
Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson,
Mrs. Francis C. Barlow,
Mrs. F. B. Barnard,
Mrs. Miles Beach,
Mrs. Arthur Bissell,
Mrs. Charles F. Blake,
Mrs. Judge Brady,
Mrs. Gordon W. Burnham,
Mrs. Carr,
Mrs. N. D. Clapp,
Mrs. Wm. B. Clerke,
Mrs. Henry Clews,
Mrs. B. F. Corlies,
Mrs. H. De Coppet,
Mrs. W. B. Dick,
Mrs. Wm. B. Dinsmore,
Mrs. John A. Dix,
Mrs. Ellis,
Mrs. D. D. Field,
Mrs. Authur Gilman,
Mrs. Gen. Hancock,
Mrs. Burton Harrison,
Mrs. Louis P. Henop,
Mrs. Hitchcock,
Mrs. Henry Hoffman,
Mrs. H. A. Hurlbut,
Mrs. F. R. Jones,
Mrs. Wm. P. Lee,
Mrs. E. L. Ludlow,
Mrs. David Lydig,
Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon,
Mrs. Geo. McKeever,
Mrs. J. J. Wentworth,
Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer,
Mme. C. Mears,
Mrs. Dr. Morgan,
Mrs. Noble,
Mrs. T. M. Peters,
Mrs. H. K. Pellew,
Mrs. C. L. Perkins,
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed,
Mrs. J. I. Roosevelt,
Mrs. H. Salisbury,
Mrs. Frank Saltonstall,
Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. Shillito,
Mrs. Marion Sims,
Mrs. Stearns,
Mrs. C. H. Stebbins,
Mrs. George T. Strong,
Mrs. F. K. Sturgis,
Mrs. William P. Talboys,
Mrs. Albert G. Thorp,
Mrs. Francis Tomes,
Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend,
Mrs. William Tracy,
Mrs. Robert M. Vail,
Mrs. Col. Vose,
Mrs. C. Walsh, Jr.,
Mrs. Elijah Ward,
Mrs. R. F. Ware,
Mrs. W. H. Wells,
Mrs. W. L. Whittemore,
Mrs. Edward Willet,
Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop,
Mrs. Joel Wolfe,
Mrs. Edward J. Woolsey.

ADMISSION, $1.

Tickets may be procured from any of the ladies above named.

EXTRA CARD.—MME. JENNIE VAN ZANDT has the honor to announce that her first benefit will take place next THURSDAY, April 1, at the Academy of Music, when, by request, Wallace's Charming Opera, MARITANA, will be given. Upon which occasion, MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN,

The favorite Contralto, having kindly volunteered her services, will make her only appearance this season in New-York. Mr. Carleton and Mr. William Castle will also appear.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, WEDDINGS, &c., for sale and hire; misfits from best city tailors at half value. Men's and Boy's Clothing at greatly reduced prices. SHEA, the Clothier, No. 434 Broome st., between Crosby and Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

THE BIG BONANZA!
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.
FIFTH AV. THEATRE.

By DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, Salesroom Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty st., opposite the Post Office.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 1,400 SECOND-HAND SEWING-MACHINES,

all of which have been taken on exchange for the well-known and reliable Howe. Most of them are in good order, and all of the best makers, viz.: Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, Willcox & Gibbs, Domestic, Grover & Baker, Remington, Weed, Florence, Davis, and others. The entire number will be sold in lots to suit the trade and private buyers

AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, March 30 and 31, at 10:30 o'clock each day, AT NO. 595 BROADWAY, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, by order of the "HOWE MACHINE COMPANY," New-York State department. They are now ready for examination, with catalogues.

The undersigned will give his personal attention to the SALES OF FURNITURE AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES. DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer. Established 1859.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1:30.

BONA

42d to 49th Performance.

Mr. Daly has again placed his theatre in the successful list by the production of a society novelty. The piece is of the bright, sketchy order, full of good hits and sparkling dialogue, and is thoroughly amusing. There are four acts in the play, and they are all good—there isn't a "slow" scene in it, and the love-making between Eugenia and Bob Ruggles, while they are burning matches and yet lighting no candles, is deliciously natural and amusing.—*Times.*

Wilkes' Spirit of the Times says: "The BIG BONANZA at the Fifth Avenue is meeting with a merited success. It is rich almost beyond precedent in mirth, and is now acted in a faultless manner. The play itself is entirely unaffected, and the men and women who figure in its action seem taken from actual life, so natural and familiar are they."

The principal characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Drew, Mr. Ringgold, Mr. Fawcett, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Graham, Miss Rigl, Miss Mortimer, and Miss Varian.

Every Night at 8.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Corner of 23d st. and 8th av.

GLORIOUS OPENING OF THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE WORLD.

EASTER MONDAY, March 29,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
The Great Tale of Enchantment,
Written and invented by Mrs. JULIA E. DUNN,
entitled
AHMED.

The most magnificent spectacular drama ever produced in America.

The original and magnificent scenery under the direction of the renowned artist, MATT MORGAN.

The extensive ballets invented and arranged by the great mistress of her art, Mme. KATI LANNER.

The orchestra under the direction of the well-known leader, WILLIAM WITHERS, Jr.

The extensive machinery by WILLIAM McMURRAY and assistants.

The entirely new and costly wardrobe and banners made under the direction of Miss ADA LOUISA FOSTER, aided by fifty assistants.

Superb Properties, Trophies, Shields, Weapons of War. Calcium Lights by McCaffrey & Wilson. Fountain of Real Water.

The Dramatic and Terpsichorean Department will be composed of the following artists:

MLLE. GUISEPPE MORLACCHI,
Premiere Danseuse Assoluta, her first appearance in New York, in five years.
ANNETTA GALLETTI, Premiere Danseuse. | RACHEL DE FRANCESCO, Premiere Danseuse.
Eight Secondas, Sixteen Coryphees,
And a Corps de Ballet of over 100 Dancers.
The talented young actress,
Miss KATIE MAYHEW,
Has been specially engaged to appear as
AHMED.
Mr. WELSH EDWARDS as THE OWL.
Mr. GEORGE ATKINS as THE PARROT,
Mr. FRANK FOSTER as HAZAB,
And a Full and Efficient Dramatic Company.
A POWERFUL CHORUS OF THIRTY VOICES.
Moors, Spaniards, Birds of the Air,
Spirits of Good, Spirits of Evil,
Dancing Girls of Toledo, Moorish Slaves, &c., &c., by the Company, a Powerful Corps de Ballet, and 300 Auxiliaries.
The whole produced under the immediate direction of
Mr. JOSEPH C. FOSTER,
and at a cost of over $50,000.
POPULAR PRICES.

General Admission	50 cents
Family Circle	25 cents
Dress Circle	75 cents
Balcony Chairs	$1 00
Orchestra Circle	1 00
Orchestra Chairs	1 25
Parlor Chairs	1 50
Private Boxes	$12 and $10

Box Office for sale of seats open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., at Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

A FAIR

by the ladies of the
CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
will be held in the
NEW MASONIC TEMPLE,
corner 6th av. and 23d st.,
on
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
March 30 and 31, April 1, 2, 3.

The booths at this fair will be illustrative of different nations, presided over by ladies dressed in costumes representative of the different countries.

GOOD MUSIC EVERY EVENING.

Admission, 25 cents.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EIGHTH WEEK.

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Attracting majestic audiences of 3,000.
Mr. RIGNOLD as the YOUNG MONARCH.
Begins evenings at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
SATURDAY MATINEES AT BOOTH'S
Begin at 1:30 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA.

Mrs. CHARLES CALVERT
begs to announce that her
FIRST BENEFIT IN AMERICA
Will occur next THURSDAY at a special MATINEE, when she will have the honor of making her FIFTY-FOURTH appearance at this theatre as
RUMOR AS CHORUS.
☞ Box-office now open. Seats can be secured.

STEINWAY HALL.

INAUGURAL CONCERTS IN AMERICA
of the
NATIONAL HUNGARIAN
GIPSY ORCHESTRA
OF VIENNA,
under the direction of
HERR FARKAS.
FIRST CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.
SECOND CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 3.
FIRST GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
GENERAL ADMISSION, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, ONE DOLLAR.

Obtainable at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 39 Union square; the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box office of Steinway Hall, day and evening.

EVENINGS WITH THE GREAT MUSICIANS.

J. N. PATTISON'S LECTURES.
ILLUSTRATED WITH PIANO-FORTE RECITALS.
THE AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU,

Encouraged by the great success of Mr. J. N. PATTISON'S new and novel musical entertainment, entitled EVENINGS WITH GREAT MUSICIANS, and pronounced by the press and the public to be HIGHLY INSTRUCTIVE, INTERESTING, and ENTERTAINING, and at the request of many of our prominent citizens and connoisseurs of the DIVINE ART, take pleasure in announcing a SECOND COURSE of Lectures, the FIRST of which will take place

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1875,
At DE GARMO HALL, corner 5th av. and 14th st.
TICKETS $1.
Subject—"MUSIC, AND ITS GREAT COMPOSERS."

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE .... Manager
A GRAND ARRAY FOR EASTER WEEK.

Mlle. LEONA DARE, Mr. G. S. BUCKLEY, the WORRELL SISTERS, Messrs. WALTERS and MORTON, Mr. GEORGE S. KNIGHT, Prof. NELSON and SONS, Messrs. HARPER and STANSILL, Miss NULLY PIERIS, Mr. JAS. TAYLOR, Mr. JOHN HART, Miss ALICE HARRISON, &c.

THE NEW TRAVESTIE, FRIDOLIN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

MR. CHARLES FITZSIMMONS.

GRAND CONCERT.
STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 7, 1875,
At 8 o'clock.

The following distinguished artists will take part: Mrs. Philip D. Gulager, Soprano; Miss Anna Drasdil, Contralto; Mr. S. B. Mills, Pianist; Mr. W. C. Baird, Baritone. Mr. George Ellard, Tenor; Mr. Arthur T. Hills, Tenor; Mr. W. C. Baird, Baritone; Mr. Horace Howland, Bass—the Weber Quartet; Mr. James H. Wilson, Accompanist. Mr. Charles Fitzsimmons, Organist and Director.

Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 39 Union square, and at the hall on the day of the concert.

NEW MUSIC.

"Girofle-Girofla" two Nos., Cramer, each, 75 cts.; also "Galop," Baker, 50 cts., and Waltz, by Strauss, 75 cts.; "Cleopatra Waltz," Strauss, 75 cts.; "Nearest them," Mather, 50 cts.; "Dolce far Niente," Mather, 50 cts.; "Golden Sunset Polka," Smith, 35 cts.; "Fairy footsteps gently falling," Blake, 40 cts.; "Fairy-land Caprice," Mueller, 60 cts.; "Sunday Morning Reverie," Mueller, 50 cts.; "Patrick's Day Parade," Harrigan & Hart, 40 cts.; "Fille de Madame Angot," Berg, 50 cts.

WILLIAM A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union square.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF ORATORY.

ELOCUTION in all its branches, including Dramatic Rehearsals, Vocal Culture, Respiration, &c., taught by a Faculty of experienced Professors. Established in connection with the

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 1,
MISS ANNA R. BULKLEY'S SOIREE MUSICALE.
The following artists will assist:

Mrs. Imogene Brown	Soprano
Mr. H. K. Romeyn	Tenore
Mr. Franz Remmertz	Basso

And the eminent Pianist, Mr. S. B. Mills.

Sig. Emilio Agramonte	Conductor

Tickets, $2.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY.—Commencement exercises, Union League Hall, March 30, at 8 P. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Potter and Rev. T. C. Trowbridge.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,

WEST 28TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

NZA!!

Houses Crowded.

The *Evening Post* says: "We have never seen a more thoroughly complete combination of good acting than is presented at Mr. Daly's Theatre in the BIG B. The minor parts were sustained quite as well as the more important characters. As for Miss Davenport, really one may say as the enthusiastic old chronicler of 'Woodstock' said of Alice Lee: 'Thy merits made me love thee well; and, for thy faults, so well did they show amid thy good qualities that I think they made me love thee better.' She seems to be equally at home as the sprightly, sparkling school girl, the dashing widow, the reckless 'tramp' or anything else to which she turns her hand.' Mr. Drew, too, drew golden opinions by the extreme simplicity and naturalness of his acting. Mr. Fisher is always good, and Mr. Lewis is always Mr. Lewis—which is praise enough for any man."

RESERVED SEATS
May be secured
TWENTY DAYS AHEAD.

Matinee, Saturday, 1:30.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Mr. Wallack is pleased to announce that he has arranged with Mr. Boucicault to give
SIX EXTRA PERFORMANCES
of the
SHAUGHRAUN
THIS WEEK,
THREE MATINEES
and
THREE EVENING PERFORMANCES,
EASTER MONDAY,
TUESDAY,
and WEDNESDAY,
March 29, 30, and 31,
to enable families that have been unable during Lent to visit theatres to witness the performance of the Great Irish Comedian.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK:
MONDAY, March 29,
MATINEE AT 1:30,
EVENING at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY, March 30,
MATINEE AT 1:30,
EVENING AT 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, March 31,
MATINEE AT 1:30,
EVENING AT 8 o'clock,
being positively the last appearance of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.

The box-book for the reservation of places for any of these
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
will be open daily at the box office.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 1,
will be presented the very successful adaptation by Messrs. Lester Wallack and Pierrepont Edwards, of Octave Feuillet's great drama entitled the
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

A new romantic play in five acts, entitled
RAFAEL,
will be produced in a few days.

WALLACK'S.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The very successful adaptation, by Messrs. Lester Wallack and Pierrepont Edwards, of Octave Feuillet's
GREAT DRAMA,
entitled the
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN,
will be presented at this theatre on
THURSDAY, April 1,
and
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE
until further notice, with
ELEGANT and APPROPRIATE SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS,
and the following
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF TALENTED ARTISTS
in the cast:

MR. H. J. MONTAGUE	as	MANUEL
MR. JOHN GILBERT	as	DR. DESMARETS
MR. J. B. POLK	as	M. DE BEVANNE
MR. J. W. CARROLL	as	GASPAR LAROQUE
MR. E. M. HOLLAND	as	ALAIN
MISS ADA DYAS	as	MARGUERITE
MADAME PONISI	as	MADAME LAROQUE
MISS EFFIE GERMON	as	MADAME AUBREY
MISS IONE BURKE	as	MLLE. HELOUIN
MISS MABEL LEONARD	as	CHRISTINE

In active preparation for early production, a romantic play in five acts entitled
RAFAEL,
with New Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The LYCEUM THEATRE will remain closed on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, the stage being required for necessary rehearsals requisite for the proper first production, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31,
of Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe,
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
with which the
SPRING SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE
will be opened.

RENTREE OF Mlle. MARIE AIMEE,
RENTREE OF Mlle. MARIE AIMEE,
in her original creation of ROSE MICHON.

LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE
will be produced with entirely new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments, perfect mise en scene, and the following strong cast:

Rose Michon	Mlle. Marie Aimee
Bavolet	Mlle. Nardynn
Clorinde	Mlle. Dubouchet
La Julienne	Mlle. Cantrelle
Arthemise	Mlle. Sivry
Madelon	Mlle. Vandelet
Justine	Mlle. Delmas
Lise	Mlle. Coraglia
Mirette	Mlle. Defrang
Poirot	Mons. Kolleta
La Cocardière	Mons. Dubouchet
Germain	Mons. Arrigatti

Waiters, Blind Musicians, Maids of Honor, Chambermaids, &c., &c.

Full Chorus and Orchestra under the direction of C. VAN GHEL.
Stage Manager .... Mons. SCHMIDT
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 3, AT 1:30,
FIRST AIMEE and PARFUMEUSE MATINEE.

Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Family Circle, 50 cents. Proscenium Boxes, five seats, $15. Reserved Balcony Stalls, $1. Matinée prices, $1 50 and $1.

Seats can be secured at box-office of Lyceum Theatre, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE. MAYO.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR THE AMERICAN DRAMA.

ELECTRICAL SUCCESS
of
MR. FRANK MAYO
as
DAVY CROCKETT,
which, consequently, Mr. STUART begs to announce for
NIGHTLY REPETITION,
also at a
SATURDAY MATINEE,
until further notice, believing, now that the Lenten season has passed away,
AN EAGER HOST
await expectant to see what has been on all sides conceded to be in every respect a very
CHARMING PERFORMANCE.

"Davy Crocket" well deserves a visit from all interested in the purely American drama. There are no Indians and no war-dances—only some admirable pictures of human nature, as seen in noble types of humanity.—*Herald.*

Mr. Mayo is well supported, and the piece is very well mounted.—*Evening Post.*

Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHN,
And a carefully-selected cast.

PLACES SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Begins at 8. Order carriages for 10:30.

ORATORIO SOCIETY.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO
DR. L. DAMROSCH,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, March 29, 1875.
SAMSON.
SAMSON.
Oratorio by G. F. Handel.
FULL CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, and
the following soloists:

Miss IMOGENE BROWN, Miss HARIETT E. BEDLOE,	Sopranos
Miss ANNA DRASDIL	Contralto
Mr. ALEXANDER BISCHOFF	Tenor
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ	Bass
Mr. S. P. WARREN	Organ
Dr. L. DAMROSCH	Conductor

Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

Tickets at Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

MODOCS OF THE LAVA BEDS.

Every evening this week and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons there will be given at Robinson Hall, (16th st., between 5th av. and Union square,) a lecture by Commissioner Meacham, descriptive of the

MODOC WAR AND MASSACRE,
which he saw. There will be
ILLUSTRATIONS OF INDIAN LIFE AND CUSTOMS,
by the Modoc Company, which includes
SCAR-FACED CHARLEY,
STEAM-BOAT FRANK,
SHACKNASTY JIM,
TOBY RIDDLE,

And Modoc and Klamath Chiefs in costume. The illustrations include Medicine Ceremonies, Marriage Ceremonies, Gambling Scenes, War Dances, Indian Oratory, Target, Hunting, and Scalping Scenes.

These men are officially identified by the Indian Department, under its seal. This certificate may be seen at the ticket office.

Admission, 75, 50, and 35 cents.

CARD.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

MAX MARETZEK, EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, GEO. W. MORGAN, ANTOINE REIFF, Jr., W. F. MILLS, Signor G. MOROSINI, AUGUST ARNOLD, A. STEINHAUS, Signor E. MARZO, OTTO KUPHAL, MARK HALLAM, Signor A. MAGNI, and many other eminent Artists and Professors give their personal attention to students in the different branches of the New-York Conservatory.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN DAILY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, Broadway and 29th st.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, & BACKUS.
RISTORI'S MEDEA, LAUGHING GAS, &c.
The funniest entertainment in the world.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

A GRAND SPELLING MATCH.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 3, at the COOPER INSTITUTE. Particulars in Wednesday's papers. Seats at Ditson's and Schirmer's music stores, at popular prices on Wednesday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Post Office deposits from the sale of stamps for the week have been $62,300.

Arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,390.

Marshal Stevens issued 208 licenses last week; amount received, $328 50.

The Grand Jury yesterday visited the island institutions, and made the usual inspection of each.

A fair, under the management of the ladies of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, will be opened at Masonic Hall on Tuesday next.

Forty-five street letter boxes are to be put up in the Morrisania district. The free carrier service will commence on the 1st of April.

Theodore Tilton and Samuel Morris, of his counsel, paraded Broad and Wall streets yesterday afternoon, the observed of all observers.

The funeral of the late Lieut. Commander Edward N. Kellogg, who died at Pensacola Oct. 6, 1874, took place at Woodlawn Cemetery on Thursday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

Rev. Gavin Lang, Pastor of the St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, is on a visit to this City. He will preach this afternoon in Dr. Thomson's church, Thirty-fourth street.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 35,232 letters and 58 bags of newspapers, of which the City of Chester took 16,130 letters and 25 bags, and the Rhein, 19,102 letters and 33 bags.

Miranda Jennings, a seamstress, fifty years old, residing at No. 20 Cherry street, died yesterday from the effects of a dose of Paris green, which she took on Tuesday last with suicidal intent.

Among the callers upon Mayor Wickham yesterday were Senators Gross and Moore, Assemblymen Costigan and Campbell, and the Corporation Counsel.

Alexander Herman, the "prestidigitateur," and Adelaide Seatsy, a young English lady, were united in marriage by Mayor Wickham yesterday, at the City Hall.

The Commissioner of Public Works has appointed Thomas Keech, a member of Tammany, to the office of Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, vice Andrew J. Campbell, resigned.

The Aldermanic Committee on Charities will confer with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on Monday in relation to procuring a new building to be used while the Park Hospital is being repaired.

Mayor Wickham has returned to the Finance Department about twenty warrants, on the ground that they were not numbered. The Mayor first signed the warrants, but subsequently canceled his signature.

Archibald Fisher, aged ten, of No. 404 West Thirty-seventh street, while attempting to get on a Hudson River Railroad freight car in Hudson street last evening, fell and the wheels of the car passed over his left foot, cutting off three of the toes.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 604 deaths, 449 births, and 99 marriages, showing an increase of 74 deaths, and a decrease of 69 births and 10 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

A press reception took place yesterday on board the new ship Star of Albion, of Corry & Co.'s Calcutta Line, now lying at the foot of Grand street, East River. The Star of Albion is one of eleven vessels built expressly for the Calcutta trade, and is the first of the line that has ever entered the port.

A select musical and literary entertainment in honor of the sixth anniversary of Mariner's Division, No. 448, Sons of Temperance, at the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk street, near Grand, will be given to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. The exercises will be unusually attractive.

The Gas Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Public Works, met in the office of the latter yesterday, and agreed upon specifications for proposals for furnishing the City lamps with gas for eight months from May 1. The proposals will be opened on the 5th of April.

The case of Hathorne against the *Evening Post* was up again for hearing in the Court of Arbitration yesterday. It will be remembered that Mr. Hathorne brought suit for $10,000 alleged to be due him by Mr. William C. Bryant and others for plans for the new building at Broadway and Fulton street. Nothing new was elicited.

Last evening Thomas Van Benthusen, aged twenty-five, of No. 84 Hope street, Williamsburg, while intoxicated, entered the beer saloon No. 73 Goerck street, and called for drink. Herman Weber, the bar-tender, refused to accede to his demand, when Van Benthusen drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Weber in the left side of the neck, inflicting a severe wound. The assailant was arrested.

At the afternoon session of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday, a resolution offered by Commissioner Brennan making application to the Board of Apportionment for an appropriation to provide an emergency reception hospital or ward for the medical treatment and care of women in labor, until their transfer could be safely accomplished to the charity hospital, was adopted.

Mr. George H. Andrews, of this City, has decided to sell by auction his collection of paintings, numbering more than 200. Mr. Andrews has been a warm admirer of fine art, and has spent much time and money in bringing together his collection of paintings. They will be placed on public exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms on Wednesday or Thursday of this week, and sold the coming week.

For to-morrow evening's entertainment at Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street, in aid of "Helping Hand," connected with Home Industrial School No. 1, the following artists have kindly tendered their services: Miss L. Nelson, soprano; Mrs. J. Draper, contralto; H. O. C. Kortheuer; James A. Van Kuren, organist; Miss E. Burr, pianiste; Miss Cecelia Bassie, pianiste; Mr. A. C. Foster, elocutionist. An attractive programme will be performed.

The annual meeting of the New-York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will be held in the Free Tabernacle Church, West Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, to-morrow evening. J. B. Cornell, Esq., will preside, and Rev. Bishop Janes, Rev. J. F. McClelland, Rev. R. L. Dashiell, Rev. L. H. King, Rev. Bishop Andrews, Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, Rev. W. H. Abbott, and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk will take part in the exercises. The music will be under the direction of Prof. G. P. Benjamin.

The re-union of the Alumni of Columbia College Law School will take place at Delmonico's on the 2d of April, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets can be procured at Delmonico's, or of James R. Adams, No. 17 Warren street; L. Bradford Prince, No. 67 Wall street; Albert Crane, No. 27 Park Place; H. E. Tremain, No. 167 Broadway; Frank J. Dupignac, No. 16 Wall street; W. W. Ladd, Jr., No. 20 Nassau street; R. A. Van Wyck, No. 113 Broadway; T. M. Seaver, No. 136 Chambers street; Edward B. Cobb, No. 150 Broadway; L. P. Holme, No. 287 Broadway; O. S. Strauss, No. 61 Wall street, and F. De P. Foster, No. 65 Wall street.

The committee of the Associated Coal Companies have agreed on an advance of twenty cents per ton for April. The following are the prices of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's coal, on board vessels at either Rondout or Weehawken, for the month of April: Furnace, lump, $4 60; steamer, lump, $4 70; grate, $4 80; egg, $4 95; stove, $5 40; chestnut, $4 40, per ton of 2,240 pounds, payable in New-York funds fifteen days after delivery. As the men in the Schuylkill region have shown no disposition to go to work, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have agreed to issue no prices for April.

The officers of the Havana steamer City of Vera Cruz, which arrived on Friday and is now discharging at Prentiss' Stores, Brooklyn, suspected that certain parties on board were about to attempt some heavy smuggling, and communicated their suspicions to Custom-house Inspectors Kane and Judd. These officers yesterday, after a long search, discovered and seized 5,000 cigars, which were hidden under the coal in one of the ship's bunkers. The cigars are of the finest brands—Regalia Brittanicas, Reina Victorias, Reina Princessas, Lord Nelsons, Henry Clays, and La Carolinas. They were packed in india-rubber bags, to each of which was fastened a rope ready to lower them into the water, where they would be picked up by confederates in small-boats. On Friday night an effort was made to get them off the Vera Cruz, but it was frustrated through the vigilance of the Customs officers. It is not known to whom the cigars belong, but it is believed that they were intended for the private use of several persons, who, it would be imagined, would be above such petty peculation.

BROOKLYN.

The number of arrests by the Police during the past week was 390.

Collector Burrows reports that the amount received for taxes during the past week was $63,989 36.

A man named James Lawler dropped dead yesterday, at the corner of Main and Front streets. The remains were taken to the residence of the deceased on State street.

John J. Whalen, who represented himself as a newspaper reporter, was yesterday sentenced by Justice Walsh to the Penitentiary for four months for larceny.

John McBurney was arrested yesterday for assaulting his wife at their residence, No. 445 Degraw street, inflicting such serious injuries that it was found necessary to remove her to the hospital.

Justice Pratt, of the Supreme Court, granted a divorce yesterday to the wife of Mr. W. E. James, who is known as a lecturer on "The Holy Land," upon the ground of desertion on the part of the husband. The wife has been allowed $25 per week alimony and the custody of the children.

Assemblymen McGroarty and Coffey had a conference with Mayor Hunter yesterday in reference to the bill now before the Legislature to authorize the construction of a railroad from Bay Ridge to East New-York. The Mayor objects to the project upon the ground that it would injure the new boulevards and impose heavy expense on the city.

Two pickpockets, Henry and Margaret Field, who were convicted in the Court of Sessions a few days since, were yesterday brought up for sentence. Counselor Keady applied for the discharge of the woman on the ground that she acted under the coercion of her husband. Field was sent to the Penitentiary for one year, and his wife, who fainted in court, will be sentenced to-morrow.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

New-York dealers in strawberries are now being supplied with two varieties from a hot-house near West Mount Vernon. It is understood that from $10 to $12 per quart are paid for them.

Mr. Lucien A. Clark having obtained a judgment against the New-York, Westchester and Boston Railroad Company for $19,000, on his motion, Justice Tappan, of the Supreme Court, has appointed William A. Seaver, of Mount Vernon, a Receiver of the assets of the company.

The sales of real estate in Westchester County have been rather active during the past fortnight, amounting to $140,277. The number and amount of sales in each township is as follows: Bedford, two, $1,460; Cortlandt, eight, $39,300; East Chester, twelve, $22,935; Greenburg, five, $3,623; Mount Pleasant, three, $2,300; New-Castle, one, $560; North Salem, $1,700; Ossining, $3,920; Pelham, two, $252; Rye, two, $4,325; Westchester, five, $4,002; White Plains, two, $16,600; Yonkers, eight, $9,300.

NEW-JERSEY.

Middleton & Niven, the contractors engaged in the construction of the Bull's Ferry Road, have failed without assets, owing about $10,000.

The trial of Alexander D. Hamilton, the defaulting City Treasurer of Jersey City, has been postponed till the May term of the court.

Mr. Carruth, who was shot at Vineland by Mr. Landis a few days ago, is reported to have rested very comfortably yesterday, his condition being better than on the day before.

County Physician Stout has ordered Coroner Reinhardt to hold an inquest over the body of Peter Eberlein, who was accidentally killed at the West Hoboken elevator a couple of days ago.

Two locomotives collided in the Morris and Essex Railroad yard, Hoboken, Friday evening. Both locomotives were much damaged, and the tender of one was wrecked.

The first mortgage bondholders of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company have served a notice on Receiver Hobart, informing him that they will make an application for the appointment of trustees, and also that they will immediately commence proceedings in foreclosure against the road.

Thomas Haulford was a few days ago sent out with a horse and wagon to sell some truck belonging to Philip Stecher, his employer. He never returned either the turnout or the money he received from the sale of the truck, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Albert Gehring, who was committed to jail in February in default of a fine of $1,000 imposed for selling cigars without stamps, was yesterday discharged from jail. Commissioner Muirheid, satisfied that the prisoner could not pay the fine, remitted it.

Mary Roth, a servant in the employ of a family named Reed, in Bloomfield, was so terribly burned Friday night that she has since died. While dusting the kitchen mantel she lifted a lamp, the bottom of which instantly fell out. The oil fell upon the stove, and, igniting, set fire to her clothing. She was horribly burned, parts of her body being burned to a crisp. She was removed to St. Michael's Hospital and died during the night.

Officer Conway, of the Jersey City force, on Friday evening arrested a boy about sixteen years of age, who gave his name as George Kelly, on suspicion of having stolen a coat found in his possession. On being arraigned before Justice Keese yesterday morning, Kelly said that he had seen a beggar boy carrying the coat through the street. The boy confessed he had stolen it, and Kelly threatened to call an officer. The boy gave him the coat and ran away. Kelly is held for further examination.

Henry Oldenburgh and a woman named Guderkunt were arrested in Hoboken yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice White, on a charge of elopement and robbery. Oldenburgh boarded in the house with the woman, and a few days ago the two left the premises. In order to be fully prepared for any emergency, Mrs. Guderkunt took the precaution to draw from the bank $1,000 belonging to her husband. They procured passage in the steamer Rhein, which was to have sailed yesterday, and were arrested while in the act of going on board the vessel.

John Gerraty, a resident of Harrison, lies in a critical condition in St. Michael's Hospital in Newark, suffering from injuries sustained a couple of days ago at the hands of Ignatius Syms. The two had been drinking and became involved in a quarrel. Syms brought the dispute to a close by striking his companion in the head with a stone. The injured man was removed insensible to his father's house, and afterward sent to the hospital. Fears are entertained that he will die. Syms was arrested yesterday and lodged in the Hudson County Jail, where he is detained awaiting the result of Gerraty's injuries.

The New-Jersey and New-York Railroad Company have commenced running trains over their new road to Haverstraw. The road connects with the Hackensack branch of the Erie road at Hillsdale, N. J., and with the Northern New-Jersey road at Spring Valley. The directors hope to have completed the extension to Newburg before the opening of Summer. The rolling stock of the road is entirely new. It consists of eight locomotives and twenty-eight coaches. Twenty new coaches are to be added, and are in process of construction. A branch road has been constructed from Nannet to New-City, which will probably be open to public use on the 1st of May.

THE MITCHEL DEMONSTRATION.

PROBABLE POSTPONEMENT OF THE PARADE —POLICE PREPARATIONS FOR ENFORCING THE SUNDAY PROCESSIONS LAW.

Considerable excitement was perceptible around the Police Central Office yesterday in consequence of the preparations being made to enforce the law against Sunday processions to-day. From what had come to the knowledge of the Commissioners yesterday, it was expected that some of the Irish societies would insist upon forming a procession in honor of John Mitchel despite the provisions of the law and the prohibition of the Board of Police, and it was determined that this should be prevented at all hazards. Superintendent Walling, acting under the decision of the board, was engaged in consultation with Inspector Dilks and Capt. Copland in relation to the preparations necessary to carry out the law and preserve the peace, should an attempt be made to form a procession. The whole force has been ordered on duty to-day and all leaves of absence have been revoked. The strength of the lower precincts will be considerably augmented, and large bodies of police will be held in reserve at the station houses along the route of the proposed procession. Superintendent Walling stated yesterday, that if an attempt should be made to form a procession, the police would prevent it by force if necessary, and arrest all those concerned. Should the attempt be persisted in the police have orders to disperse the assemblage. The Superintendent received information yesterday that several societies belonging in Brooklyn intended to form a procession in that city, and after marching through the principal streets to cross the ferry and join the procession at the Battery. Similar action is contemplated by the societies in Jersey City. It was also stated that the Brooklyn Police Commissioners had given the societies permission to parade through that city, in violation of the law which applies to any city in the State of New-York. Orders were issued to Capt. Cherry, of the First Precinct, and Capt. Sanders, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, to prevent any organized procession landing at the ferries from marching through the streets of this City, and a large force of Police will be sent to these precincts to enable the Captains to prevent the incursions of processionists. The Police authorities are on the alert, and the preparations are ample for the purpose intended.

A delegation claiming to be the Committee of Arrangements, having the entire matter in charge, called on the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon, and endeavored to induce them to reconsider their action, and revoke their decision in relation to the parade. The Commissioners informed Mr. John O'Connor, Chairman of the committee, that the law was so plain in the matter that no alternative was left to the Board of Police but to enforce its provisions and prevent the parade. The committee then withdrew, after stating that they had no desire to set themselves up in opposition to the orders of the board, and would not insist in forming a parade.

O'Donovan Rossa, Marshal of the proposed parade, stated yesterday that in view of the prohibition of the Police Commissioners, the Committee of Arrangements considered it the wiser plan to postpone the demonstration until some week day could be decided on. The representatives of many of the Irish societies, at the meeting on Friday night, advocated the formation of a procession at the Battery, and a line of march from thence to the Hippodrome, along Broadway, the processionists to take to the sidewalks should the Police interfere. Wiser counsels prevailed, however, and it was determined that the demonstration should be postponed for the present, rather than that any possible conflict should take place between the Police and the processionists. A general meeting of the Irish societies, to determine upon the time and manner of holding the adjourned demonstration, will be held in a few days. The advertisement published in a morning paper, signed by O'Donovan Rossa, Gen. Bourke, and Denis Dowling Mulcahy, calling on the men of Tipperary to meet to-day at Castle Garden, was sent in before the decision of Friday night was arrived at.

THE TAMMANY COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The Tammany Committee on Organization met at Tammany Hall yesterday, John Kelly in the chair. The Committee on the Equalization of State Taxes reported progress. The Committee on Resolutions was authorized to draft a series of resolutions approving of the action of Gov. Tilden in exposing the canal frauds in his Message to the Legislature. A bill before the Legislature, which provides that the Civil Justices shall be elected to hold office for ten years, was favorably reported upon by a committee appointed to consider the matter, and the bill will probably receive the support of the Tammany Assemblymen and Senators. A great part of the session of the committee was taken up in argument on the distribution of the public patronage. In the course of the argument, Assemblyman Waehner, of the Tenth District, remarked incidentally that the plan of distribution agreed upon did not please the representatives of the people. The wishes of the General Committee were alone considered, and the Senators, Assemblymen, and Aldermen who were elected to office by the people as their representatives had nothing to say.

ANTECEDENTS OF MRS. CURTIS.

A San Francisco paper, referring to the death at Union square, in this City, of the vocalist Mrs. Curtis, from the effects of malpractice, presumes that the deceased lady is Annie Josephine Curtis, daughter of Col. J. W. McKenzie, and wife of Tyler Curtis, whose business difficulties, marriage with the young lady, and sudden departure caused such a social sensation in San Francisco not quite two years ago. Miss McKenzie, it continues, is remembered as a young lady of some accomplishments, a good singer and endowed with a good share of personal beauty and many graces of manner. Her domestic experience had been varied, as she had been once through the courts and came out thence a divorced wife. The discredited, middle-aged merchant was similarly related to matrimony, having also had a previous spouse, from whom he had been separated in similar legal fashion. Since Curtis and his wife left, little has been heard regarding them. If he left her fifteen months ago it must have been shortly after their arrival in New-York, making the separation look very much like willful desertion.

[Advertisement.]

THE "EASTER" HAT for gentlemen is now ready at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel. The wholesale trade supplied at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New-York.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Roberts, J. R. Miller, Mr. J. R. Miller, Miss Fanny Jones, Mrs. E. C. Swan, H. D. Carryl, Mr. Heitz, Mrs. Heitz, Miss E. Haigh, Dr. Wood, J. D. Hudson, William Harrison, F. Dodsworth, Henry S. Firman, Mr. Hill, John F. Stower, Antonia Descolzo, Stefano Devoto, Rev. J. D. Satchell, Mrs. J. D. Satchell, James Toury, J. Goggin, F. Johnstone, L. H. Flersheim, P. B. Weare, Mrs. P. B. Weare, Miss Nellie Weare, William Orton, Mrs. Jessie Orton, Miss Alice Orton, William Weir, Mr. Moir, G. B. Smyth, A. G. Fay, J. G. Marshall, Henry Walker, E. Haigh, Scott Siddons, Mrs. Scott Siddons, B. Rose, Mrs. B. Rose, E. Kaufman, E. Lowenthal, J. Matthias, A. B. Copeland, Mr. Goodwin, Mrs. Goodwin, W. H. Woodcock, F. J. Roscoe.

In steam-ship State of Georgia, for Glasgow.—W. D. Alston, Charles Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce, Miss Maggie Bryce, Miss Mary Bryce, T. A. Jasperson, Mrs. Sarah Roberts, Mrs. C. Harkins.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—J. T. Carr, Willis Bailey, R. M. McCall, J. B. Finch, A. Confeld, O. C. Tillotson, W. E. Behnken, Mrs. M. E. Behnken and child, George Zabriskie, James Lymons, Esais Henschen and wife, Miss Mary E. Britton, William Brandreth, James B. Erwin, Miss Fannie Brandreth, Mrs. B. B. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook, Mrs. Dr. B. Brandreth, Miss Florence Brandreth, Miss Gertrude Brandreth, Miss Kate Brandreth, Dr. Sparrow, F. A. Fitzgerald, John M. Andrews, George Hurlbut, John W. Buen.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Oder, from Bremen.—Mrs. C. Hadnett, T. Nicholls, L. Voigt, C. Eggers, Marie Heller and daughter, Alvin Hagedom, H. Voigt and wife, H. Ravensberger and daughter, Aaron Einstein, William Dillennis, Louis Koap, Philip Humbert and family, H. Christoffer, Mrs. Charlotte Helling, Charles Fricke, Mrs. Day and children, Mr. Harmar, Mr. Lam, Mr. Mitchell, M. Farcas.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—D. Colden Murray, J. G. Gottsberger, A. F. Stiles, C. F. Pearce, C. H. Whipple, H. T. E. Wendell, G. W. Ladd, C. E. Emery, C. Geale, M. Isaacs, E. L. Morse, A. Underhub, F. J. McQueen, N. E. Snyder, J. R. Carmichael, and seventeen in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:52 | Sun sets....6:20 | Moon rises.12:15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:45 | Gov. Island.12:34 | Hell Gate...1:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............SATURDAY, March 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Manhattan, McKee, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Richmond, Kelly, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Woods, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Rhein, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Virago, (Br.,) Whiting, Hull, E. C. L. Wright & Co.; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Carondelet, McCreery, Galveston, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon.

Ship John Harvey, Brown, Arica, Peru, W. R. Grace & Co.

Barks Maggie Chapman, (Br.,) Dernier, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Norma, (Br.,) Smith, Matanzas, G. C. Cook & Co.; Crono, (Aust.,) Steck, Queenstown or Falmouth, Sloovich & Co.; Pasquale Ajello, (Ital.,) Lenasca, Trieste, A. P. Agresta; Johannes Rod, (Nor.,) Anderson, Riga, Russia, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lucy and Paul, (Ger.,) Andreis, Sodertelge, Sweden, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Arietta, Dow, Cardenas, Walsh & Field.

Brigs L'Avenire, (Ital.,) Salvastore, Constantinople, B. Urquhart; Eva M. Johnson, Johnson, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown and Port Bluff, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Henry Parker, Lewis, Key West, Fla., Benner & Pinckney.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Glasgow March 6, and Moville 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah March 24, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston March 24, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Klopstock, (Ger.,) Fischer, Hamburg March 13, and Cherbourg 15th, via Halifax 25th, with mdze. and passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Oleans March 20, and South-west Pass 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Clarke & Seaman.

Ship Berteaux, (of St. John, N. B.,) Davis, Bombay 100 ds., with mdse. to C. M. Berteaux. Jan. 12, lat. 41 44 S. lon. 50 E., spoke bark Mount Vedio, (Fr.,) from Bombay, for New-York, 35 ds. out; 29th, passed Cape Agulhas; Feb. 24, lat. 28, lon. 55, spoke ship British India, (Br.,) from San Francisco, for Liverpool, 100 ds. out; 25th, lat. 35, lon. 33 10, spoke ship Essex, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Trinidad, with coolies, 91 ds. out, all well; March 21, no lat., &c., spoke schr. Newcomb, from Jamaica, for New-York.

Ship Ireshope, (of Lancaster,) Bailie, Calcutta 109 ds., with mdse. to Drexel & Co.—vessel to Barclay & Livingston.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Gardiner, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. to Charles H. Marshall & Co.; came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales. March 10 and 11 in lat. 42 56, lon. 49 20 passed a large number of icebergs and field ice extending 120 miles.

Ship Beemah, (of Liverpool,) Blackstone, Hong Kong Dec. 12, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.—vessel to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Bark Jonathan Chase, Clifford, Liverpool Jan 29, via Hampton Roads March 24, in ballast to Carver & Barnes. March 25, John Hurley, seaman, of Liverpool, fell from the maintopsail yard to the deck; broke his leg, and was otherwise badly injured.

Bark Prvi Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Valich, Plymouth 46 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark J. H. Schwensen, (Norw.,) Kragaro, Hamburg 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly gales; March 20, lat. 32 33, lon. 71, passed schr. Escort, (Br.,) bound N.

Bark Elba, Gover, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. March 26, lat. 38 40, lon. 73 20, passed a vessel's topmast, with top and lower masthead and rigging attached, apparently but a short time in the water.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Dearborn, Mayaguez 16 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left in port brigs James Davis, Patridge, and Ellen F., (Br.,) ldg.; schrs. Hortensia, Smith; Izetta, Smith; Earnest Lee, Rideout, ldg.; Aldine, ——; Cygnus, ——; A. C. Buckley, Young; A. B. Emerson, Emerson; Eva Adell, Ellis; Nellie Star, Polon; Annie W. Barker, Snowman, wtg.

Brig Octacelius, (of St. John, N. B.,) Touse, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Lula, Williams, Belize, Hon., 15 ds., with mdse. to William Jex & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales; left no vessels.

Schr. O. M. Marrett, (of Boothbay,) Reed, Para 22 ds., with rubber and nuts to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. and N. E. gales; lost and split sails; March 15, lat. 23 30, lon. 65 35, spoke bark Jennie S. Barker, from Java for Boston, 109 ds. out; left in port, schr. Horatio, for New-York in 20 ds.

Schr. Emma F. Hart, (of Boston,) Hart, Sagua 12 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Hattie Ross, (of Portland), Durgin, Guantanamo 19 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. and N. E. gales; lost and split sails; shipped heavy seas, washing everything movable off deck.

Schr. Impulse, (of Belize), Curtis, Truxillo 16 ds., with mdse. to Laycraft & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. and N. E. gales; left no vessels.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Tracy, Greenport.

Schr. Ellen H. Duffield, Trainer, Greenport.

Schr. Stephen Taber, Lee, Greenport.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Arnold, New-Haven.

Schr. Alice Borda, Evans, New-Haven.

Schr. Charlie Woolsey, Ellis, New-Haven.

Schr. J. S. Lamprey, Gould, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Victoria, Stufield, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven.

Schr. G. L. Fessenden, Wilson, Boston.

Schr. Fredonia, Sears, Boston.

Schr. Goddess, Lilly, Stonington.

Schr. Hattie Perry, Padge, New-Bedford.

Schr. Young Teaser, Slocum, New-Bedford.

Schr. John Cockford, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pennell, Marigaone 11 ds., with logwood to Thackary & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Clark, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Scofield, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. Halloway, Bryant, Providence.

Schr. Alligator, Hodgson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hazleton, Pratt, Providence.

Schr. Henry Crosky, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Brown, Petrie, Providence.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Mapes, Providence.

Schr. Success, Pierce, Providence.

Schr. T. C. Hubbard, Lyman, Providence.

Schr. R. G. Whillden, Green, Providence.

Schr. Leontine, Pratt, New-London.

Schr. Sophie, Harrington, Portland, with lumber to H. Campbell & Co.

Schr. Lizzie D. Small, Tice, Provincetown.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Rackett, Orient.

Schr. Escort, Rinny, Bridgeport.

Schr. Susan Stetson, Lewis, Portland.

Schr. F. C. White, White, Hyannis.

Schr. Henry May, Hatch, Somerset.

Schr. Jennie Hall, Osborne, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Mazyck, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Young, Young, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Wheeler, Philadelphia.

BELOW—Ship Fleetwing, Guest, Manilla Oct. 30, with mdze. to V. H. Brown & Co.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; Aug. Andre, for Antwerp; City of Chester, for Liverpool; State of Georgia, for Glasgow; Virago, for Hull; City of Waco, for Galveston; Hudson, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington; George W. Elder, for Baltimore; General Whitney, for Boston; ship John Harvey, for Ilo, Peru; barks Ellen Browse and Hopewell, for London; Martha P. Tucker, for Liverpool; Lampier, for Gloucester; Industria, for Waterford; brigs Star, for Kingston; Martiniquaise, for St. Pierre; schrs. A. G. Bryant, for Port Spain; G. W. Wright, J. W. Hall, S. C. Smith, and Vapor, for ——.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Iron buoys have been placed to mark all the important points in the Gedney's Swash and main ship channels of the lower bay of New-York. The buoy tender is now at work on the less important channels and stations.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Com. United States Navy,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, March 27, 1875.

SPOKEN.

March 27, off Barnegat, by tug-boat H. E. Crawford—brig M. E. Haskell, from Baltimore, for Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 27.—The bark Eleanor, Capt. Phillips, from Darien, for Pembroke Docks, has arr. at Milford in a damaged condition.

The bark Formosa, at Limerick, from Philadelphia, was ashore at the former place, but got off after throwing overboard considerable of her cargo.

The brig O. Blanchard which arr. at Belfast to-day, from Baltimore, is considerably damaged, having experienced heavy gales.

Sld. for the United States, Florence Chipman and Columbus.

Arr. from the United States on the 25th inst., Emily Lowther, Helen Morris, and Ida.

Arr. from the United States on the 27th inst., Garibaldi, Oneota, Sarpedon, Athenais, Matilda, Hilyard, Susan M. Dudman, Earl of Lonsdale, Longfellow, Terzo, Unicorn, Nile, Eliza MacNeil, Pater, Leviathan, Maitland, Pacific, Pauline, La Plata, Lizzie Wright, Anna Lee, Ilma, Recovery, Native Pearl, Erstatningen, and Asphodel.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—The bark Dauntless, from Galveston, brought to this port the crew of the bark J. R. Hea, which was abandoned on her passage from Baltimore for Queenstown.

MOVILLE, March 27.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Anglia, Capt. Smith, from New-York March 14, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

THE
Windsor Wagon.

Our new Wagon finds great favor with gentlemen driving the fastest road horses, who pronounce it the BEST WAGON FOR SPEEDING yet produced.

Our side-bars resting directly on the axles, vastly increased STIFFNESS is obtained, and, the body resting on springs attached to the side-bars, the disagreeable jar of the so-called HARD WAGON is obviated. By this method, combined with the VERTICAL STEEL PLATE IN AXLE, we are enabled to construct a top-Wagon of 150 POUNDS WEIGHT equal in STIFFNESS to the ordinary 250-POUND WAGON. Specimens on view at our warerooms, 5th av., corner 21st st., or at the factory.

A gentleman in Philadelphia, who owns a 150-pound top "Windsor," says:

"The 'Windsor' Buggy arrived in good order. I must say it is the truest running Wagon and the nicest I have ever seen or heard of.

I cannot but give your folks the preference for durability, style, lightness, strength, and finish."

Another gentleman, in California, who ordered by telegram a no-top "Windsor," weighing 131 pounds, and for two men, writes;

"The little wagon arrived all right. You wish to know how it suits. My horse is pleased with it, my friends are pleased with it, and last, though not least, (for my weight is 202½ pounds,) I am delighted with it.

I regard the wagon as a model of beauty and strength. In my judgment your house is chief. Yours is the best work in the world. I write strong, for my judgment in this matter I find to be correct."

J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,
of Twenty-fifth st.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

Attention is invited to our new Shaft Coupling.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
CARRIAGES.
J. M. QUINBY & CO
NO. 836 BROAD ST.,
NEWARK, N. J.
FINE CARRIAGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT FACTORY PRICES.
Repair Department.
WE HAVE EVERY FACILITY IN OUR EXTENSIVE FACTORY FOR THE PROMPT AND SKILLFUL EXECUTION OF ORDERS.
CAREFUL ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
CARRIAGES TAKEN TO AND FROM NEW-YORK FREE OF CHARGE.
☞ NEWARK AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD, FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, WILL LAND PURCHASERS AT OUR FACTORY.

A. T. DEMAREST,
NOS. 628 AND 630 BROADWAY,
FINE CARRIAGES.
LARGE AND ELEGANT VARIETY OF ALL STYLES FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

BODY BRUSSELS
CARPETS
AT RETAIL.
1,000 Pieces New Goods,
$1 50 TO $1 90 PER YARD.
Geo. E. L. Hyatt,
NO. 273 CANAL ST., THROUGH TO NO. 31 HOWARD ST.

GRAND EXHIBITION
OF SEASONABLE
CARRIAGES,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES.
ROAD WAGONS,
OF ALL WEIGHTS, IN GREAT VARIETY, SUPERBLY FINISHED.
BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,
NO. 25 UNION SQUARE.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
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INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
APRIL 5th.
Don't delay to buy a bond of the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.
Bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.
Bonds are $20 Each.
Every bond purchased before April 5 will participate in the Fourth Series Drawing, to be held publicly, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1875.
Capital Premium $100,000
For Bonds and full information, address without delay,
Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.,
Financial Agents,
23 Park Row, New-York.
POSTPONEMENTS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THIS PLAN
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Arnold, Constable & Co.,
BROADWAY, corner 19th st.,
Beg to call the attention of their CUSTOMERS and STRANGERS visiting the CITY to their complete
Magnificent and Unequaled Stock
OF THE
Latest Parisian Novelties
IN
Plain Colored, Fancy and Black Silks,
Rich Laces, Handkerchiefs,
and Paris Embroideries,
Valley Cachimer Shawls,
Dress Goods, Grenadines,
Gazes, Algerines,
Lawns, Organdies,
Cambrics, Percales, &c.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
ELEGANTLY MOUNTED.
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cloakings,
MOURNING GOODS.
Ladies', Misses',
and Children's
Outfitting Department.
WHITE GOODS, LINENS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS,
&c., &c.
An examination of the above stock respectfully solicited, as it will be found in EXTENT, NOVELTY, and BEAUTY far in advance of any former IMPORTATION.

Carpet Department.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now opening their
New Spring Carpetings,
And they respectfully ask an examination by those about furnishing. The latest designs and colorings, in
AXMINSTER, ROYAL WILTONS,
BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY.
EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS IN
French Moquette and Tournay Velvet,
AXMINSTER, AUBUSSON, AND SMYRNA,
IN WHOLE CARPETS.
Also, a beautiful assortment of
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
In neat, tasty designs, suitable for BEDROOMS and COUNTRY HOUSES.
Hotels and Steam-boats
Furnished in the best manner at short notice.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS
AND
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,
in PLAIN, CHECKED, and NEW FANCY DESIGNS. A splendid assortment, just received.
Broadway, corner 19th st.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
A full and complete stock of all the
NOVELTIES
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

GENUINE
VICHY
NAMES OF THE SPRINGS. HAUTERIVE, CELESTINS, GRANDE GRILLE, HOPITAL.
Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, for Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder.
CAUTION.
To avoid counterfeits and imitations, require that the capsule bears the name of one of the above-named springs, and also the year of the bottling.
For sale by all leading retail Grocers and Druggists, and to the Trade only, by
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
NO. 37 BEAVER ST., NEW-YORK.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE.
As we are retiring from the Retail Trade, we offer our large Stock of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE of every variety during this Spring season at cost, and less than cost. It will pay those who intend purchasing to call and examine our stock, and compare prices to satisfy themselves.
G. L. KELTY & CO.,
No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.

THE BIG BONANZA!
FIFTH AV. THEATRE.
THE HIT OF 1875.
HOUSES CROWDED!
Laughter incessant!
EVERY NIGHT.

A. & F. PEARS,
No. 91 Great Russell st., London.
FRANCIS TOMES & CO.
Beg leave to announce their appointment as sole Agents in the United States for the sale of
PEARS' UNRIVALED SOAPS.
TRANSPARENT SHAVING STICKS, TABLETS, AND BALLS.
GLYCERINE, OATMEAL, ROSE, AND ALL OTHER VARIETIES OF WASHING SOAPS.
NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
NEAR BROADWAY.
The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL AND MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
CHENEY BROS.' AMERICAN SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED GROS GRAINS.
These beautiful goods are manufactured with special reference to durability, and are warranted not to cut or change color in wearing.

Le Boutillier Brothers,
UNION SQUARE.
Will offer on MONDAY a large assortment of new shades:
PLAIN COLORED SILKS at $1 25, $1 35, $1 65, and upward. Reliable makes.
CHECK AND STRIPED SILKS at 75c. and 85c., worth $1 25.
GRISAELLE STRIPED SILKS at 75c., 85c., and $1.
A very large line of our specialty Hand-spun and Woven BLACK SILKS, which we guarantee not to crack or wear shiny.
All the other popular makes, from $1 upward.
NO. 48 EAST 14TH ST.,
UNION SQUARE.

NOTICE.
NONE GUARANTEED UNLESS EACH PIECE BEARS THE MARK.
HAND-SPUN
(TRADE MARK.)
BLACK SILKS.
"ANCIENNE MAISON HAMOT."
The frequent disappointments which ladies experience in the wear of black silks are to be attributed partly to the use of loaded chemical dyes [which cause the fabric to cut] instead of pure vegetable dyes, partly through employing Chinese and Asiatic raw silk instead of pure Italian Organzine, but chiefly to the increasing tendency of late years to produce silk goods in factories by means of power looms.
Every effort, however, to make silks by purely mechanical process has been attended with but doubtful success, and it has been found almost impossible to produce them free from that crisp, harsh touch so common to the ordinary makes of silks.
Moreover, it is foreign to the character of the French weaver to work in factories, and all attempts of manufacturers to induce the best workmen to do so have proved unavailing.
This accounts for the superior excellence of the Handspun Cachmire Silks marked "Ancienne Maison Hamot," spun from the purest Italian raw material, and each piece made in the good old-fashioned way by skilled weavers on looms at their own homes, thus fulfilling the true conditions under which fine silks can alone be produced, insuring more reliable wear, rendering them less apt to wear shiny, and giving them that soft, mellow, satin finish so sought after by all connoisseurs.—*Translated from the Paris Journal.*
A FULL LINE OF THESE FINE SILKS FOR SALE BY
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
14TH ST. AND UNION SQUARE.

VIS-A-VIS
VICTORIAS,
CABRIOLETS,
Unequaled in beauty of design and quality, now on exhibition at our warerooms,
5TH AV. & 14TH ST.
Brewster & Co.,
(OF BROOME ST.)

REPAIRING
DEPARTMENT.
BREWSTER & CO.
(OF BROOME STREET.)
Owners of carriages are respectfully informed that we have a thoroughly organized department for the repair of Carriages, under the personal control of a member of our firm, assisted by a competent foreman, trained in our old Broome street establishment.
The quality of the labor and material is precisely the same as that employed in the production of New Carriages.
The extent of our premises and our large working force give us marked advantages in the PROMPT and THOROUGH execution of the work intrusted to us.
Careful estimates will be made of the cost, and no cartage, to or fro, will be charged.
Orders may be left at the Factory or Warerooms.
Broadway and 47th street,
& 5th avenue and 14th street.

NOVELTIES
IN
Furniture Coverings
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
NEW STYLES OF
CRETONNES AND SATINES,
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

CROSSLEY'S CARPETS
Grand Opening of New Spring Styles.
ENGLISH VELVETS, $1 75 PER YARD. BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 PER YARD. INGRAINS FROM 40c. PER YARD.
AGENTS FOR THE ENGLISH LINOLEUM.
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY.

AMATEUR WORKERS
IN
FANCY WOODS
Can be supplied with the following
HARD AND RARE WOODS,
Planed for use, ⅛, 3-16, ¼, ⅜ inch and upward; Cash to accompany orders: Rosewood, Satinwood, Holly, Walnut, Mahogany, Ebony, Red and White Cedar, Birdseye Maple, &c.
GEO. W. READ & CO.,
Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis st., foot of 5th and 6th sts., East River, New-York.
Orders by mail will have prompt and careful attention. Inclose stamp for Catalogue and Price List.

CARPETINGS.
SHEPPARD KNAPP
will offer
100 pieces VELVETS, at $2 and up.
150 pieces BODY BRUSSELS, at $1 65 and up.
100 pieces TAPESTRY, at $1 05 and up.
200 pieces THREE-PLYS, at $1 20.
80 pieces INGRAIN, best quality, $1.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.
LACE CURTAINS, largest variety in the City.
Lambrequins and Cornices.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, a full variety.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Great Carpet and Upholstery Establishment,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av.,
One door below 13th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL as nurse. Call for two days at No. 155 West 24th st.